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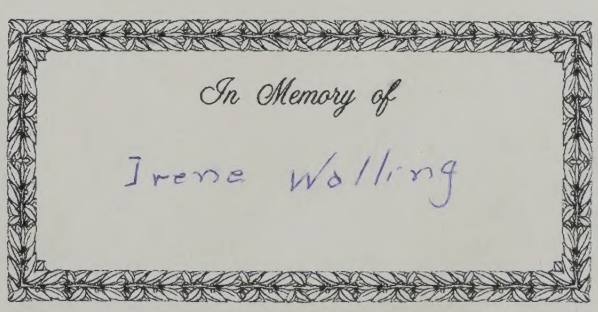
In Memory of
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HISTORY

OF

RANDOLPH COUNTY,

INDIANA,

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS,

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED MAPS OF ITS SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS.

BY E. TUCKER.

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PREFACE.

SIXTY-EIGHT years have joined the ages before the flood since the first white settler pitched his camp within the borders of Randolph County. Hundreds and thousands of hardy pioneers followed the first bold adventurer into this waste and howling wilderness. Their vigorous strokes have felled the giant monsters of the woods and opened the virgin soil to to the genial sunshine. In hardship and peril, under privation and want, through scarcity and sickness, in labors constant and severe, they toiled their lives away. And now hardly a single soul of all that heroic band remains on earth among us! Possibly a scanty, scattered few yet survive. A small number more of those who came here as children still breathe the vital air—still linger amid the places of their youthful homes, to wonder whether these fields and farms and dwellings and towns are indeed the spots where, in the dense woods so long ago, their fathers and their mothers built the rude cabins, or even the "camp" or the rail pen, to shelter their dear ones from the cold and the storm. They gaze bewildered on the gilded show, and marvel at the incredible change which time and toil, like mighty magicians, have wrought. Soon, full soon, the grave will close over the "very last" of these ancient pioneers; and their children, too, are old and way-worn, and, one by one they, also, are dropping from sight; and, erelong, pioneer life will be a thing forgotten, or known only in the recital of fireside tales, handed down from the days of long ago. And yet, of the history of these sixty-eight years no permanent memorial has ever been made. A few manuscripts, a scattering, ancient newspaper here and there, alone attest, in writing or in print, the perils and the toils of those pregnant, eventful years, those hardships, that endurance, that heroism, that wondrous activity and perseverance, that endless labor, day and night, summer and winter, in sunshine and storm, and endless and fathomless mud, out of all which beyond the power of the present generation even to imagine, has grown this wondrous edifice of luxury and splendor, this grand and stately Commonwealth—the noble old mother of us all!

Sixty-eight years ago not one stick had been laid upon another, except by the miserable red men to build their wretched wigwams. The sun shone, the waters flowed in their channels, the forest flung its arms aloft, the bosom of mother earth lay warm and fertile beneath; the sand, the gravel, the lime-rock, all were stored away beneath the ground; every needed article which nature furnishes to her children was at hand; the sweet and balmy air, fragrant with the breath of flowers, waved with gentle motion the yielding foliage; then, as now, fell the fructifying rain from the clouds, and moistened the surface of the ground; springs gushed from the earth, and sped dancing away over the pebbles, under the shadow of the forest. But wherefore? Ah, wherefore? That a few ignorant red men might chase a few deer or kill a turkey now and then; that they might eat the flesh and tan the hide of the one, and ornament their head with the tail feathers of the other? Is such a beggarly thing a sufficient result for so grand an array of appliances? Nay, verily, but that a race might come at length in the progress of the ages who could take possession and make the utmost out of these wondrous possibilities; a race who should have power and skill to fulfill the primal command "to multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it." And now the work is (at least measurably) done, the miracle of years is accomplished, and from out those gloomy woods and trackless jungles and primeval pathless wastes, have sprung these waving fields, these homes of beauty, those palaces of splendor, which we do now behold! And shall not the history of the authors of this mighty change be written? Shall their memory perish from the earth? So it would seem, for among the thousands skillful and gifted of the sons and daughters of these hardy sires, has never one been found to search out the events of the past and write them for future generations. Verily, our soul cries out, this thing ought not so to be. Why do these sons and daughters of those heroic fathers and mothers suffer that heroism to be forgotten, and the memory thereof to vanish from among men? The task were, truly, not properly ours to perform; for we are only a late-comer into this Western land. Our boyhood and early manhood were spent far away amid other and distant scenes. Our youthful eyes rested on the hills and mountains of the far-off East; but our boyish ears in those days, now long past, drank eagerly in the recital of events, then ancient, the tales of what was to us pioneer life, of hardship and toil, of Indian warfare, of border troubles, of defeat and capture, of dreary winter camps, of loathsome prison ships, of poverty, suffering and want, of failing harvests, of midnight conflagrations, of deadly epidemics; all these and more by far, came upon men, and were heroically borne by them, by grandfathers and grandmothers in those days of "Auld Lang Syne," in the land where our childhood's hours were spent. And we have read, too, histories of those times, gathered in patient perseverance, by the grateful descendants of those hardy ancestors, and published as enduring memorials of those by-gone years.

Time has fled rapidly on, and the sources of history for these things in this county of ours, have been well-nigh dried up. Yet thus far nothing permanent and effectual has been done. Pardon us, then, dear friends, if, in our earnest conviction that something should be accomplished, and that without delay, we have overstepped the bounds of propriety, if in the eager desire to collect and preserve the memorials of these hardy settlers, we may appear to have usurped the place which ought to belong to some native-born son or daughter of old Randolph.

But hitherto no step forward has been taken, and we have been by many who claim to be friends, urged and encouraged to undertake the task; and truly a long and tedious task it has, in fact, turned out to be; even longer and more tedious and difficult than we had pictured to ourself. The facts are hard to find—hard to verify—hard to condense—hard to present in proper form; and one thing we wish to say with great frankness, that while we have done our utmost for the purpose, yet we do by no means flatter ourself to have attained complete accuracy, and perhaps hardly even an approximation thereto. The chief dependence for information as to alleged facts is, of course, the memory of pioneers or of their relatives or friends; but memory is proverbially treacherous and uncertain, and often contradictory, e. g., take so simple a fact as the *time* when the first rail track reached the State line at Union City. The thing took place only about twenty-nine years ago; it was a notable public event, and perhaps twenty persons are now residents in that town who were then there and witnessed the occurrence or heard the fact stated by those who did witness it. As to this event, one would suppose entire accuracy might be secured; yet we find it true that three different men, all claiming to be eye-witnesses, give three different dates, varying as much as a whole month, and each one is sure that he is right, giving special reasons for the exactness of his memory. So, then, absolute accuracy is doubtless out of the question; and for every defect which any critical eye may detect in this work, we can ourself doubtless point out a dozen. We are, indeed, painfully con-

scious of the imperfections of our work, yet we feel, moreover, that we have expended great labor and taken exceeding care to approach as near entire correctness as could possibly be done. And, with this conviction, we humbly solicit the forbearance of our readers. If it were to happen that a second edition were to be issued, corrections might be made as should be found needful; but as to that, time alone can tell. We can say with truth, that having taken up the enterprise, we have done what could reasonably be asked or expected to make the book reliable, interesting and true; we have honestly tried to make it a work of which Randolph County "will not willingly let die," and which may be a worthy and valuable addition to the local history of the Commonwealth.

In arrangement of material, the principle of grouping has been employed to a great extent. Agriculture, education, religion, military matters, cemeteries, attorneys, physicians and several other subjects, have been treated for the county as a whole.

The military history is unusually full and comprehensive. Biography, also, is very extensive in the work, and personal reminiscences have been freely given, the author believing that these sketches will be full of interest. So far as possible, the lives of early pioneers have been detailed, especially of those who are now resting from their labors. The lives of subscribers are inserted, but the biographies of many may be found who have long since left the shores of time, and of many also who are now aged and feeble and infirm, yet who are numbered still among the living heroes who have achieved the mighty conquest of human prowess over wild and savage nature, and who have made the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose, and who survive to behold the changes that have been wrought. The chapter on the public lands was framed from materials furnished from Washington, through the kindness of J. H. Stine, Esq., Government employe therefor many years, but who still retains his connection with, and affection for, the county which was his residence when called into the public service.

In the military history, great use has been made of Adjutant General Terrell's Report for Indiana, published soon after the close of the war, while, in many cases also, facts from personal and other sources have been stated. The prison life of C. W. Diggs was condensed from Gen. Shank's Report on the Treatment of Prisoners, published by authority of Congress in 1869. The details concerning the others were written down from the lips of the parties themselves. Great labor has been expended in searching the official records of various kinds. The county officers, past and present, have rendered every practicable aid, and furnished every possible facility in furtherance of our enterprise, and scarcely an individual has been found in the county who did not cheerfully do whatever seemed needful to make our toilsome task an abundant success.

Among the other works consulted have been Tuttle's and Dillon's History of Indiana, Darke County History, Allen County History, Delaware County History, Elkhart County History, the Legislative journals, C. H. Smith's Recollections, Smith's Early Methodism, and various other works. The Smith family gave access to the manuscripts left by Hon. Jere Smith, some of which have been incorporated in the work. Mr. Osborn, of Economy, Wayne County, allowed us to present the substance of the "weather record" begun by his father nearly fifty years ago, and continued by the family to the present time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A few among the multitude who have rendered assistance in the work (not to exclude others perhaps equally worthy of mention), are as follows:

Greensfork.—James C. Bowen, Squire Bowen, James Clark, Aaron Hill, Thomas Hough, James Kelly, Jesse Parker, Henry Horn.

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West River.—William M. Botkin, C. W. Osborn, Jeremiah Smith, Ira Swain.

White River and Winchester.—T. M. Browne, Hannah Diggs, William Diggs, Jr., H. H. Neff, M. A. Reeder, Gen. A. Stone, I. P. Watts, Thomas Ward, Jesse Way, Moorman Way, Judith Way, W. C. Willmore.

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Ward.—Edward Edger, Joseph Edger, Perry Fields, John Key, Daniel B. Miller, John Mock, Burgett Pierce, Thomas Ward, Olney Whipple.

Wayne (and Union City).—Seth Hoke, Alfred Lenox, Mrs. Thomas Mason, Robert Murphy, William Orr, William Pickett, Jesse Paxson, William Peacock, George and Asenath Thomas, James Woodbury, W. K. Smith.

Stony Creek.—Isaac Amburn, John H. Bond, W. A. Thornburg, Solomon Wright, Dr. Chenoweth.

Nettle Creek.—Mrs. Burroughs, William Clevinger, M. L. Canady, Mrs. Patsy Branson, Lemuel Wiggins, Mrs. Wine, James Scott, Mrs. Mark Diggs.

Jackson.—Ezekiel Clough, Thomas Devor, Jesse Johnson, James Porter, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Ruby, the Simmonses, the Warrens.

Green.—Philip Barger, Mr. Green, Thomas Godwin, Thomas Hubbard, Mr. McProud.

Monroe.—Mr. Driver, Mrs. Hammer, Mr. Jones, Rev. Moses Marks, David Macy, John A. Moorman, Mrs. Wallace.

It remains for us to express our grateful acknowledgements to the many kind friends (and their name is legion, and they embrace the entire county), who have encouraged and assisted in accomplishing our arduous task. Without their kind co-operation, indeed, such a task would have been utterly in vain.

The sources of history in our case have been mostly personal and verbal. Something, of course, has been gleaned from books and from records, but most has been drawn from original sources, from the aged, worthy pioneers themselves or from their intelligent and enterprising descendants.

Entire and absolute accuracy is, of course, scarcely attainable in such an enterprise, since the information is to be gained almost wholly by word of mouth; and reliance must be upon the memory, often of persons who are aged and infirm, and concerning events which occurred in the long, long ago. Even where one would expect to find records at command in the county offices of county officials in the past, a painful deficiency is noticeable.

It might have well been supposed that a full and accurate record could have been found as to the names and terms, etc., of of the various incumbents of county and township offices. It would have been thought also that a record of the names of the soldiers enlisted from the county would have been preserved as a part of the official history thereof. Neither of these things, however, is to be found; and as to some of the officers of the days of "Auld Lang Syne," to find out who they were, how long they served, etc., has been wholly out of the question. And after the long experience of painful and often fruitless research, the author feels a settled conviction that, instead of being blameworthy for omissions or mistakes, he is, rather, deserving of public approval, not to say admiration, for the array of facts as to the early and later history presented, and for the degree of accuracy achieved in the performance of the work.

Records, wherever attainable, have been freely brought into requisition. Written documents, personal or official, have been used; records preserved in that precious treasure, the family Bible, "grandmother's old Bible," oftentime worn and fallen in

pieces from reading and handling, when the primeval forest frowned heavy and dark over all this land, written by hands beloved that have long been cold and lifeless in the tomb, have in many cases been made to yield their sacred remembrances for our benefit. Births, marriages, deaths, lists of the names of children, eight, ten, even fifteen or eighteen in number in a single group, have been discovered in the ancient record: or the ancient grandfather, or, better still, the aged grandmother, with clearer mind and more accurate memory, has recited the facts, still recollected, of the events of their early youth and their active maturity, of Indian troubles, of early migration, of primal forest life, of privation and hunger and hardship, when the roads were trails, and the stream-crossings were fords, when the dwellings were cabins and the towns were not.

It is greatly to be hoped that, while minor errors may, doubtless, be found, and possibly of such not a few, yet substantial accuracy will have been attained; and, if not, that such errors will rather be regarded as mistakes to be lamented than as faults to be condemned.

To the business men, the legal fraternity, the medical profession, the clergy and the press, to the officials, past and present of every degree, and to all and sundry, too many even to name, citizens of Randolph, now or heretofore, for every encouraging word spoken, and for every friendly act done in its behalf, sincere and hearty thanks are hereby cheerfully tendered by the author of Randolph County History, by the publishers thereof, and by all who have taken part or borne responsibility in its preparation.

And now, to the citizens of Randolph, the warm-hearted, generous men and women of our noble old county, and to those who have at any time been residents therein; to those who, remain of the old stock, and to the children of the pioneers wherever they may be found, and truly they are scattered far and wide throughout this mighty Western valley and among the mountains stretching boundless to the ocean shore; and to the reading public at large, we modestly and timidly, yet confidingly, present this final result of long and wearisome labor, fondly hoping that those who receive and those who read the work will, at least, do us the justice to believe that, in this pious attempt to rescue from hopeless oblivion the memory of the venerable past, and to assist the present and coming generations to bestow fitting and reverential honor upon the hardy and glorious band who, in by-gone years, with much labor and unknown hardship, led forth "the grand procession of the ages" to lay the foundations of this princely Commonwealth of the latter day; that, in this difficult, yet sacred and pleasing, task which our hands have undertaken to accomplish, "we have done what we could."

[The deaths of the pioneers are occurring with alarming frequency. Since this work was begun, many of the aged veterans have dropped into the grave. This treatise was planned, indeed, in the "nick of time." It contains important statements taken from the lips of aged persons, then hale and vigorous, now, alas! pale and silent in death, and hidden in the cold and solemn tomb!]

[Note.—It is proper to state that while the great body of this volume is the work of myself, it is true, nevertheless, that a considerable number of the biographical sketches contained in the book have been prepared by other hands. E. TUCKER.]

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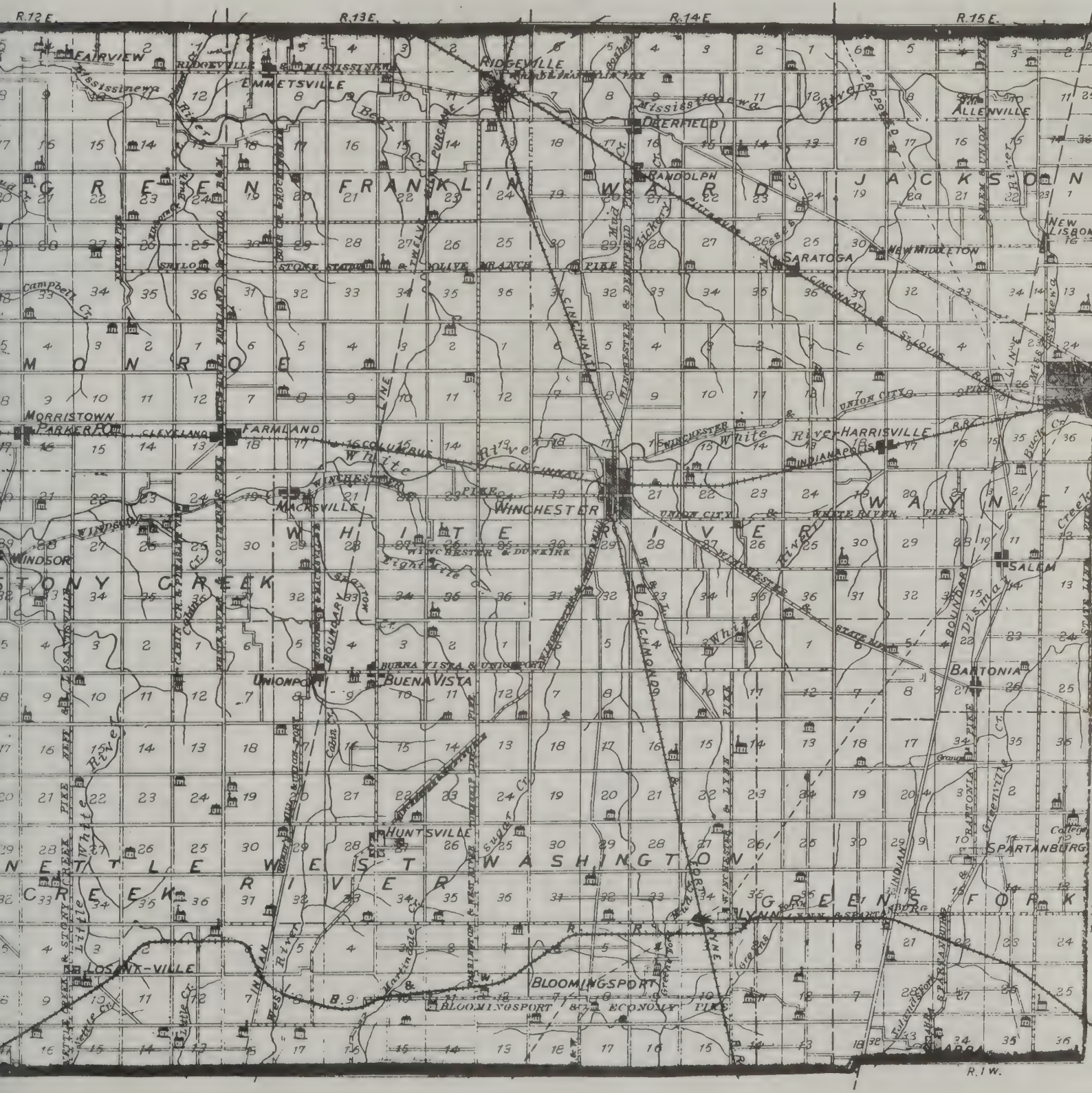
MAP OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.



HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PRE-HISTORIC.

GENERAL—SPANISH EXPLORATIONS—RELICS—ANTIQUITIES.

ABUNDANT evidence exists to show that North America, (and South America as well), was inhabited hundreds, possibly thousands, of years ago by a swarming human population. Even though we possessed no written records of the doings of men upon the Eastern Continent during the ages that are past, yet the ruins that still remain of the works which they left behind them would attest their presence and their power. In the stirring words of the poet,

> "These ages have no memory, but they left
> A record in the desert; columns strewn
> On the waste sands; statues fallen and cleft,
> Heaped like a host in battle overthrown;
> Vast ruins where the mountain's ribs of stone
> Were hewn into a city; streets that spread
> In the dark earth where never breath has blown
> Of heaven's sweet air, or foot of man dares tread
> The long and perilous ways; the Cities of the Dead!"

The immense walls and towers, the stupendous temples, the wondrous pyramids, the burnt and molten mounds filled with bricks and pottery—the caves hewn from the solid rock, the tombs excavated into the sides of cliffs, the marble slabs and huge pillars covered with writing made by human hands; Pompeii and Herculaneum, deep buried, or dug from the bowels of the earth; the roads and highways remaining still to show to us in these later days how those old nations practiced locomotion in those by-gone ages; the marble pillars, the fallen statues, the gigantic sphinxes, the ruins of Thebes and Athens and Palmyra;—all these, and a myriad other things declare the certain fact that, long generations ago, human inhabitants dwelt in numbers and in power upon those spreading Eastern lands.

It happens, indeed, that we possess legible written records of human actions as performed by a few men who belonged to some of the ancient nations who once occupied portions of Europe and Asia and Africa. We have histories telling us somewhat of the things which some of the ancient peoples did; telling us of the Jews, the Phœnicians, the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Chaldeans, the Greeks, the Romans.

But these histories are (as all histories must be) merely fragmentary. They name a few men, a few cities, a few rivers, and describe some of the actions of a small number of persons out of the mighty multitude who once swarmed along those plains and mountains and valleys. But the great mass of human deeds of even the historical periods, so called, must for ever lie inextricably hidden beneath the mist of the unknown and unrecorded past.

So of these Western plains. The written history for unknown ages is wholly lacking—intelligible records, made as such by human pen or pencil or chisel, are not to be found; but the unconscious record shown in earth, in mounds and embankments, in burial-grounds and human skeletons, is abundant on every hand. The ancestral remains scattered far and wide throughout the Western Continent incontestably prove the fact that, before the stubborn Briton, the jolly Frenchman, the bluff Dutchman, the stern and haughty Spaniard; before Gilbert and Hudson, before De Soto and La Salle, before Columbus and Cortez and Balboa and Pizarro; before even the wandering, wigwam-dwelling red man, there dwelt throughout this vast Mississippi Valley a thronging race of men: a race, moreover, neither feeble as to power, nor lacking in knowledge and in skill.

These ancient peoples would seem indeed to have labored under some great and serious drawbacks to their power, since no proof has been found of an acquaintance with iron or with iron implements, and little or none, moreover, of the existence of domestic animals of draft or burden.

Yet their achievements, despite these serious drawbacks, as shown by the remains of their works, by the ruins of what they once possessed and dwelt in and of what they constructed, are indeed wonderful. And would it be too much to affirm that,—were the proud Anglo-Saxon race, and the other European races as well, to be swept during the next century from the American Continent, leaving no written records preserved and handed down to following ages, and (say) two or ten thousand years were to pass, while the tooth of time should gnaw remorselessly upon the dwindling remnants of their fading glory—would it be too much to declare that, after such a lapse of time, those who should then tread the American shores, would behold, in that far-off future time, fewer and less striking proofs of the former presence and power of these boastful "white men" than do now appear to attest the prowess of the "Mound-Builders" and "Fort-makers," of the Palace-dwellers of Central America and Yucatan, the "Cliff-dwellers" of Colorado, or the Sun-or-Devil-worshipers of Tetzuco?

All over this great valley, and among the mighty mountains and yawning cañons of the far-off West, once lived and moved a mighty race of men. The works which they have forsaken, the ruins which "Old Father Time" himself has been able neither to deface nor destroy, yet stand, and raise their heads beneath the canopied sky, and say—"Whose works are all these?"

Mystery hangs over the story of these people, darkness deeper than the darkness of the catacombs covers them, yet they were here!

As England was peopled before the Normans, the Saxons, the Danes, so was the American Continent peopled before the white man or the red man. And not merely were such races scattered far and wide upon our mountains and over our plains, but here, in Randolph County, Ind., here, on these lands which we now own and hold and till, they dwelt. On these rivers and streams they paddled their canoes, the animals of these forests they slew for food. Here they ate, they drank, they toiled, they dwelt, they fought, they died and were buried. Here, even like heroes of other lands and times, recorded or otherwise, they tried in battle fierce and stern defense, to beat back their ruthless foes; but alas! like other hapless races, they failed and dwindled, and disappeared from the earth! Whence they came, how long they and their ancestors had been domiciled on these lands, and in what manner was the process of extinction; who were and whence came their strong invaders conjecture can only imagine.

The world has been full of hostile migrations, and of the absorption or the destruction of the nations dwelling upon the

invaded lands; and had not the history of such inroads been written, no mortal could now supply the lack.

They were here, and they are gone! And now, as we gaze sadly on their fortifications and on their bones exhumed from the places of their sepulture, and, as the sighing west wind gently whispers "Whence and what were these?" echo mournfully repeats "whence and what?" but the answer never comes!

A race so numerous, so intelligent, so skillful, so laborious, so brave, must have had dwellings, towns, clothing, implements of labor and of warfare. But of their manner of life we know little. It is strange, indeed, that amid all the remains of their works so little is left to give a clew to their life, their habits, their dwellings, their towns, their civilization.

Some tokens indeed there are, but these indications are not many. In Europe, among the lake dwellings and elsewhere, are found matting, stone arrow heads, copper and stone knives and axes, shell heaps, fragments of woolen cloth, bones of oxen, horses and cattle, of sheep, dogs and goats; seeds of strawberries, raspberries, etc., loaves of bread, and many other things.

In America also have been found matting, pipes, hammers (made of stone) large enough for two men to wield, and in heaps sufficiently large to be hauled away in cart loads, and in quantities enough to be used in walling a well; stone-axes, stone, wood and copper tools in mines worked by those primeval races; pottery of curious construction and various device, figures supposed to have been idols; cups, bowls, and dishes of divers shapes and designs, etc.

In the northern and eastern portions of the United States, few remnants of stone-work have been found. But in Yucatan, Central America, and Colorado, ruins of great towns remain, nearly rivaling the desolated cities of Asia and Africa, while in New Mexico, Colorado and the adjacent regions, stone dwellings and fortresses and towns built upon inaccessible heights, and reached by flights of steps or by ladders, are found, and aboriginal tribes of men still dwelling in them.

SPANISH DISCOVERIES.

The history of Spanish explorations in New Mexico and California reveals a wonderful state of things; and modern travelers discover present remnants of those ancient peoples and of their wondrous towns.

Bryant's History, speaking of Spanish explorers in 1581–2, says:

"Traveling up the valley of the Rio del Norte, * * * a journey of ten days brought them to villages containing ten thousand people. The houses were well built, four stories high, with good chambers, most of them having fire-places for winter. The people were well dressed in cotton and leather, with good shoes and boots, such as the Spanish had not seen in America before. After four days the travelers went on to another tribe, called the Tiguas, of sixteen towns. In two days they came to a country of eleven towns, of which the natives said the population was more than 40,000. They next visited the Quires and found five towns with 15,000 people. Fourteen leagues farther they found the Cunames, who had five towns with 20,000 people. Their houses were built of stone and lime and were the best the Spaniards had seen. Next were the Amejes, 30,000 in number. Fifteen leagues westward they found the town of Acoma with 6,000 people.

"This town (Acoma) is still in existence, peopled probably with the same race of inhabitants. It was on a high cliff, which was more than fifty platforms in height, and could be ascended only by steps cut out of the rock itself. All the water the people had was in cisterns. The arable land was two leagues away, being watered by artificial means from a little river in the neighborhood."

Judge Cozzens thus describes the town of Acoma as it was in 1860:

"Acoma stands upon the top of a rock at least 350 feet above the plain. The Pueblo can be reached only by means of a staircase of 375 steps, cut in the solid rock. At the upper end of this [staircase] is a ladder eighteen feet long, made from the trunk of a tree, from which notches have been cut for the feet."

Bryant continues: "Twenty-four leagues farther west, Espejo and his companions came to Zuni, where they found the crosses, etc., left by Coronado half a century before. The Zuni live there still."

It appears then, that our western regions, New Mexico, Arizona, California, etc., were, at the time of their exploration by the Spanish, inhabited by a cultivated people, clothed, dwelling in houses, with cities, in some respects, the most remarkable in the world.

J. W. Powell, in *Scribner*, December 1875, says:

"Thus, in this desert land, we find an agricultural people, dwelling in stone houses, with walls laid in mortar, and plastered within; houses two, three, four, five and six stories high; skilled in pottery, weaving, dyeing; with picture-writing, mythology and religion; with no beasts of burden and no knowledge of metals, their tools being bones, stone and wood."

He says further that there were found, when the region was discovered by the Spaniards and explored by them in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, about sixty towns, and that some thirty of these towns still remain; that nearly all were semi-Christianized by the Spanish Catholics, but that seven exist now as in ancient days.

These seven towns are in what is called the province of Tusayan, and are named as follows: O-rai-bi, Shi-pau-i-luv-i, Mi-shong-i-ni-vi, Shong-a-pa-vi, Te-wa, Wol-pi, Si-choam-a-vi: the last three called the Moqui towns. They are all built on high rocks or cliffs, with houses of several stories, entered by ladders, or steps, or both. Before 1540 the clothing was cotton; but between 1540 and 1600 they were supplied with sheep through the Spaniards, and since that time they have used woolen and now employ it largely. The men wear moccasins, leggings, shirts and blankets (which they make themselves); the women wear moccasins with long tops, besides short petticoats and a shawl over the right shoulder, a belt around the waist and an outer garment.

These seven towns have at present 2,700 inhabitants, though they are much dilapidated, and when in their glory they doubtless contained a far greater number.

Mr. Powell says further:

"The ruins of towns are found in great profusion throughout Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, on the western slope as well; * * * over all this vast territory, in every beautiful valley and glen, by every streamlet and every spring, on the high mountains, on the cliffs, away out in the deserts of drifting sand, and down in the deep cañon-gorges are found ruins, stone implements or fragments of pottery."

Mr. Powell thinks the Navahoes, the Apaches and kindred tribes have swept down in past ages from the north and gradually uprooted these ancient races, leaving only the feeble remnants that are now existing.

The Mexicans and Peruvians, when visited and conquered by Cortez and Pizarro, were far advanced in many arts of domestic life—in building, weaving, road-making, tilling, etc., etc.

The Natchez, a tribe of great intelligence but of limited numbers, and dwelling on the Lower Mississippi, claimed to be descendants of the ancient inhabitants and declared that their progenitors had occupied that land for unknown centuries.

The traditions of the Indians of the northern lake region extend back for "thousands of moons," even to the time, as these traditions declare, in which the Mastodon, whose remains abound throughout the region, still dwelt in those wilds.

And now, interesting questions press themselves upon our notice: Who are they—whence came they—how long dwelt they—whither went they—how came they to leave the region—are

any traces of them still remaining—and if so, where and what and how many?

WHENCE CAME THESE RACES?

Conjecture is idle. But opinions are rife and diverse—and fruitless. Baldwin thinks they came from the southward—gradually extending through the great valley farther and still farther toward the North. This conjecture may be true. But even this would be only an approximation.

How came they in Central America? Was that the grand center from whence the conquering hordes came northward to the great lakes and over the vast land of the Western Cordilleras, and spread southward to Peru? And if so, we repeat, how came they in Central America? Echo answers, how? Or did they come from the North, going southward, still and ever southward? The settled opinion seems to be that the invaders who swept those older races from the face of the country came from the North; and, if so, why not the former occupants as well? And then again the question arises, whence came those northern invading hordes if such there were? That portion of the continent could not now nourish such hosts of men, nor furnish such a birthplace of nations—how could it in ancient times?

Some insist upon an American center and originating point for the race, or rather for "one of the races," as they say. Be it so—but that only multiplies the miracle of the creation of man, requiring not one but many "Edens." The sad fact appears to be that much, very much of our opinion upon such subjects is bare conjecture—simply "guess-work" and nothing more. It is granted that races other and older than the Indians of Columbus's, or at least of De Soto's time, have filled the land; but who they were, whence they came, how long they dwelt, who swept them away, and when and how the dread result was accomplished we may imagine, we may guess, but the world will be none the wiser therefor; and these questions, though full of interest, can probably never find an answer.

There might, indeed, be some apparent ground for an opinion that the ancient inhabitants of Mexico, Yucatan, Peru and Colorado, as found by the Spanish explorers and conquerors in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, are the descendants of the same people who built the "mounds" and "forts" and "embankments" of the central regions; yet even this is only a "may be so."

And, where history is utterly wanting, conjecture is wholly unable to supply the lack. Volumes might be written, as they have already been, and doubtless will be in time to come, but who will know any more of the matter through their means?

But not to dwell. This ancient people (or succession of peoples) must have been numerous, intelligent, skillful, enterprising and of long continuance; and the loss of their history to the world is a misfortuue that can never be regarded otherwise than with profound regret.

The scant and meager remains that still exist from their numerous and widely scattered works, make us wish only the more that we could know who and whence were this wondrous and mysterious race of men.

A book is extant, indeed, written some thirty years ago, containing an account, apparently authentic and sincere, of the travels and explorations of the author in the Mississippi Valley, as to the mounds in that vast region, which declares as a fact that he found among the Dakota or Sioux Indians, a venerable chief of great age, named De-coo-dah, who claimed to be the last surviving member of the Elk tribe, who were the remnants of the ancient Mound-Builders. The author affirms that the old chief traveled with him in the explorations of the ancient relics; and, moreover, that he made abundant statements, giving the traditions handed down from his ancestors, of the reason and purpose of the different kinds of structures visited by them. The work is now very rare, only three copies being known to exist. One belongs to Prof. E. H. Butler, of Winchester, obtained, after much time and trouble spent in search of it, through Clarke & Co., publishers, of Cincinnati. Another was found in some old library in the southern part of Indiana by Daniel Hough, Esq., late of Fountain City, Ind., and now in the library left by him at his decease. That copy was obtained by Mr. Hough by exchanging therefor $20 worth of other books. Another one is known to be in existence in the United States but its exact locality cannot now by us be given. The title and description of the book is as follows: "Traditions of De-coo-dah, and Antiquarian Researches, comprising extensive explorations, surveys and excavations of the wonderful and mysterious remains of the Mound-Builders in America; the Traditions of the last Prophet of the Elk Nation relative to their origin and use; and the evidences of an ancient population more numerous than the present Aborigines, by William Pigeon. Published at New York by Horace Thayer, 18 Beekman street, New York, 1858. Entered in the Southern District of New York, 1852."

If space could be spared for the purpose, which, however, cannot now be done, it would be of deep interest to give a resume of the contents of the treatise in question. Whether the book be a true recital or not, we cannot tell. It seems to have every mark of authenticity, and no appearance of fraud or trickery of any kind. The announcement of the chief fact, that the author had discovered a descendant of the Mound-Builders, may strike many as being strange; yet such a thing would be in itself no more strange than the fact that the Welsh are descendants of the ancient Britons.

RELICS.

Numerous indeed and wonderful are the relics of these unknown races of men, scattered through the length and breadth of the Mississippi Valley and elsewhere; some of which also are to be found in the county of Randolph. In Ohio alone, more than 10,000 mounds, and 1,500 inclosures and embankments are said to have been found, all presumably the work of these races. These mounds, etc., are found often covered by trees from five to eight centuries old.

Shell heaps, apparently gathered by human hands, abound all along the coast from Nova Scotia to Florida—some of them are very extensive. One heap upon Stalling's Island in Savannah River, 200 miles from its mouth, is 300 feet long, 120 feet wide, and 15 feet high. Doctor Koch of St. Louis states that in 1839 he dug up, in the bottom lands of the Bourbeuse River (in Missouri), at eight or nine feet deep, the bones of a mastodon, with legs standing erect and sunk in the deep tenacious clay. Fires had been kindled around it, and, in the ashes, from two to six inches deep, were found half-charred wood, half-burned bones, stone arrow-heads, stone axes, rough stones, etc.

A year later the same gentleman discovered, in the bottom of the Pomme de Terre River, Benton County, Mo., a skeleton of a mastodon, almost entire, with two arrow-heads underneath it. They lay in a bed of vegetable mold covered by strata of sand, clay and gravel, hitherto undisturbed, and on the surface stood a forest of old timber.

The works which have been discovered are of different kinds in different regions. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the mounds are round, square, or having many angles, re-entrant or otherwise. In some regions, mounds are found in the shape of animals.

In Wisconsin, a few miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin River, is one called the "Big Elephant Mound," from its shape like an elephant. The length is 135 feet, and its width is in proportion.

Many of the works were probably for defense, many for burial, some, perhaps, for worship, while to some no apparent purpose has been assigned. Many of them are very large.

On the Scioto River are embankments, the aggregate length of which is twenty miles! The walls, in some cases, are twenty-five feet high, with an outside ditch fifty to eighty feet wide.

Some inclosures contain 150 acres of ground. They are arranged in groups of squares, circles, squares in circles, circles in squares, etc.

The mounds are of various shapes—pyramids, circles, truncated, terraced, approached by inclined planes and what not. Avenues between embankments appear, extending, in one instance, near the Ohio River for sixteen miles.

The squares, circles, etc., are perfect, and, in some cases, more than a mile in circuit. Their shape and measurement are so accurate as to show a high degree of geometrical knowledge and skill.

There are some Temple Mounds, so-called because they appear like the Mound Temples in Mexico. Altar Mounds occur, containing layers of ashes, etc.

In many of them are found relics of various kinds—pottery, arrow-heads, axes and hammers (made of stone), copper tools, pipes, images, and sometimes human bones, though mostly the sand banks and the gravel banks alone seem to have been used for places of burial.

The copper mines of Minnesota would appear at some remote period to have been extensively worked by some ancient unknown people. Trenches, twenty feet deep, have been found by modern miners, containing tools made of stone, of copper and of wood, and covered by centuries of vegetable and forest growth. In one deserted mine in Minnesota there was found, eighteen feet down, a mass of copper ore weighing six tons, raised up on a frame of wood five feet high, apparently for removal. How they did these things, moved this mass, worked their copper, made their tools, etc., is entirely unknown. Whether they used fire and molds, or pounded the tools into shape with their ponderous stone hammers, or otherwise, will always remain a fathomless mystery. Some of the mounds were of immense size. One at Cahokia, Ill., covered six acres of ground, and its truncated top measured 200 by 450 feet, and its cubical area equaled one-fourth of that of the great Pyramid of Ghizeh in Egypt. There are graded roads leading from terrace to terrace, evidently for easiness of access.

In Ohio has been found a work combining a square with two circles. Each square measures exactly 1,080 feet to a side, and the circles are precisely 1,700 and 800 feet. Implements have been discovered made of polished porphyry, of granite, of jasper, of quartz and of obsidian.

ANTIQUITIES.

[NOTE.—All kinds of curious antiquities are given promiscuously in the following sketch, whether strictly pre-historic or not, and even though not pertaining to the "Mound-Builders."]

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

There are many antiquities in Randolph County, mounds, embankments, etc., some of which are described below:

1. One of the best known is to be seen (partly) in the fair grounds northwest of Winchester. It is an inclosure of forty-three acres in the form of an *exact square*. The embankment was from seven to ten feet high, with openings east and west eighty feet wide; as also having a mound in the center of the area fifteen feet high. The whole inclosure and the embarkment also, when found by the first settlers was covered with large forest trees exactly like the adjacent regions. The eastern opening was unprotected, the western one was surrounded outwardly by an embankment shaped like a horse shoe open toward the gate, joined on the north side to the main embankment, but left open at the south side of the gate for a passage to the outer grounds.

The embankment has been considerably lowered throughout the greater portion of its extent by cultivation, by the passage of highways, etc., but it is still several feet high, and is very plainly traceable along its entire extent.

Some of the bank on the south side toward the southeast corner still remains as it existed at the first settlement of the country. That part is now some six feet high, and perhaps twenty-five feet wide. A large portion of the eastern bank has lately been dug away for the purpose of brick-making, and it is said that charcoal is found scattered throughout the mass of clay composing the embankment.

On the side of a creek not very far distant were gravel banks containing great quantities of human bones, which are said to have been hauled away by wagon loads. These skeletons were many of them large, but the bones were much decayed, and crumbled readily when disturbed and brought out to the air.

2. Another embankment exists on the Heaston farm west of Winchester, near the crossing of Sugar Creek, inclosing perhaps an acre—not very high.

3. There are mounds in Washington Township. One is near the Hogback Pike on the right of the Winchester and Lynn road. It covers two acres and is forty or fifty feet high.

4. Up Sugar Creek on the Huntsville pike, a burial place was excavated, throwing out bones and other things.

5. A remarkable hill or mound, forty or fifty feet high, comprising several acres, round like a flattish hay-stack, is in the southeast corner of Washington Township.

6. In Painter's gravel bank in the bluffs of Bear Creek, near Elder Thomas Addington's (Section 32, 20, 14), were found (in 1879) fifty or sixty skeletons of human frames. Some had been buried separately and some were in a trench three feet deep. Those buried singly were in a sitting posture with the lower limbs extending horizontally. Those in the trench appeared to have been thrown in promiscuously, some of them crosswise. Some of the graves had been eight feet deep, others only three or four. In the trench was surface earth mixed with the gravel, elsewhere the gravel was pure. Whether the gravel diggers have uncovered the whole trench is not known.

Many, perhaps most, of the skeletons were of unusual size. One jaw was so large as so pass readily outside when applied to an ordinary man's face. One thigh bone was so long that, when put beside the thigh of a man six feet high, the lower part of the bone reached four inches below the knee.

The teeth in the jaws were perfectly sound, some were much worn but none were decayed. No hair was found, nor any woody nor fibrous material, such as cloth, etc. The bones were brittle but the teeth were firm and solid. Elder Thomas Addington saw these things personally, helping to take the gravel from the bank, and the bones from the gravel. He is a sober-minded, intelligent, truthful man. Mr. Painter put the bones in a box, and buried them on his farm.

Mr. Addington said one of the skeletons had high cheek bones and long, thin skull like an Indian, and beside it were a pipe and dog. The others were not so.

7. Skeletons have been found in, and taken from a gravel bank near Joseph Mills's, on the Windsor pike, two miles southeast of Farmland.

8. Two skeletons were found in Jones's bank near Olive Branch.

9. East of Windsor and north of the Pike, on Esq. Thompson's farm, may be seen a large oval mound, covering an acre, and twenty-five or thirty feet high. It is 450 yards round the base and longer than it is wide. When dug into, it shows clay mixed with ashes, and coal more or less. A chunk, seeming to have been a sod of grass, was thrown up from the bottom of a hole twenty feet deep, dug from the top vertically downward. A red oak tree, four feet through, was standing (forty years ago) near the top of the mound, but no other trees of much size were on its surface. The ground around the mound was then covered with large forest trees. There are now many trees growing along the sides of the mound, from six to fifteen inches through.

An excavation of considerable size appeared (forty years ago) perhaps twenty rods from the base of the mound, which is thought to be the place whence the earth for its construction was taken.

Another smaller mound lies across the river not far away.

Esq. Thompson has preserved many fine specimens of arrow heads, hatchets, hammers, pestles, etc., picked up on his farm. The hatchets and hammers have hollows cut around them for

withe handles. The relics are all of stone. Many of them are worked smooth and highly polished.

10. There was found on Section 34, Town 20, Range 12, on Bear Creek, Franklin Township, by George Addington, on the farm upon which he resides, a hidden well. He was digging in a low but not boggy place on his farm for stock-water. About three feet down he struck some puncheons lying flat, and upon removing them he found below a hollow "gum," and a well, inclosed by the gum, ten or twelve feet deep. He put in an oil barrel to complete the "curb," and the well is there now, and he uses it to water his stock.

11. Arthur McKew, of Ridgeville, a prominent and reliable citizen of the county for nearly fifty years, says that, when he was taking the assessment of Greensfork Township (say thirty-five years ago), a light-colored mulatto man who lived apart from the "settlement" and who had a white wife, showed him, not far from his house, what seemed to be a sort of a sunken well, filled with logs set endwise in the earth, the ends of the logs reaching to the top of the ground. The well (if it was a well) was in the center of a brush-pond, with more or less water around it. The roots of the trees for some distance around had been "blazed," the blazes pointing from several directions toward the well as a central point.

Mr. McKew saw the well and the sunken logs and the blazed trees, and it was his understanding that none of the settlers had dug the well, nor filled it up nor had done the blazing, and that none of them knew anything about how the thing came there.

[NOTE.—The country in the region had been settled some thirty years, and it is possible, though hardly probable, that the work had been done by some of the settlers.]

12. There is a large, whitish, mound-like hill or knoll, round and smooth, with neither trees nor grass, not far from Snow Hill Station, north of Lynn, on the Grand Rapids Railroad, east of the railroad and west of the pike. This knoll, covered in the winter with snow, is thought to have given the name to the old town, or hamlet, of Snow Hill.

13. The graveyard in Jericho (Friends) seems to have been an ancient burial ground, and human bones have at different times been thrown out where none were known to have been buried. The graveyard is a large gravelly knoll, of an acre or more, ten or fifteen feet high, at a distance from any stream of water.

14. The gravel bank which forms the graveyard at Arba is an ancient burial ground.

15. Bones have been taken from a gravel bank northwest of Spartansburg.

16. Human bones were found in a gravel hill north of Stocksdale's, east of the pike, and southeast of Bartonia.

17. In a gravel bank on the west side of White River, west of Mt. Zion Church, near Nathan Butts's, were found several skeletons; and, with nearly every one, coals of fire seem to have been thrown in. They were three or four feet below the surface, lying horizontally, and mostly large. The teeth were solid, though some were worn.

[Rev. N. T. Butts, who lives near and helped take them out, is our informant.]

18. There is a considerable knoll, or mound, in Washington Township, west of the railroad and of the wagon road that passes along west of the railroad and parallel thereto. It is southwest of Snow Hill station, located in Cal. Johnson's field, and in sight of the large clayey knoll (No. 12).

19. There are some circular embankments on the Bales farm (now owned by Mr. Branson), not far from Cedar (Friends) Meeting House, in Stony Creek Township, a little north of Cabin Creek. In one place there are two circular embankments together. The circles cut each other. A mound is in the center of each circle, higher than the embankment. The earth for both the wall and the mound would seem to have been taken from the space between the two. The embankments are now about three feet higher than the level of the ground outside. The central mounds are perhaps ten feet across and four feet high. The ground inclosed in both is about three acres, two acres in the larger and one acre in the smaller. There is an opening like a wagon-way on the east side of each inclosure.

20. Another on the same farm (Bales's) and on the other side of Cabin Creek, is a semi-circle opening to the west. The opening is nearly closed by a curved bank, except a space about twelve feet wide at each end of the bank. There are depressions leading through the passage ways. In the center is a mound fifteen feet across, and the inclosure is about two feet high (1880), containing two acres. South and near by, is another mound fifteen feet across and four feet high.

The fields have been tilled thirty or forty years (or even longer.) At first they were covered by the forest and their height was much greater than at present.

21. Near Buena Vista a stone wall was found near the surface at the base of a hill, extending downward into the earth. How deep it went or how long the wall was, our informant does not know. The part he saw was a rod or so long. It was between Buena Vista and Unionsport, on the south side of the road, on land owned by Elliott, about one-half mile south of the road.

22. Temple Smith (now living near Stone Station) picked up a stone (triangular, six inches to a side) an inch thick, scooped hollowing in the middle on both sides, very smooth, and highly polished, of a dark, yellowish cast.

23. On Mulligan's farm east of Stone Station, Mr. Lewis found (ten or twelve years ago), a dark, streaked stone, very smooth, long and round, two inches through, with a smooth, round hole drilled nearly through lengthwise; one end had been broken off, the other was smooth and flat.

24. Zimri Moffat, east of Winchester, found a tombstone with part broken off, 144 years old. [When it was found was not told].

25. When digging a well near Solomon Wright's, not far from the mouth of Cabin Creek, the diggers found, at the depth of twenty-five feet, a walnut log six inches thick. They cut the log out as long as the width of the well, and brought it to the top. This was thirty years ago. The log lay at least ten feet below the channel or bed of Cabin Creek near by.

26. A Mr. Osborn, who was at Amos Smith's, one-half mile south of Powers' Station, Jay County, Ind., told as follows [1880]:

In a ditch dug by Joseph Stevens, in the northeast part of Green Township, nearly south of Powers' Station, to drain a pond, great numbers of human bones were taken out, many being of unusual size. The jaw bones were full of teeth.

The jaws were brittle, and the teeth, though sound and solid in texture, were yet so loose as to shake readily in the sockets.

There was found also what seemed to be a shriveled hand, like the hand of a little child.

[NOTE.—Whether any remains of mastodons or other huge animals have come to light in Randolph County, we are unable at present to say. No such discovery has ever come to our knowledge].

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN HISTORY.

GENERAL—INDIAN TRIBES—RACES—CHIEFS—MISCELLANEOUS—REMINISCENCES—TROUBLES—WARS—TREATIES—RESERVES—TOWNS—BURYING GROUNDS—RETROSPECT—DESTINY—WHITE AND CHIEF—PEACE COMING—TECUMSEH'S WAR—THE END.

GENERAL.

FROM its first discovery by De Soto in 1540, as also at and after the time when La Salle and the French pioneers explored the great river in 1680, down to the period of which we intend more especially to treat, there had been existing through the whole Mississippi Valley a somewhat dense Indian population. When De Soto reached the Mississippi (as related by his chronicler), "A great cacique, Aquixo, came to meet the strangers with an imposing array of 200 canoes, filled with armed men, a part of whom stood up to protect the rowers with feathered shields, but all with their bodies and faces painted, and their heads adorned with plumes of many colors. The caciques and other chiefs were sheltered under awnings. The canoes were most neatly made, and were very large, and, with their pavilions, feathers, shields and standards, looked like a fleet of galleys. They brought presents of fish and fruit and bread; and came, they said, to welcome and do homage to the strangers."

And when the French explorers floated down the river to Akansea, and when La Salle after them and 140 years later than De Soto, guided his adventurous canoe along the current of the mighty Father of Waters downward to the Gulf of Mexico, and set up the cross and the flag of France, as a token of the proud claim that this whole vast region belonged by right of discovery and exploration to the haughty monarch of that proud kingdom,—they found, at every point, abundant evidences of a numerous population.

INDIAN TRIBES.

At that time and long before it, the region now composing the territory of Indiana was occupied by the tribes of Indians belonging to the Miami confederacy.

That confederacy consisted of several Algonquin tribes, and it had been formed many years before for mutual protection and defense, especially against the fierce and powerful Iroquois, or Five Nations, who had made frequent and fatal incursions into the beautiful valley against the Indians dwelling therein. Prominent among these Western tribes were the Miamis, the Pottawatomies, the Weas, the Piankeshaws, etc.

KEKIONGA.

At the junction of the St. Mary's and the St. Joseph's, near what is now the city of Ft. Wayne, stood, as the key to the grand thoroughfare from the lakes to the Ohio, Kekionga, the ancient and venerated capital of the Miamis. It had been visited by white men at least as early as 1676 (and perhaps even much earlier than that, as late researches into the French accounts of the explorations of those times would seem to indicate). Says a narrator, Judge ——, given in Tuttle's History of Indiana:

"The ancient route between the Ottawa (Maumee) and the Wabash, and onward to the Ohio and the Mississippi, was first made known to the French in Canada by a visit of one of their priests from the mission on Lake Michigan to Kekionga about the year 1676. Nor can there be any doubt that Baron La Salle was at Kekionga in the year 1680, as his letter to the Governor General of Canada states that fact, and also mentions that the route alluded to had already been traversed by French traders from Canada."

La Salle is said by some to have built a stockade fort at Kekionga in 1680. Vincennes was at the place in 1705, and found there several Indian traders from Pennsylvania. Perhaps Vincennes at that time (1705) built the French stockade, the dim outlines of which were still visible when Gen. Wayne built Ft. Wayne in 1794.

INDIAN RACES.

A brief account may here be given of the Western Indians, and of their Eastern enemies.

Two great confederacies had been formed.

1. The Iroquois in the East. 2. The Miamis in the West.

The Iroquois confederacy is supposed to have begun with the Mohawks, that tribe uniting at first with the Oneidas. Afterward the league was enlarged by the accession thereto of the Onondagas, the Senecas, the Cayugas; and, after many years, finally by the Tuscaroras (in 1712). Their territory was at first in New York and Canada, but they enlarged their hunting grounds by conquest, till at length they roamed over parts of New England, over New York, Kentucky, Virginia and Illinois. They had warred against the tribes in the Ohio region, and obliged them also to combine for the common protection and defense.

The Algonquins, consisting of many tribes, occupied portions of the country from Massachusetts and New Jersey on the east to the Mississippi on the west. The chief nations were the New England Indians, the Mohegans, Delawares and Powhatans in the central East, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Miamis, Shawnees, etc., in the Mississippi Valley.

The Algonquins were a splendid race, rivaled only by the Dakotas in the West and the Iroquois in the Lake Regions. The Miamis were perhaps the leading Algonquin nation, at any rate, among the ablest belonging to that race.

The tribes mainly inhabiting Indiana were the Miamis, the Pottawatomies, the Weas and the Kickapoos.

The Shawnees were chiefly in Southern Ohio and Kentucky and the Illinois between the Wabash and the Mississippi.

The tribes in the Mississippi Valley, northwest of the Ohio, had been greatly weakened by their fierce conflicts with the powerful Iroquois, yet they still had considerable strength. For many years after the coming of the French, they were able to muster a large array of armed warriors, equipped for attack or for defense, and, even up to the beginning of the second decade of the nineteenth century, continued to cause much fear and suffering, and great calamity upon the encroaching and aggressive white man.

INDIAN CHIEFS.

Miamis, Me-che-cun-na-quah, or Little Turtle, 1747–1812. Jean B. Richeville (Richardville), 1761–1841. Francis La Fontaine, 1810–1847. The Godfroys, Francois and Lewis, lived at Godfroy Farm, and then at the mouth of the Mississinewa.

Pottawatomies, Metea, died 1827; Waubunsee, war of 1812.

Delawares, Red Hawk, battle of Kanawha.

Cayuga or *Mingo*, Logan, battle of Kanawha.

Shawnee, Spemica Lawba (High-horn) or Capt. Logan, born on Mad River, Ohio, 1788; friendly to the whites; gave great aid to the whites; killed near Fort Wayne, 1812.

Cornstalk, battle of Kanawha, 1774; treacherously murdered by the white soldiers in a fort which he had entered peaceable and friendly.

Shawanose, Blue Jacket, at Wayne's victory, 1794; chief spirit among the tribes. Black Wolf, born in Florida, of high rank; cunning, graceful, brave; was at Braddock's defeat, and so on to 1794; was mild and merciful; died at Wapokonetta, one hundred and ten years old. Tecumseh, born on Mad River, Ohio, 1768; killed on the Thames, Canada, 1813. The Prophet, brother of Tecumseh, confederate with him; survived the war; pensioned by British Government.

Wyandots, Nicholas; conspiracy of 1747–48.

Ottawas, Pontiac, war of 1763, near Detroit.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Mr. Hawkins says: (Joseph Hawkins, of Jay County, Ind.) "I was well acquainted with Johnny Green, the old Indian warrior mentioned by Jere Smith.

"The Indian chiefs were Cornstalk, Blue Jacket, Split Log and Capt. Johnny, Shawnees or Delawares; Richardville and the two Godfroys, François and Lewis, Miamis.

"This Cornstalk was not the chief who led the Indians in the battle of the Kanawha, 1774. That Cornstalk (as also his son) was basely shot while in a fort by the soldiers therein, into which he and his son had gone in a peaceable and friendly manner."

Mr. Hawkins was intimate when a boy with the Godfroy chiefs and their families. He gives the following incident concerning Poqua Godfroy (son of Chief François):

"Poqua Godfroy (son of Chief François) got into an affray at Hamilton. He was about twenty-one years old. He was frightened, and thought the white folks were going to kill him, and so he tried to be beforehand with them, and slashed away right and left himself. He was arrested for assault and battery, but was at length released on bail, and suffered to depart. On his way home, the first man he saw whom he knew was my brother, Samuel Hawkins, at Winchester, after the mail. The boy was wild with joy; he cried out, 'O, you my friend; you shall go home with me. They try to kill me, but you my friend!'

"And Samuel took his mail that way, and went home with Poqua and stayed overnight at the house of the old chief, much to the delight of the frightened Indian boy and his aged father also." Chief Godfroy afterward moved to the mouth of the Missinewa, and died there not far from 1840. His stately monument is still to be seen on the north side of the river near the mouth.

Godfroy was the home chief, and Richeville was the war chief of the Miamis. Godfroy was an honest, upright, reliable man, esteemed by the whites and beloved by the Indians.

Black Hoof [Cat-ahe-kasa], a Shawnee chief, was born in Florida, while his tribe sojourned in the South. They returned to Ohio and he with them.

The time of his birth is not known, but he was a leading chief at Braddock's defeat, in 1755, and in all the Indian wars for forty years afterward.

He felt keenly the encroachments of the whites, and fought them with the bitterness of desperation. But, seeing at last the utter hopelessness of the struggle, he yielded, and ever afterward he stood for peace. Tecumseh tried to draw the old chief into his conspiracy, but tried in vain. Black Hoof had fought the whites long enough, and bade the fierce Tecumseh go his way. He opposed polygamy, living forty years with a single wife and rearing a large family of children. He died at Wapokonetta, aged one hundred and ten years.

Blue Jacket [Wey-a-pier-sen-wah], a Shawnee chief, was the Indian leader at their defeat by Gen. Wayne in 1794. In the council held before the battle, the decision would have been for peace, but his voice changed the day, and they made the attack and were routed.

He was at the treaty of Greenville, spoke for peace, signed the treaty and kept his word.

Cornstalk (the elder) was a Shawnee chief of bravery and distinction, and one of the leaders of his tribe at the battle of the Kanawha (Point Pleasant), Va., in 1776. He had tried before that disastrous engagement to induce his people to bury the hatchet, but in vain. After that, however, his efforts were crowned with success. He submitted in good faith to the whites, joined in the treaty and observed it faithfully, and lived quietly and at peace. Some of the Indians, however, remained hostile, and such was the temper of the times and so ready were the whites to commit atrocities against the helpless "red men," that, in 1777, when Cornstalk and his son, Enilipsco, both of excellent character, of kindly disposition, and entirely and sincerely friendly and peaceable, entered, in amity and good will, the American fort at Point Pleasant, they were murdered in cold blood. Cornstalk himself fell pierced by seven or eight bullets. His grave is said yet to be visible at Point Pleasant near the site of the ancient fortress.

Some of the descendants of the old chief are thought to be still living, residing on the Kansas River. One of his sons lived to a greatly advanced age.

"*Johnny Green*" was a chief who dwelt in the region of Randolph, and was well known to many of the settlers of that time. Several mention him in their "Reminiscences." He was somewhat noted in the Indian wars, being present at "Wayne's victory" in 1794. He is supposed to have been concerned in the killing of Morgan in Wayne County. He had much provocation to the deed, since Morgan was a bitter "Indian hater," and had, not very long before, undertaken treacherously to procure the murder of the old Indian. At Brookville (perhaps), "Johnny" had obtained leave to accompany some whites in a trip they were making. Soon after they started, Morgan, among others, tried to induce the crowd to kill Green, and succeeded in getting a vote to that effect. One of the party took Johnny under his protection, and got him safely away.

A white man was burned at the stake by the Indians somewhere east of Muncie, but the particulars of the fact, whether as to reasons, time or parties engaged, we have never learned.

[NOTE.—Whether this "Johnny Green's tribe" (mentioned below) belonged to the "Johnny Green" already named, we are not able to state. There may have been more than one "Johnny Green," as there were two "Cornstalks" and two "Killbucks."

Johnny Green's Tribe.—They emigrated to the West and settled in Iowa, and they now live in Story County, near Marshalltown, on the Iowa River, above Iowa Rapids.

Johnny Green, the old chief, is dead, and his son, "Buck Green," is now chief. The number of the tribe is about 350. They own a reserve of land; have good houses and dress mostly like whites, though the women go bareheaded and wear blankets and moccasins, Indian-fashion.

The men spend most of their time in hunting; the women make baskets and beadwork and other curious things. The tribe is harmless and peaceable. The squaws may often be seen riding by on ponies, with pannier baskets laden with trinkets for sale, and having, besides, a child in each basket, the whole cavalcade presenting a sight comical to behold. [This account is given by a friend of the author's, who resides in Iowa in the vicinity of the tribe in question].

Francis La Fontaine, Miami Chief.—His Indian name was To-pe-ah. His father was French and his mother a Miami woman, and he was born near Ft. Wayne, in 1810. In 1832, he married Catharine (Po-con-go-qua), daughter of Chief Richardville, and upon the old chief's death was chosen principal chief. He moved to the forks of the Wabash, and lived there till the removal of his tribe west of the Mississippi, in 1846.

He spent the Winter with his people, but returned in the spring; was taken ill on the journey, and died at La Fayette, April 13, 1847, aged thirty-seven years. In person, he was tall, corpulent and robust, a man of wonderful size and strength, his usual weight being 350 pounds. He presented, when dressed in Indian costume, a splendid specimen of manly dignity.

He had seven children, only two of whom are now living.

His body was embalmed at La Fayette, brought to Huntington and buried there.

Edward Edger, long time a dealer in furs, etc., with the Indians, says that one chief La Fontaine, was living there ten or twelve years ago, on the Indian Reserve, that he visited that chief at that time, at his house in that region.

John B. Richardville (Pe-che-wa), was the son of the sister of Little Turtle, Taucumwah, by a French trader, Joseph Drouet de Richeville, born about 1761. Pe-che-wa became the recognized chief by a daring act of humane valor when but a young man. He was present at Harmar's defeat in 1790; signed the treaty of Greenville in 1795, of Ft. Wayne and of Vincennes in 1809, and of St. Mary's in 1818.

In 1827, he built a fine dwelling on his reservation, five miles from Ft. Wayne. He was an extensive trader, having an estab-

lishment in Ft. Wayne, but moving, in 1836, to the Forks of the Wabash, he died at his house at St. Mary's, August 13 ,1841, aged about eighty-one years. He was of middling height and weight, quiet, modest and retiring, but genteel and manly in his deportment with the whites, and having a large influence over his people and, moreover, highly respected and confided in by the white settlers. His daughters erected a marble monument over his remains.

He was succeeded by Francis La Fontaine, who had married Catharine, daughter of Richardville.

Captain Logan (Spemica Lawba—High Horn), a Shawnee chief, was born on Mad River, Ohio, in 1778. He was captured when a lad by Capt. Benjamin Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786; was adopted by him, and afterward returned to his tribe, continuing, however, to be the friend of the whites. This friendship he showed in a most remarkable manner, finally sealing his fidelity with his blood.

He was one of Gen. Hull's guides to Detroit in 1812. Afterward he conducted twenty-five women and children from Ft. Wayne to Piqua, through the wilderness, with signal kindness and humanity, making the entire journey without sleep, and treating his helpless charge with the utmost gentleness and the most delicate attention.

During the siege of Ft. Wayne by the Indians, after the surrender of Detroit by Hull in August, 1812, it was determined to send relief from Piqua, and it became necessary to convey the information to the beleaguered fort. Two white men with Capt. Logan and some friendly and faithful Shawnees undertook the perilous task. They passed the besiegers and reached the fort in safety, and Capt. Logan, with Capt. Johnny and Bright Horn, two of his Indian companions, retraced their steps to their comrades, who were waiting outside the besiegers' lines. The re-enforcements reached the fort, and the Indians finally withdrew and abandoned the siege. Subsequently he met his death in a most affecting manner, which can be best related by quoting (substantially) from "Kingman Bros.' History of Allen County, Ind."

On the morning of November 22, 1812, a subordinate officer charged him with unfaithfulness. Stung by this charge and to prove its falsity, he started with Capt. Johnny and Bright Horn down the Maumee to reconnoiter. Suddenly they were surprised and captured by a company under Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief, and Elliot, a half-breed in the British employ. Seizing the opportunity, they attacked their captors, killing two and wounding three more. Logan, however, received a fatal wound, and Bright Horn was also wounded. Capt. Johnny mounted the two wounded men, each upon one of the enemy's horses, and started them toward the camp, which they reached about midnight. He stayed long enough to secure Winamac's scalp, and came in on foot, reaching camp by daylight. Capt. Logan lingered two days in intense suffering, and died. He was buried with the honors of war, but his death cast a gloom over the entire army, and especially caused great grief to him whose bitter words had impelled Capt. Logan to the act by which he met his untimely death at the early age of thirty-four.

Metea, a Pottawatomie chief, was a brave, skillful and athletic warrior, reaching the acme of his power during the war of 1812. He undertook to ambush Gen. Harrison's army as they were marching to the relief of Ft. Wayne.

He might perhaps have succeeded, but his party were discovered by Capt. Mann of the American forces. Metea was behind a tree, but his left arm was exposed. Capt. Mann instantly took aim, crippled the arm, and rushed forward in hot pursuit. Metea fled and escaped.

The chief's arm never recovered, and Metea often recounted the incident, giving Capt. Mann great praise for his bravery. He was remarkably intelligent, a fine orator, and an acute reasoner. He died in 1827 from poison by some hostile Indians.

Little Turtle (Me-che-cun-ne-quah) was the son of Aquenac-que, a great Miami war chief, who represented his nation at the treaty of Lancaster, Penn., in 1748. Little Turtle was born in 1748. His mother was a Mohegan, and a superior woman. They lived at the Turtle village on Eel River, sixteen miles northwest of Fort Wayne. He showed remarkable power and skill even from boyhood, and, on the death of his father, was chosen chief of his tribe. He proved the wisdom of the choice by his wonderful prowess. He led the savages at Harmar's and St. Clair's defeats; he was at the attack on Fort St. Clair, near Eaton, Ohio, in November, 1792, as also at the action at Fort Recovery, Ohio, in June, 1794. He took part in the fight at Wayne's victory in the fall of 1794, though he protested against attacking Gen. Wayne and advocated peace with the whites.

The Government built him a house on his reservation at Eel River in consideration of his efforts for peace, and he lived like a white man. In 1802 (or 1803), he appealed to the Legislature of Kentucky to stop the sale of liquors to the Indians, and likewise to that of Ohio, but without success. He said: "They [the traders] strip the poor Indian of skins, guns, blankets, everything, while the squaws and children lie shivering and starving in his wigwam,"—a picture true to the life, and a burning shame to the white race.

He firmly opposed Tecumseh in his schemes for a general war, and, January 25, 1812, wrote to Gen. Harrison pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve peace. But shortly afterward he died. He had the gout and went to Fort Wayne to obtain medical aid, but without avail, for he died July 14, 1812, at the "Old Orchard," in his tent. He was buried with the honors of war, and his Indian ornaments and accouterments, including a sword, given him by Gen. Washington, and a medal having upon it Gen. W.'s likeness, were buried with him.

Some years afterward Coesse, his nephew, who was himself a chief, came to Fort Wayne and pronounced a most eloquent and pathetic oration over the grave of his uncle, which was listened to with deep interest by many of the citizens of Fort Wayne.

Waubunsee, Pottowatamie, was a cruel and vindictive savage. He often became drunk, and was then more of a devil than a man; yet he was reckoned a brave and daring chief. He was one who added to the awful savagery of the terrible massacre after the surrender at Fort Dearborn by his ferocious brutality.

Francois Godfroy was a Miami chief; he lived on the "Godfroy Reserve" till about 1839, when he sold out and moved to the mouth of the Mississinewa, where he died about 1840, and where his monument is still to be seen on the north side of the river, near the mouth. He had three sons—Francis, Poqua and James.

There were several Indian villages in that region—White Woman's Village, Deaf Man's Village, Blind Man's Village, and Cote Sippon's Village. Meshomingia's Village was farther up the Wabash.

Godfroy was a fine specimen of Indian character, as were also several of the other chiefs of the region—Cornstalk, Richardville, La Fontaine, etc.

Tecumseh, Shawnee chief, was born near the Indian town of Piqua, on Mad River, Ohio, in 1768. His parents moved from Florida about 1750. His father was killed in the famous battle at Point Pleasant, on the Kanawha in Western Virginia. Tecumseh became leader of the tribe, being declared chief some time before 1795, living then near Deer Creek, Urbana, Ohio. In 1798, he is supposed to have changed his residence to White River, Indiana. Judge Wharry, of Greenville, whose memory extends back to those times, says that Tecumseh and his brother came to Mud Creek, near Greenville, and took up their residence there not far from 1799. He says that their tribe had driven them away, and that they were still living near Greenville at the first settlement of Darke County, and that the place where they had their dwelling is still called Tecumseh Point. If this be so, and Judge Wharry would seem to have the means of knowing the facts, the statement explains their whereabouts between 1798 and 1809. His brother, Lau-le-wa-si-kau, announced himself as a

"Prophet" by the name of Pems-quat'a-wah (Open Door.) Tecumseh was five feet ten inches high, stoutly built, and of great endurance, of superior shrewdness and skill, and large intelligence for an Indian. He is stated to have been able to read and write. He is said also to have occupied the first dwelling on the site of Chicago. Tecumseh, in 1809, was at Harrison's treaty at Fort Wayne, and would not sign that treaty, severely denouncing also those who did so. In 1810, he traversed the Southern regions, stirring up the Indians of the whole eastern Mississippi Valley to vengeance and a war of extermination; and with much success, though many, especially in the Northwest, refused to join him.

He traveled incessantly, haranguing his dusky countrymen with wonderful eloquence, and amazing power and effect. He opposed land grants by the Indian tribes, declaring that they should give no more foothold to the white intruders. The excitement among the Indians was very great, though Tecumseh failed to carry the whole body of his race to his views and plans. If he had been able to do so, the disastrous results would have indeed been terrible beyond conception. Even as it was, they were fearful enough. Tecumseh was greatly enraged at his brother the Prophet, because he had precipitated the conflict between the Indians and the whites before he (Tecumseh) was ready. The result of the battle at Tippecanoe (Prophet's Town), so disastrous to the Indians, disconcerted their plans, and greatly discouraged the haughty leaders and their wild and savage followers; but the contest was still kept up for some two years, till the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, in 1813, crushed the hopes of the warriors, and a lasting peace was made.

Gov. Harrison from Vincennes had tried to conciliate the chieftain and his brother before the war opened, but in vain.

He marched at length to Tippecanoe, and November 7, 1811, resisting a terrible night attack of seven hundred Indians, routed them in the morning, burned the Prophet's Town, and marched back to Vincennes triumphant.

Tecumseh was in the south at the time, and on his return, finding the Indian power broken, attached himself to the British, betaking himself and the braves who still clung to him to Canada for the purpose.

Tecumseh, though stern and savage, had yet some noble traits. He was less cruel than some of the British officers. Like the Mohawk chief, Thayandanega [Brant], in the Revolution, who was far less cruel than Col. Walter Butler, the Tory partisan, and many times saved prisoners when Butler would have slain them, so Tecumseh, though fierce and furious, yet interfered in behalf of mercy against the relentless Proctor, the British commander.

Tecumseh was active with the English in Canada after he joined them till he was killed at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. His death utterly crushed the hopes of the native confederacy. A large portion of the Indians had held out against all the efforts of Tecumseh and his brother, and now the "hostiles" submitted, and for this region Indian war was forever at an end.

In several battles soon after, in the south, the Indian power in that region also was demolished. At Emuckfau, January 22, 1814, the Creeks were defeated by Gen. Jackson. March 27, 1814, at Tohopeka [Horseshoe Bend], a bend in the Tallapoosa, the Creeks, a thousand strong, besides their women and children, in a strong fortification awaited the final onset of the whites. Gen. Jackson led his men to the attack, storming the breastworks and killing the whole number. The chiefs who were not at the battle submitted, and the power of the nation was at an end.

Maj. Adams, who was in Harmar's defeat, and who was in later years Judge of Darke County Court, had five balls shot into him in that terrible battle, which he carried to the end of his days, as a continual reminder of Indian prowess.

Gen. St. Clair was utterly unfit for the command of such an expedition into the wilderness against fierce and unruly savages. He was bed-ridden and helpless with the gout. He could neither mount nor dismount his horse without help, and his second in command, Brig. Gen. Richard Butler, was killed in the fatal battle resulting in St. Clair's defeat.

Harmar's army is said to have been in a wretched condition, lacking supplies and almost in mutiny. St. Clair's men, it is stated, were much in the same condition, the troops worn out with forced marches, and half starved with great lack of rations. Both armies were badly supplied, badly fed, badly led, badly handled; and bad, shameful, disgraceful defeats were the wretched result. The efforts of the Indian braves at various times since the intrusion of the European invaders to rid the country of their hated presence have indeed been heroic; and, in any other race of men, would have challenged and commanded the admiration of mankind. Opecancanough, Philip of Po-kan-o-ket, Pontiac, Tecumseh, Osceola, Capt. Jack, and others like them, struggled bravely, as much so, perhaps, considering the fearful odds against them, as any people under the sun, but ever in vain. They saw the wave of invasion rolling fiercely and ceaselessly over the land, and put forth herculean and sometimes frantic attempts to check its progress and destroy its power, but their cunning and their fury were alike for naught.

Tecumseh was an orator of wonderful power, and his speech in reply to Gov. Harrison, at Vincennes, was one of the most remarkable ever delivered. The chief was straight, athletic, manly, dignified; and in a most impassioned appeal he described the wrongs of his race by the white man, and declared his unconquerable determination to submit no longer, but to stand to the death, and crush the white man's power or be crushed thereby.

That interview between the two chieftains, Gov. Harrison and Tecumseh, is historic. It was the stern defiance of the red man, and his bitter challenge to a grand, final and exterminating conflict.

Tecumseh was bold, intrepid, arrogant. As the Governor was speaking, "Tell him he lies," broke from the Indian warrior, which ended the interview. The next day, at the final conference, Tecumseh said, "The whites must not cross the 'old boundary.'" Replied Gen. Harrison, "The United States will enforce the treaty, by the sword, if need be." "So be it," was the reply of the warrior, and they parted, to meet in person during life no more.

Tecumseh hasted southward, and, by heroic and almost superhuman exertions, he undertook to arouse the native tribes to relentless hostility. While he was absent, the battle of Tippecanoe had occurred, contrary to his express orders, and frustrating all his plans. Still, however, he kept a bold front, striving constantly to maintain the conflict against the United States. In 1812 or 1813, he joined Gen. Proctor at Malden, and took part in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, in which the famous chieftain was killed. By whom the act was done has been reckoned uncertain. Most have supposed that Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was the fortunate personage, but a statement is made in a "History of Indiana and of Elkhart County," Charles C. Chapman & Co., Chicago, 1881, as follows, page 108:

"Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatly, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe Township, Hancock Co., Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton County, Ohio, was an eye witness." Col. Johnson never positively claimed the honor of having killed Tecumseh, but his simple statement of the circumstances of that battle seemed to render it probable that he had done so, and most people have thought he did.

As has been stated, the death of Tecumseh crushed among the Indians every possible hope of success, and they succumbed to fate.

Lau-le-was-i-kaw, the Prophet, who called himself Pems-quat-a-wah (Open Door), was a Shawnee warrior, and the broth-

er of the celebrated Tecumseh; was a good orator, and ingratiated himself with the tribes by denouncing witchcraft, the use of liquor, mingling with white men in marriage, dress, etc. He pretended to cure all diseases and to make his tribes victorious. He leagued with his brother, Tecumseh, establishing himself at a town near La Fayette.

In the battle of Tippecanoe, he stood on a hill singing a favorite war song, assuring them of an easy victory. Their defeat broke their faith in the Prophet and crushed the confederacy.

The Prophet took up his abode with a few Wyandots, on Wildcat Creek, his town being destroyed November 8, 1811.

In 1812, the Prophet and some warriors moved to Detroit and were received as friends and allies of Great Britain.

At the close of the war he retired to Canada, returning afterward to the Shawnee settlement in Ohio, and still again emigrating westward beyond the Mississippi, where he died in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension till his death. Judge Wharry (often mentioned in these sketches) says that he, when a lad, saw the "Prophet," in 1813, at Franklinton, near Columbus, Ohio.

He seems to have been far inferior to his brother, the famous chieftain, in the elements of greatness; and to his incompetence as a leader, Tecumseh always charged the defeat of his plans and the crushing failure of all his schemes for the conquest of the whites; although it is, of course, true, that no possible combination among the Indians could have achieved success against the superior intelligence and power of the redoubtable white race.

Black Hawk, Sac chief, was a famous warrior and chieftain (born at the mouth of Rock River, 1767), who led his nation in the struggle of the savages against the whites about 1832. After a few months of conflict he was taken prisoner and carried to Washington and elsewhere, to let him realize by veritable eyesight the actual and wondrous superiority of the whites over his own people. He saw, and was convinced, and submitted to terms of peace and amity.

He died about 1837 or 1838, on the banks of the Des Moines, in Iowa, in what is now the county of Davis, where his remains were deposited above ground in Indian style. [Another account says he was buried in a grave six feet deep.] They were stolen and carried away, but were recovered by the Governor of Iowa, and placed in the museum of the historical society at Burlington, Iowa, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

David Connor, Indian trader and chief [white man], came to Greenville in 1811 or 1812, and opened a small store and trading house, from which he dispensed blankets, calico, powder, lead, flints, tobacco, whisky and what not, to the "noble red men." He was married, but his wife remained in Greenville, refusing to accompany him in his wild life among the Indians. Although a rough, hard man in many respects, yet he had some good traits. He wielded a great influence over the Indians, which he sometimes employed for good purposes. In about 1824 (so says Judge Wharry, of Greenville, Ohio, who knew Connor all his life) some New York Indians, traveling to Green Bay, were murdered by some white villains in Indiana. Connor succeeded in securing justice and keeping the peace, and the Miamis on that account made him a "chief" of their tribe, with all due ceremony. He established himself at Fort Recovery soon after the war of 1812 had closed in the West, probably in 1814. He had used his influence in securing the treaty of peace, and had made some enemies thereby. Several Indians came to his store one day, and told him they had come to kill him. "All right," said he "give me a few minutes to fix things up." They granted his request and sat down. Suddenly he took a keg of powder, poured it on a deer skin, and seizing a fire brand, swore in strong, rough Miami, that he and they "should go to h—ll together." They "got" in a "heap hurry." The Indians never molested him again. One of them told Judge Wharry: "Connor one devil of a man; he care no more for Indians than he care for himself."

He next built a shanty above Deerfield (1820–21). After a few years he moved down the river to three miles below Wheeling and twenty miles above Marion. Still again he moved three miles below Marion, bought land, built mills, grew rich, and died some years ago.

[NOTE. Some will have it that he had a station at Mississinewa crossing, near Allensville, and also one at Ridgeville, but the residents along the river do not understand the matter thus.]

At Greenville, the understanding was that he had a wife and two boys, and that she would not go with him in his wild, roving border life, and he "took up" with Polly Voorhees, by whom he raised a large family. He was a very rough, outbreaking man, so passionate that few dared to cross him. R. H. Sumption taught school near him, and six of his children attended the school. He did not call for his pay till the middle of the second term. The bill was large, and Mr. S. feared he might not take the matter kindly. Connor happened to be in good humor and paid the bill without a word. At one of his "posts," the Indians got "ahead" of him. He had a shed at the side of his cabin, and a log out on the side next the store-room, and as he bought bundles of skins, he would toss them through the "crack" into the shed. By some means the Indians made or found a hole from the outside into the shed, through which they got out parcels of skins. First one would get out a parcel and take it in and sell it to Connor, then another, and so on, till Connor began to wonder where they got so many coon skins. Polly had noticed the game of the "red skins," and at last she said, "Connor, you fool, how long are you going to buy your own coon skins?" "Why?" said he. "Because," said she, "those tarnal Ingins have been stealing your coon skins and selling them to you over and over." What he did then and there is not told, but we may easily guess that there was a "rumpus," or danger of one about that time. [Burgett Pierce and others mention Connor in their recitals.]

The "Jay County History" says "that a pioneer family lived for a considerable time in a cabin built at Fort Recovery, Ohio, by David Connor, for a trading house at that point. So that most probably Mr. Connor traded at one period with the Indians near Fort Recovery. Judge Wharry, of Greenville, who knew Connor well, states that he went from Greenville to Fort Recovery in 1814, and stayed and traded at that location for several years.

DEATH OF FLEMING.

We subjoin an account of the death of "Fleming," an Indian (not indeed a chief), which occurred near Ridgeville, soon after the settlement of that vicinity, given by Joseph Hawkins, Esq., of Jay County, Ind., as told him by parties acquainted with the transaction. Some account of the same tragedy may be found in the reminiscences of Thomas Ward, George Thomas, and perhaps others. One Smith, a mulatto, had a white wife. She told the Indian, Fleming, that if he would kill Smith she would marry him. The Indian shot Smith through the body, but did not kill him. Out of this in some way grew the fact that some half-drunk Indians (Fleming and others) made an attack on Joab Ward. He was at breakfast, and they came in armed with butcher knives. He arose, seized a gun from the hooks, and sprang backward to the outer door, and into the back yard, pointing his loaded gun at one and another of the gang. Elias Kizer managed to get another loaded gun, and joined Ward in the yard. Then Fleming began to run, and Ward told Kizer to shoot him, which he did, the bullet striking his foot, as it was raised in running, passing in at his heel and up his leg to his knee. The other Indians begged so hard that they were let go. Fleming got across the river and lay down in the bushes, remaining there some time. Jesse Gray, the famous "Indian hunter," hearing the fact, came with his brother John (a lad of sixteen), to shoot the Indian. He told his brother to shoot him. The Indian lay on his belly, and as the boy went to shoot, he bent his body upward from the ground; and as the boy shot, he drew himself suddenly down, hugging close to the ground, and the bullet only grazed his

back. But he acted as though he had received a fatal shot, and they thought him killed and went off. After the poor fellow had been wounded (in all) three days, Lewallyn, from pity, took him in. Some days after, Jesse Gray and Smith came to Lewallyn's and shot Fleming in the bed as he lay, and killed him. The Indian saw them come, and turned over to the wall and wrapped his head in the blanket, and Smith put his gun against Fleming's back and shot him through the heart as he lay there in bed.

[NOTE.—Joab Ward told Hawkins as to the attack, and Charles Simmons, an employe of David Connor, told him as to what Gray and Smith did].

DEATH OF FLEMING—By Thomas Ward.

"A white man brought whisky and sold it to the Indians. That white man fell out with my father, Joab Ward, one morning, and told him he should 'smell h—l' in less than an hour. Within an hour's time three Indians, Fleming, Killbuck and another, came to father's house as they were eating breakfast, armed with big knives and partly drunk. Elias Kizer and Thomas Andrew were there. All three managed to get their guns. Fleming tried hard to kill father; but when the men got the guns, Fleming ran, and the other Indians began to beg. Elias Kizer shot Fleming as he ran, the ball striking his heel when his foot was raised, and running up his leg to his knee. He managed to cross the river, but fell in the weeds on the north bank, and lay there several days. Jesse Gray and his brother came and undertook to kill him as he lay in the weeds, and thought they had done so. They, however, did not injure him. Lewallyn, who lived near, took him in out of pity, but Smith, the mulatto whom Fleming had shot through but had not killed, came with Jesse Gray to Lewallyn's house and shot him dead in his bed, as he lay upon a pallet of deer skins. Before Fleming was killed, he kept on threatening to kill Joab Ward and my father."

It seems that the Indians were not much offended at the death of Fleming. He was vicious, and they had turned him off, and he skulked around, getting his living from place to place among the whites as he could. They came and buried him, but said, "He no good—Fleming bad Indian."

Jesse Gray, however, was afraid of the vangeance both of the Indians and the whites, and he fled the State, taking up his abode in Ohio, near Hill Grove, Darke County, and resided at that place several years.

Tyre T. Puckett, residing west of Winchester, relates, concerning the poor Indian, that Fleming lay wounded on a deer-skin at Lewallyn's cabin. The Indians, though they had banished him from their tribes, nevertheless took pity on him. In particular, "Aunt Sally," wife of "Uncle Jake," and mother of "Indian Jim," came and doctored him, and said he would get well. Gray and Smith came to the cabin. Gray undertook to get Mrs. Lewallyn out of the house; she resisted, and he pulled her out, she crying out meanwhile, "Don't do any murder here." Almost instantly she heard the shot, and, struggling back, she saw Fleming lay dead upon his pallet.

The grand jury (of which Mr. Puckett's father was a member) indicted Jesse Gray (and probably Smith) for the homicide, and a "true bill" was found against them. They fled the county and the State, and no special pains were taken to find them, since everybody was glad the "vicious Indian" was out of the way. Mrs. Lewallyn was the witness, of course, for the State, because she was the one (and the only one, perhaps) who saw the "deed," except indeed Smith and Gray themselves.

OTHER CHIEFS.

In the "History of Delaware County," by Kingman Brothers, may be found sketches of several other chiefs of the Delaware Indians, viz.: Tamanend, Capt. White Eyes, Capt. Pipe, Buckongahelas and Killbuck, Jr., for whose history we have no room. A brief mention must suffice. Tamanend was a mighty chief, brave, illustrious, patriotic and virtuous. The scene of his exploits was on the eastern seaboard, near Philadelphia, and he died about 1685.

Capt. White Eyes [Ko-gue-tha-gech-ton] was a distinguished Delaware Chieftain, and a firm friend of the Americans. During the Revolution, he steadfastly refused to be drawn into the struggle between England and America. He died at Philadelphia in 1780, supposed to be 120 years old.

Capt. Pipe [Hop-o-can, tobacco-pipe, and Ko-giesch-qua-no-hei, maker of daylight], was a noted war-chief of the Wolf tribe of the Delawares. He was an active partisan of the British, dying about 1818.

Buckongahelas was a more famous chief than Logan. He favored the English, but after Wayne's defeat he disdained their favor, and was firm in his friendship to the Americans. On his death-bed he adjured his people to desert the British, and remain steadfast to the United States. He was brave and truthful. His death occurred in 1804.

Killbuck, Jr. [Gelelemend] was the son of the elder Killbuck; was firmly attached to the United States, and was specially protected by them in a treaty made with his nation. He died in 1811, aged about eighty years.

Delawares.—Kithawenund, or Capt. Anderson, Peo-kee-lund, Magh-pi-way, or Red Feather, Pit-che-ke-ka-pou, The Beaver, Hock-ing-pom-skow, Lah-pah-ni-hi, or Big Bear, James Nanticope, Ne-te-ho-pun-a, Capt. Tu-nis, Capt. Ketch-um, The Cat, Ben Beaver, The War Mallet, Capt. Cagh-Koo, The Buck, Petche-nau-a-las, John Quake, Que-nagh-to-oth-mait, Little Jack.

Miamis.—Pucan, The Owl, Little Turtle, Wa-pe-mau-qua (the Loon), Silver Heels, Sha-wa-pe-no-mo.

The above signed the treaties made with their tribes in 1804, 1809 and 1818.

Other Indians.—Mont-see (Monsie) was chief of the Miamis and resided at Mont-see town (Muncie). An account of him is not at hand.

"Uncle Jake" resided at the Indian town near Muncie long after the rest of the natives had emigrated westward, and till his death, as did also his wife "Sallie," and his son "Jim." "Aunt Sally" died first; she was buried in the old Indian graveyard near their town, and her husband, "Uncle Jake," watched over her grave, keeping his lonely vigil for two weary days and nights, and when he died, "Indian Jim," their son, did the same for him; but when "Jim," poor fellow, died, he was the last of his race, and none was at hand to perform the solemn, sacred watch over his lonely grave. "Jake" was well known to the early settlers, a fine specimen of his nation; "tall, straight and stout, clever and nice when sober, but vicious when drunk,—" much like white people in that. "Sally" was very small, but active and sprightly; she, too, loved the bottle, and, like her husband, got drunk. "Jim" lived with the white settlers and became civilized, working and earning his livelihood in a friendly, peaceable manner. It is not many years since his death took place. (See History of Delaware County, 1881.) This family seem to have been dwellers in Randolph County in the early time, since Ira Swain, coming to the region when a small lad, used to know them, and used also to play with the Indian boy "Jim." (See Account of Ira Swain.)

Cornstalk, the younger, was a chief in later times after the war of 1812. He was friendly, and a fine, stately, noble Indian. He used to come to Randolph County to hunt, spending more or less time among the settlers. A striking incident is related of Cornstalk and his wife by Squire Bowen, which occurred soon after the settlement of his father, Ephraim Bowen, in the county. We have no detailed statement of the life of this chief at our command.

Pontiac, Ottawa chief, was in 1761, a great friend of the French. He was tall in person and dignified and stately in demeanor, fifty years of age, and civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibways and Pottawatomies. He formed his cele-

brated conspiracy suddenly in 1763. Many tribes were joined in that movement; Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Delawares, Mingoes, etc. Nine British posts fell; Detroit was saved; the war was short; the conspiracy was soon crushed, the struggle ending in 1764.

REMINISCENCES.

Statement of Mrs. Henry Horn, of Arba, Indiana: "I traveled during the summer of 1880 in Northern Michigan. There are Indian Reserves in that region, and I became acquainted, among other persons, with an educated and talented Indian lady of the Ottawa tribe. Margaret Boyd, by name (she has also a long and difficult Indian name, Oqabegijiqokwe). She was educated when young, by the Catholics, they intending her for a missionary; she now lives near Petoskey, Northern Michigan; is seventy-two years old, and supports herself, in Indian fashion, by making various curious and useful articles for sale, baskets, moccasins, pin cushions, slippers, etc., of most exquisite workmanship and surpassing artistic skill. One of her brothers (Maccoteybinassee, Black Bird) went to Rome for education as a Catholic priest. An Indian comrade was the companion of his journey and was to remain with him while at Rome; but alas! erelong her poor, lonely brother sickened and died in that far-off foreign land, alone, except that one faithful comrade and friend. She commemorated her brother's death by composing a poem in English, of rare beauty and exquisite pathos, a copy of which is here given:

DEATH OF WILLIAM MACCOTEYBINASSEE.

(THE BLACKBIRD.)

[Of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, who was sent (with a companion of the same tribe) to Rome, for his education, and died June 25, 1833.]

COMPOSED BY HIS SISTER, MARGARET BOYD.

The morning breaks! See how the glorious sun,
Slow wheeling from the East, new luster sheds
O'er the soft climes of Italy. The flower
That kept its perfume through the dewy night
Now breathes it forth again.
Hill, vale and grove,
Clad in rich verdure bloom, and from the rock
The joyful waters leap! O meet it is
That thou, Imperial Rome, shouldst lift thy head
Decked with thy triple crown, where cloudless skies,
And lands rejoicing in the summer sun
Rich blessings yield.
But there is grief to-day!
A voice is heard within thy marble walls,
A voice lamenting for the youthful dead,
For o'er the relics of her forest boy
The mother of dead empires weeps, and lo!
Clad in white robes, the long procession moves.
Youths throng around the bier, and high in front,
Star of our hopes, the glorious cross is reared,
Triumphant sign! The low, sweet voice of prayer,
Flowing spontaneous from the spirit's depths
Pours its rich tones, and now the requiem swells—
Now dies upon the ear.
But there is one
Who stands beside my brother's grave, and though no tear
Dims his dark eye, yet doth his spirit weep.
With throbbing heart he gazes on the spot,
Where his young comrade shall forever rest;
For they, together, left their forest home,
Led by the man who to their fathers preached
Glad tidings of great joy. My brother dear
Who sleeps beneath the sod his labors blessed.
How must his spirit mourn, the bosom heave
Of the lone Indian boy! No tongue can speak
The accents of his tribes, and as he bends
In melancholy mood above the dead.
Imagination clothes his tearful thoughts
In rude and plaintive cadences of woe!
"Soft be thy peaceful sleep, my brother loved.
At Nature's call the branches here shall wave,
The wailing winds lament above his grave!"
The dewy night shall weep;
And he, the lonely youth, my cousin sad,
O, he shall come to shade with moss the grave;
To plant above his head the mystic cross;
To hope, to pray, to mourn in silent grief!
No marble here shall grand and stately rise,
But o'er thy tomb I'll teach the forest tree
To lift its pensive head and point to thee
Rejoicing in the skies.
And when the breeze stirs soft its waving boughs,
I'll think thy spirit wakes the gentle sound,
Such as my fathers thought when all around
Shook the old forest trees.
Dost thou forget the hour, my brother dear,
When first we heard the Christian's hope revealed,
When fearless warriors felt their bosoms melt
And yield beneath the power of mighty love?
The heavenly Truth persuasive moved our souls
Whilst on the flowery mount the preacher stood.
The gentle messenger of Christ proclaimed
The dying love of Jesus to an outcast race,
And through the listening silence of the wood
His gentle, solemn words like spirits passed;
And oh! hadst thou been spared, my tender boy,
We two had gone to bless our fatherland,
To spread rich stores of grace, and, hand in hand,
Each holy labor would in love have shared;
But there the relic of my brother lies
Where Nature's flowers shall bloom o'er Nature's child,
Where ruins stretch and classic art has piled
Her costly monuments on high.
Sleep on, sleep peaceful here in quiet rest;
The traveler from thy far-off land shall come
And claim this spot, and give to thee in grief
What kingly tombs have not—the tribute of
An honest tear shed o'er thy lonely grave!

The woman who wrote the foregoing lines is now living at Little Traverse City, in Northern Michigan, with a remnant of the Ottawa tribe, to which she belongs. Mrs. Horn visited her at her own home, had with the Indian lady a most interesting and instructive interview, and brought away several beautiful and curious ornaments wrought by the skillful hand of the worthy poetess. Some of the articles were a basket, a paper-receiver and lamp mat, all made of birch bark, wrought with porcupine quills; a pin-cushion made of velvet, ornamented with beads in a unique manner, and other things besides. Mrs. H. had also a mat purchased of Petoskey's son, who is a merchant in the village of the same name. All the specimens are wonderfully rich and nice.

Chief Petoskey lives there still among his tribe, near the town. He is ninety-eight years old, but strong and hearty, standing straight, tall and vigorous, like a tree in their forests. He was at the door chopping wood when they called for a friendly visit; he led them into his dwelling, and entertained his guests like a prince, as he is. He is an Ottawa chief, living with his tribe upon their reservation.

Mr. Henry W. Horn has a photo of the old chief, which he says is a most striking likeness. The picture looks like that of a white man of striking appearance; yet Petoskey is a full-blood Ottawa Indian. They brought also the photo of Minonquet, an aged Indian woman (103 years), living at the old Mission Farm, some miles from Petoskey. She is bowed with years, but vigorous still, remarkably so considering her wonderful age.

At Petoskey, in the suburbs of the town, is a natural park of two acres, covered with a young growth of sugar trees, inclosed with a plain fence. Through the park runs a narrow path between the trees, and at the head of the path stands a post with a board put up, and on the board this inscription:

MARQUETTE AVENUE,

Original Trail between Grand Traverse Bay and Mackinac. Traveled for hundreds of years by the Indians, and more than two hundred years ago by Father Marquette, the famous missionary and explorer.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

As a specimen of treatment of Indians by white men, and as the "spark which set the magazine on fire" in this region at the beginning of the war of 1811–13, we give the following from the history of Darke County:

"A squaw, with her husband and son, was coming to Greenville to purchase supplies at David Connor's. They camped over night by Irvin's Spring, a mile out of Greenville. A white man, who had traveled with them, went on into town and told that

some Indians were up by Irvin's Spring. The commander was absent, and a villain by the name of Fish was exercising authority at the time. He went out and killed the Indian and his wife, and wounded the boy. The lad fled like the wind, and, in an incredibly short space of time, Fort Meigs, 100 miles distant, was besieged by 2,000 savages bent on revenge for wrongs that were past, and for the utter extermination of the cruel white men."

David Connor came to Greenville in 1811, or early in 1812, and with him came a man by the name of David Thomson, who had been a soldier with "Mad Anthony" in the Indian wars of twenty years before, being with Gen. Wayne at Rouge de Bout and elsewhere.

D. T. died in 1840, aged eighty years. His oldest daughter, the widow of Judge Beers, one mile north of Greenville, died in August, 1881.

Shortridge was killed and scalped by the Indians near where Cambridge City now stands. Shortridge had on clothes belonging to an "Indian hater," and the Indians thought he was the other man.

Charles Morgan and his two brothers were killed by the savages at a sugar camp in the northern part of Wayne County, where they were boiling sugar water. Morgan resisted powerfully, but was overcome and tomahawked. One boy was killed by the tomahawk and the other was shot as he started to run. All three were scalped. This took place before 1811. Morgan was a leader in the band that tried to murder Johnny Green, an Indian warrior residing in the region, and many thought at the time that Morgan's death was accomplished by Green in revenge for his bitterness against the Indians.

"PIGEON ROOST" MASSACRE, SCOTT COUNTY, 1812.

A settlement was formed in 1809, five or six miles from any other white residents, on about a square mile of land. Jeremiah Payne and Mr. Coffman, two of the settlers, were hunting on the afternoon of September 3, 1812, two miles north of the Pigeon Roost settlement, and they were surprised and killed by a party of Indians. The savages then attacked the settlement (about sunset), and in one hour had killed one man, five women and sixteen children, also burning the cabins with some of the dead bodies of the victims. Those slain were as follows:

Henry Collins and wife, Mrs. Jeremiah Payne and eight children, Mrs. Richard Collins and seven children, Mrs. John Morrill and one child and her mother; Mrs. Jane Biggs and three children slipped away, and, before daylight, got to Zebulon Collins's, six miles distant.

William Collins, an old man of sixty years, with Capt. John Norris, defended themselves against the Indians for three-quarters of an hour; and, after dark, escaped with two children, and arrived at Zebulon Collins's the next morning. The militia gathered and went to the settlement, and found the smoking ruins with some of the charred bodies of their slaughtered friends.

BURNING AT THE STAKE.

In the Indian village of Old Town, five miles above Muncie, many victims were tortured to death by a slow fire. They were tied to a stake, which was of oak, and ten or twelve feet high. A ring of ashes was round the stake, and the dancing in a circle by the Indians had tramped the ground as hard as a brick. The stake remained for many years to be seen and shuddered at by the passing traveler.

Mr. Thomas S. Neely, of Muncie, Ind., and a pioneer of that region (in history of Delaware County also elsewhere quoted from), says: "On the farm of Samuel Cecil, in Section 25, Center Township, in 1839, was a piece of ground near the then Richmond State road, now the Burlington Pike, on which tradidition says one Col. Winchester was burned by the Indians. The stake was visible when I came, and was charred. Around it for about fifty feet the ground was level and smooth, and the spot was round like a circus ring, only not thrown up on the circle. This tradition had gained considerable credence at the time, and all believed it to be true."

Who this Col. Winchester was, when the act was done, or why in particular they subjected this prisoner to that fate we have no information. This method of putting to death was but common among the Indians, and many wretched captives both of Indians and whites perished in that way.

INDIANS.

Indians always traveled in single file. Hundreds of them in a company would move in this way, and the line would extend perhaps for miles. They would approach a house by stealth. The first one would know, a dozen Indians, all armed and painted, would be standing at the door, with guns, tomahawks and scalping knives, looking frightful enough.

Mr. W. C. Smith says: "Killbuck, a noted Indian, came to father's cabin when the family were all abed and demanded admittance. Father gave no answer. He struck the door several sharp blows with his tomahawk, declaring he would split the door down if it were not opened. Father said to him, 'I'll put a rifle ball through you if you don't clear out.' Killbuck said he was cold and hungry, and wished to warm himself and get something to eat.

"Father being afraid he was drunk, would not let him in, but told him 'go up to "Sal's" wigwam (a squaw who had lived not far off), and come back in the morning.' He went and came back in the morning, saying, 'white man heap brave, he no coward.'"

Another incident. Some Indians came to a cabin to purchase provisions. The man was absent. The woman went to the smoke-house to get them some bacon. One squaw seized a large piece and went to carry it off. The white woman wrenched it from her, striking the squaw to make her let go of the flitch of bacon.

The other Indians were greatly pleased at her boldness, patting her on the shoulder, saying, "white squaw heap much brave, heap much fight."

The white traders used to practice all sorts of tricks upon the natives. One trader told the Indians that the needle-maker was dead, and that after his supply on hand was gone, there would be no more. He sold his needles for a coon-skin apiece, worth fifty to seventy-five cents.

DEATH OF INDIAN "CHRISTMAS."

He was shot by young Lewallyn as related in Burgett Pierce's reminiscences. The Indians were greatly excited by his murder, and were with difficulty pacified by promises of a fair trial, and assurances that the guilty one should be punished. Mr. Lewallyn the elder, is related to have walked all the way to Muncie to tell the Indians that his son should be given up for the proper course of justice. But he was tried and acquitted, and the Indians were more dissatisfied than before. It is said that "Christmas's" horse ran all night saddled and bridled, reaching the home of his owner at Muncietown early next morning. The body of the Indian was buried on the bluff just west of the crossing below Deerfield, between the road and the river, perhaps 100 yards west of the crossing. Skeletons were so much in demand in early times that a certain physician is stated to have dug up his bones for an "anatomy."

Armfield Thornburg, of Windsor, says that the three Indians who killed Morgan and the two lads were "trailed," and were killed on the banks of Stony Creek, three miles south of Windsor, just in Delaware County.

"Jay County History" mentions the killing of Christmas thus: "One day one of the men shot an Indian whom he caught stealing cabbage from his garden. This aroused the anger of the Indians, and the settlement were very much alarmed lest they should all be murdered. They made a fort of Lewallyn's house, and the four families lived in it for two weeks in constant fear of

an attack. But their enemies did not come, and they again ventured forth to their usual avocations."

Burgett Pierce says of this same Indian that they came in a large company to bury their murdered comrade, and that they performed over his remains a most affecting ceremony, one aged chief making a feeling oration, the tears streaming down his cheeks as he did so.

Our understanding is that Burgett Pierce himself witnessed the burial rites, and beheld the tears coursing down the cheeks of the dusky orator, while he stood recounting in mournful eloquence the virtues of their deceased comrade.

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIANS, ETC.

"Johnny Green," spoken of by Jere Smith; "Charles Morgan," by Jesse Parker; "Fleming," by Hawkins, Ward, Thomas, etc.; "Cornstalk" (elder), J. Hawkins; "Cornstalk" (later), Squire Bowen; "Killbuck," by Burgett Pierce.

Indian traders were David Conner, on Mississinewa; Joseph Gess, south of Winchester; and Goldsmith Gilbert, in Delaware County, etc.

Indian "trails" were from Muncie to Greenville, passing south of Winchester and of Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church on White River, and also not far from Spartansburg. From Muncie to Fort Wayne; from Godfroy's to Fort Wayne; from Muncie to Godfroy's; along the Mississinewa River; along the White River, etc.

A prominent Indian trader and fur dealer was Edward Edger, of Deerfield, Randolph County, who is living in a cheerful old age at Winchester, Ind.

FORTS.

Forts were built by setting upright split timbers, eighteen or twenty feet high, fast in the ground and close together, with large gates, strong, thick and heavy, made of hewn timber from three to six inches thick. In each fort was at least one block-house, two stories high, with the upper story projecting two or three feet over beyond the lower, and having port-holes to shoot down from. The Indians could make no headway against a block-house, except, indeed, by setting it on fire. At the beginning of the war of 1812, a fort was built at the cabin of George Smith, near Richmond.

One day when the men were out at work, the dogs barked and the women thought the Indians had come. They formed a troop, made one of their number captain and marched out, leaving one to care for the children, and to open the gate for their return. Each woman took her husband's gun as bold as a warrior. The alarm proved false, the dogs were barking at some stray ponies; but the women had proved their bravery, and came back almost sorry that they had found no Indians.

People sometimes got lost, and the trumpet (or the tin horn) would be blown to call the settlers together to hunt for the lost one.

INDIAN WARS, TREATIES, ETC.

In 1747–48, a deep conspiracy was laid, under Nicholas, a famous Huron (Wyandot) chief, for the destruction of Detroit and other posts, and to crush the French. The attempt failed, and Chief Nicholas abandoned his home near Sandusky, having burned his villages and his fort, and sought a resting-place farther west. On the 8th of April, 1748, he departed for White River, Indiana. He is thought to have died in the White River Valley, near the Wabash, in 1748, aged fifty-eight years.

Fort George, near the head-waters of the Savannah, and Fort Loudoun, near the sources of the Tennessee, were built by the English, for defense against the Indians in that quarter.

Pontiac, a famous Ottawa chief, in 1763, formed a powerful confederacy, consisting of the Ottawas, the Chippewas, the Pottawatomies, the Sacs and Foxes, the Menomonees, the Miamis, the Wyandots, the Shawnees, and still other tribes, which were crushed in 1763–64.

Bryant says: "Pontiac was chief of the Ottawas, whom he is said to have led at Braddock's defeat. * * * His mother was an Ojibway. * * * He was now fifty years of age, unusually dark in complexion, of medium height, of powerful frame and haughty bearing; subtle, patient, cruel, and of more than ordinary capacity. He possessed all of the few good qualities of his race, and most of their bad ones. He incited a rising of the Indian tribes from the Lakes to the Lower Mississippi."

Pontiac submitted at length, attended the grand Indian Council held at Oswego, 1766, made his great "peace speech," and returned laden with presents to his Western home, living on the Miami like an ordinary hunter.

At the battle of the Kanawha, in 1774, the Indians were led by Cornstalk, a Shawnee chief; Red Hawk, a Delaware chief; and Logan, the celebrated Cayuga or Mingo chief and orator.

The battle resulting in "Wayne's Victory" was fought in November, 1794. The number of Indians engaged in that fight has been thus stated: Delawares, 450; Wyandots, 275; Shawnees, 275; Miamis, 175; Ottawas, 225; and of the Senecas, Pottawatomies and Chippewas from 200 to 300. There were also perhaps 100 Canadians.

The battle was fought against the advice of Little Turtle, who told his people that they would better make peace, for, said he, "The Americans are led by a General who never sleeps." Blue Jacket overruled Little Turtle in the Council, and the battle was fought and lost. Little Turtle and Blue Jacket both were ready for peace after this defeat, and they continued faithful to the treaty, resisting the whole force of Tecumseh's power and eloquence, and holding many of their people from joining in his scheme of extermination against the whites.

The famous Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, who jointly incited the tribes, from the Lakes to the Gulf, to relentless hostility, were Shawnees. Tecumseh was born on Mad River, Ohio, 1768. The Prophet fixed his headquarters at the mouth of Tippecanoe, on the Wabash, and for several years (1811–13) a terrible Indian war was waged, which was ended by the battle of the Thames, in 1813. Tecumseh was killed in that battle, and the hope of the savage confederacy was crushed.

In May, 1812, a great Indian Council was held on Mississinewa River, at which the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Delawares, Eel Rivers, Weas, Miamis, Piankeshaws, Winnebagoes, Shawnees and Kickapoos were present. The council seemed for peace, but Tecumseh was furious for war, and many joined him.

Fort Wayne was besieged by Tecumseh in the summer of 1812, but he failed. The massacre at Fort Dearborn took place August 15, 1812. Mackinaw was surrendered to the British July 17, 1812. Detroit was given up to the British in 1812.

The treaty of Fort Harmar (Marietta) was made January 9, 1789, and agreed to by the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Iroquois (under Governor St. Clair).

Wayne's Treaty, made at Greenville in 1795, was signed by the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Eel River Indians, Weas, Kickapoos and Kaskaskias.

Gen. Harrison's treaty at Fort Wayne, in 1809, was entered into by the Delaware, Eel River, Pottawatomie and Miami tribes, and was sanctioned by the Weas at Vincennes, October 26, 1809, and by the Kickapoos, about the same time, ceding the 12-mile strip, etc. Gen. Harrison concluded a treaty at Fort Wayne in 1803, with the Delawares, Shawnees, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, and the Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias.

In 1818, Messrs. Jennings, Cass and Parke, as United States Commissioners, made a treaty at St. Mary's, Ohio, with the Miamis, who ceded all their land in Indiana, with reservations.

Other treaties besides the ones mentioned above have been entered into by different tribes, till, at present, but a single band remains (near Peru, Miami County).

INDIAN RESERVES.

As a specimen of reservations and exceptions, those made by the United States in the Indian country, in the treaty of Greenville, 1795, are here stated, to wit:

A tract of land at Loramie's store, six miles square; Girty's Town, two miles squire; head of Auglaize, six miles square; Fort Defiance, six miles square; Fort Wayne, six miles square; eight miles west of Fort Wayne, two miles square; Ouatenon, six miles square; Maumee, foot of Rapids—old British fort—twelve miles square; mouth of Maumee, six miles square; Sandusky Lake (old fort), six miles square; Lower Rapids, Sandusky, two miles square; Detroit, irregular tract; Mackinaw, mainland and island and Isle Bois du Blanc; Fort Dearborn, six miles square; mouth of Illinois, twelve miles square; Peoria, fort and village, six miles square; Clark grant, 150,000 acres; Post Vincennes and French lands; Fort Massac and lands adjacent near mouth of the Ohio River.

As an example of reservation to the Indians, we give the following at the treaty made at Fort Wayne, 1818:

Ten miles square, opposite the mouth of the River A. Bouette [Aboite]; three sections to Jean B. Richardville; two sections to the same; to Joseph Richardville and son Joseph, two sections; two sections to Francis La Fontaine and his son; one section to the son of George Hunt; one section to Little Turtle; one section to Josette Beaubien.

In the different treaties made in later times, certain tracts were reserved for Indian occupation by various tribes, as the Pottawatomies, the Wyandots, the Miamis, the Shawnees, etc.

On these "reserves" the Indians dwelt for a longer or shorter time. The tribes sold out, however, by and by, one by one, until none are now left in this region, except a single band (Me-shingo-me-sia). The rest of the Miamis ceded their lands about 1840, and left about 1846. François Godfroy, a Miami chief, had a "reserve" partly in Jay County. He died between 1837 and 1840, at the mouth of Mississinewa.

MESHINGOMESIA BAND.

When the Miamis made their final cession [1840], the band above named refused to leave, and they were allowed to remain and hold their lands.

The territory was held in common till 1873, in which year a distribution was made (by United States law) among the members of the band. Each person received an equal amount in value (of unimproved land). The division was made by Commissioners appointed by the United States, of whom one was Jonas Votaw, Esq., of Jay County, who furnished the information here given.

The transaction excited much interest. The commission met on the Indian land, and sat from day to day till the work was completed. The basis of the award was the tribe as it existed in (about) 1840, (including those who had intermarried into the tribe since that time), and the descendants of such. It was for the interest of the tribe to have the number of shares as small as possible, of course, since the fewer the shares, the more each one would get.

The greatest dispute arose as to an Indian named Waukoon. He was a Pottawatomie lad who would not go with his tribe, but hid himself till his people were gone, and then lived with the Miamis, and with this band, and in the family of the chief, Meshingomesia. Upon these facts he claimed membership in the band. He had a wife and seven children, besides which he had cleared out a large farm.

The commission decided in his favor, and his family got their shares with the rest.

Meshingomesia died a very old man in 1878; Waukoon is living yet (1880). There is still quite a settlement of that band living chiefly as farmers, having churches, schools, etc. The preaching and teaching are done mostly by members of the band.

Originally, a large "reserve" was held by the Miamis, some thirty miles square, between Eel and Salamonie Rivers. That Reserve lay in Howard, Tipton and Grant Counties. The Indians left in (about) 1846, and it was opened to settlers in 1847. Filling rapidly with eager emigrants, it has become a flourishing and populous region. Sixty-six persons were recognized by the Commission as members of that "Indian band," and the division was made among those sixty-six persons, averaging about eighty acres to each. Waukoon and his family got over 600 acres (with his improvements thrown in).

These shares were to be exempt from taxes for five years, as also to be entirely free from any previous claim on the owners of the land, and moreover incapable of alienation for the same period.

INDIAN TOWNS, ETC.

The various tribes had their hunting-grounds, their fields, their dwellings, their towns.

Kekionga, at the head of the Maumee, as already stated, was a celebrated Miami town at the time of the first French exploration. Later, there were several more in that vicinity, belonging to different tribes. An article in the Philadelphia *Register* in 1791 states as follows:

"There were at that time [it does not say when, though probably not long before that date] seven towns near the confluence of the three rivers—St. Joseph's, St. Mary's and Maumee: The principal village of the Miamis, called Omie Town, containing also several French traders. It stood on the east bank of the St. Joseph, or on the north side of the Maumee, directly opposite the mouth of the St. Mary's. Another village (Miami) of thirty houses, stood on the opposite bank, across the river from the Omie Town.

The Delawares had three villages, two on the St. Mary's, three miles from its mouth, of forty-five houses. There was one also on the east bank of the St. Joseph's, two or three miles from its mouth, with thirty-six houses.

The Shawanoes [Shawnees] had two villages, two miles down the Maumee: one was Chillicothe, on the north bank (fifty-eight houses); another was on the south bank, opposite Chillicothe, having sixteen houses."

The army demolished all these towns and burned 20,000 bushels of corn, so that it would seem that the troops, though defeated, had destroyed the villages and the property of the Indians.

Ouatenon was a large and important Wea town, eight miles below Lafayette. [Note—A town on White River above Muncie was called Ouat-i-nink.]

Prophet's Town was built at the mouth of Tippecanoe River, as the headquarters of the famous brother of Tecumseh.

Mont-zee-town (Muncie) was originally an Indian town on White River. There were many others scattered through the region.

As late as 1820, and also since that time, Indian towns were to be found scattered along White River in Delaware County and below. Old Town, Montzee Town, Yorktown, Bucktown, Strawtown, Andersontown, etc., were Indian villages on the banks of White River. No towns are known to have existed in Randolph County. They hunted here, their trails passed through this region, they had wigwams and huts and cabins scattered here and there through the woods, but their villages, so far as are now known, were located elsewhere.

Many, perhaps most, of the towns belonging to the Indians have at one time or another been destroyed by the whites. Whenever, since the first white settlement, hostilities would arise, the villages of the savages would be the first and chief objects of attack.

Gen. Harmar, in 1790, undertook to demolish a Shawnee town near Chillicothe, and also a Pickaway town in the same region, and Kickapoo and Miami towns in Indiana were burned the same year.

In 1791, Gen. Scott utterly demolished the Wea town, Ouatenon, said to have contained 5,000 people, and Gen. Wilkinson

carried the same fate to Kickapoo towns on Eel and Wabash Rivers. In the same year, Gen. Harmar, though badly defeated, burned all the towns (seven in number) near the junction of the St. Joseph's and the St. Mary's.

In 1811, the "Prophet's Town," at the mouth of Tippecanoe River, was destroyed by Gen. Harrison.

In 1812, the Miami villages on the Mississinewa (near its mouth) were taken and burned by Lieut Campbell. They marched from Dayton December 4, 1812, and came early on the morning of December 17 upon a town of Delawares and Miamis on the Mississinewa. In taking it by surprise, eight warriors were killed, and forty-two persons taken prisoners. The place was burned outright, as were also three other villages, and the soldiers returned, hungry and frost-bitten, to Greenville, Ohio. Their route in returning, and probably in going, passed through Jackson Township, in the northeast part of Randolph County. As they were going to Greenville, they camped on Army Branch, in the west part of that township, near land afterward settled by James Simmons. They were detained upon the expedition longer than they had expected, and were, moreover, incumbered with prisoners, and the troops were at the point of starvation. Runners were sent ahead to the settlements near Eaton, and provisions were sent forthwith for their instant relief. Joseph Hawkins, now of Collett, Jay Co., Ind., whose father was one of the band of young men who went to the relief of the suffering army, gives the following account:

"When Lieut. Campbell was coming back with the expedition which had gone against the Indians on the Lower Mississinewa, they had been detained so long and had so many prisoners that they were nearly worn out, and well-nigh starving, their provisions being gone. Runners were sent ahead to inform the settlements, and to ask for instant succor. The people were aroused at once, and young, light-footed men (soldiers at Fort Nesbitt) took biscuits hastily baked by the women, and went forward at full speed to find and feed their starving countrymen. They found the soldiers camped on Army Branch, Jackson Township, Randolph Co. It was an affecting sight, and many cried for joy. The older men went on later with pack-horses laden with provisions. One man sold his load, and when he got back to Fort Nesbitt, the soldiers there 'rode him on a rail.'

"My father was one of the young men who went forward for the relief of the troops."

Mr. Hawkins further says: "There was a line of forts along the frontier. Forts Jefferson, Black, Nesbitt, Greenville, Recovery, Auglaize, Defiance, Loramie, Wayne, St. Clair, etc., were erected for the defense of the pioneer settlers."

INDIAN BURYING GROUNDS.

Mr. Neely (of Muncie) says: "When I came here, an Indian graveyard was in a good state of preservation, located on the north bank of the river, and about three hundred yards west of the Greenville road. A great many graves were visible, and some had been and were then being exhumed by the curious relic-hunters and others. This was the principal burial-ground of the Delaware Indians at this point."

Mr. William Jackson (in the same history) says: "The old Indian village and graveyard stood on the north bank of White River, a little west of the bridge on the Muncie & Greenville Pike. When I came (1835), many distinct features were still visible. The graves, in many instances, were surrounded with pens of poles piled round them. Many skeletons were exhumed, and several skulls have been preserved which were taken from this burial-ground."

RETROSPECT.

From the beginning of European occupation the savages were so treated by the whites for the most part as to provoke bitter and relentless hostility. Cruelty was returned for kindness, and treachery for generous confidence. The history of European intercourse with the Aborigines is crowded with accounts of uncalled for severity and needless cruelty. It is small wonder, therefore, that the American natives should be hostile. For ages they beheld a strong and cruel race of men invading their country, taking possession of their lands, encroaching upon their hunting-grounds, destroying their dwellings, laying waste their corn-fields, and burning their villages; and with the genuine instinct of universal humanity, they strove to defend their homes, and to beat back and destroy the fierce invading hordes. It has been indeed a gallant, though a fruitless struggle, which the Indians have waged. It has been weakness against strength, poverty against wealth, bows and arrows and hand-missiles against firearms, tomahawks against cannon, footmen against horsemen, untutored cunning against cultivated skill, savagery against civilization. They fought with a bravery and resolution worthy of a less hapless destiny, but the struggle has been ever in vain.

Nearly four hundred years have fled since Columbus landed at Guanahani, and what a conflict has the world beheld on these Western shores during the ages that have passed since that momentous era! The struggle has been long and fierce and bitter, cruel and remorseless alike on the one side and on the other, but ending ever in defeat, utter and hopeless to the poor, untutored red man.

DESTINY.

From the moment when the haughty Spaniard under the leadership of the Genoese navigator set foot on the shores of Guanahani up to this very hour, a conflict, stern, bitter, relentless, has been going on. Now active and wild, now lulled and hushed for a time, now bursting into an awful explosion of massacre and conflagration, followed by fierce retaliation, and blank extermination of the particular tribes then engaged, and now given up as if in utter and hopeless despair; quieted for brief spaces as in case of the Quakers and of the French Catholic missionaries, but breaking forth anew with each succeeding generation. Well nigh 400 years have witnessed this fearful spectacle, and even yet in some remote regions it is taking place.

But through the whole cycle of centuries, the aborigines of the American Continent, whether gentle Mexicans, civilized Peruvians, or more savage North Americans, have been alike, a *doomed race*. And for most of the descendants of the ancient dwellers—the hapless offspring of the native races on these Western shores—that doom has come to be an accomplished fact!

Yet they were verily worthy of a gentler fate. And had they been met from the outset with the kind and faithful spirit of justice and mercy and truth, the history of the new world need not have been as now it has been, and must be, written in blood!

Had the white race reciprocated even the kindly advances made by the aborigines, a lasting friendship might have been the result.

There were fifty years of peace between the noble old chief, Massasoit, with his braves, and the Massachusetts colonies. The Indians and Quakers, under the mild and just treatment set on foot by William Penn, walked on the broad pathway of love and good will for seventy long and happy years. The French, for the most part, had peace and friendship, because, in the main, their treatment of the savages was fair, kindly and humane.

Cases are numerous in private life where justice, truth and confidence by the white man have begotten a like spirit in the Indian.

There is a case which, by the way, has perhaps never yet been put into print, so fully in point that we cannot forbear to state it:

MR. WHITE AND THE CHIEF.

Just after the Revolutionary war had come to an end, a gentleman, Mr. White, the founder of Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., moved with his family into the forest a few miles from where Utica now stands. He built a cabin and moved into it. A Mohawk chief, who during the war had been an ally of the British, lived not far off. Mr. White sent for the chief, and he came. Said Mr. White, "The war is over, let us be friends." The red

man scarcely spoke, and was non committal. But, spying with his eagle eye a boy, the son of a widowed daughter of his host, he said to Mr. White: "That boy, me take him—three days." The mother sprang to her child, wild with affright; but her father hushed his daughter, and said calmly, "Take him." The chief took the boy. And on the third day, just as the sun was sinking into the tree-tops, a whoop was heard, and as they looked, they saw the chief and the child—both dressed in royal style, the boy dancing with glee as he came—emerge from the shadow of the woods. They entered the cabin, the chief gave the boy to his mother, and said, "There, white man trust Indian; now Indian trust white man." And he did; and ever after there was friendship between the two.

PEACE COMING.

For ages long, since the coming of the European across the mighty deep with his winged ships and his weapons of fire, war had been between the incoming strangers and the natives of the soil. But for these regions that war was at length well-nigh over. Indian conflict had ceased in these parts before the first dweller had touched the soil of Randolph. The last battle had been fought with these Indians, and final and hopeless defeat had crushed the fierce and bitter spirit of the savage foe.

Tecumseh, perhaps the ablest and the bravest chieftain that ever roused the warriors of his race to conflict, had formed his league and rallied his dusky hosts, and, after weary and bloody years of mortal warfare, had been slain on the banks of the Thames, not one short year before (1813). The prophet, deceitful and cruel, but not noble nor brave, had, upon the death of his heroic brother, sunk into his native nothingness; nearly all the other great chiefs had, even before Tecumseh's career, despaired of any hope of success against the omnipotent white men, and were, though sullen and morose, yet disposed for peace. There had been war, and massacre, and battles, and destruction of cornfields, and burning of towns and villages, through the sad, eventful years of 1811, 1812 and 1813. But the Indians were crushed; and they gave up the struggle in hopeless despair. Great numbers indeed had stood aloof, and refused to join Tecumseh's league, convinced that success against the whites would be impossible. Little Turtle, the famous Miami chief, even before Wayne's victory in 1794, advised peace. Said he, "We cannot succeed; the foe have now a chieftain that never sleeps." He fought in that battle, but ever after, he was on the side of peace. Yet Tecumseh's influence was great, and he drew away many into the war. But his eloquent voice was hushed in death; his famous league was broken, and the tribes sued for peace.

TECUMSEH'S WAR.

The pioneers of Dearborn and Wayne, of Clark and Harrison, and of Knox and Jefferson Counties, on the eastern border of Indiana Territory, and along the valleys of the Ohio and the Wabash, who had made their homes in Indiana forests between 1793 and 1811, lived for two eventful years in mortal apprehension. Says one aged lady, a resident of Wayne County in writing some "Reminiscences" of that fearful time: "After the battle of Tippecanoe (1811) we lived in constant fear, and passed many sleepless nights. Well do I recollect how I kept my head raised from my pillow to listen for the Indians to come and take our scalps. They were often seen scouting round, but harmed none that were peaceable; still we feared and trembled." Another says (after the Pigeon Roost Massacre September 3, 1812, in Scott County, Kentucky, by some Shawnees): "The way I lived was this: On all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk and butcher knife, and a loaded pistol at my belt. When I went to plow I laid my gun on the ground, and stuck up a stick by it for a mark, that I might get it quick if I needed it. I had two good dogs; at night (or by day either) I kept one outside to bark and give the alarm, and one inside to bark and waken us (if in the night), to be ready if there was any danger. My weapons were always loaded and ready to my hand. I kept my horses in a stable close to the house with a port hole so made that I could shoot from inside the house to the stable door. During two years I never went from home with any certainty of ever returning, not knowing the day nor the hour nor the minute that I might receive a fatal bullet from some unknown, hostile hand; but by Divine mercy I was preserved, and am now alive to tell the tale." And yet, through all this fear and peril, candor compels the statement that, throughout this region at least (to quote from the narrative again), the Indians "harmed none who were peaceable." The pioneers in general seem to agree to that fact that the Indians molested only *hostile* white men.

Charles Morgan who (with his two half-brothers) was killed at a "sugar camp" near Washington March 10, 1813, was a bitter "Indian hater." It seems that Johnny Green, an Indian warrior, but at peace with the whites, was at an Indian town on Blue River, also at peace. He asked leave to go with some whites to the settlements; they let him go with them, and agreed not to harm him; as soon as they had him fairly among them, however, the party bound him, and many of them wished to take his life. He was conveyed to Esquire Hunt's, seven miles south of Centerville, where a vote was taken, and a large majority called for his immediate death. Morgan was present, and was very eager for the death of Green. It came to pass, however, that Thomas McCoy, a stout Irishman, cut the ropes, took him on the horse behind him, and carried him away from danger. Green was fierce and revengeful, and, for this dastardly attempt upon his life by Morgan and others, Green is thought to have killed Morgan.

Shortridge also had on clothes belonging to George Ish, another violent "Indian hater," and the Indians thought they were killing Ish. Thus stood the times while the fierce Tecumseh and his cruel, but cowardly brother, were gathering their warrior clans, and cheering them to the bitter, deadly conflict.

THE END.

But in 1813 these scenes were forever ended, and the settlers of Randolph, after their coming hither, saw no Indian war. The men who came and pitched their camps, and reared their cabins, and made their homes within these borders from and after 1814, had the Indians only for quiet, friendly neighbors, who would bring them deer, and turkeys and squirrels, and help at raisings and log-rollings, and whose pappooses would gambol and play with the children of the white pioneers.

But even this was not to be of long duration. In a few years the red men forsook their huts, and left their wigwams tenantless, and passed on gradually, and ere a long time had fled, came back no more.

For a brief space, dusky-faced men, warriors no longer, their women, mayhaps, keeping them company, would go trooping on foot, or on their little ponies, or leading their pack-horses along the old time-beaten trail from north to south, or east to west, or the opposite. For a few years the humble remnants of these once haughty and powerful forest tribes would pass meekly and peaceably by, bring buckskins, and baskets, and moccasins and paltry trinkets, and timidly ask an exchange for corn, and salt, and meal, and powder and whisky.

And the trader, or mayhaps the settler would take their "truck," and give them in return what they wished, but especially the whisky. And that curse of human kind, that foe of the universal human race, would do its devilish work upon these poor red men, and they would get drunk and fight, and stab and kill, or lie helpless and besotted till the horrid debauch was over, and then—they would "seek it yet again!" And now this whole drama is past, and it has become to us like the fitful changes of a forgotten dream. Perhaps not one in a hundred of the dwellers of Randolph County ever set eyes upon an Indian. Be it so! Be it so! Two such races as the fierce, ambitious, domineering, insatiable European, and the savage, bold, wily, revengeful Indian could

never dwell together in the same land; and since the European *came to stay*, there was nothing left for the Indian but to go; and from these regions, for the most part, HE HAS GONE!

CHAPTER III.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

LOCATION—BOUNDARIES—INDIAN BOUNDARIES—COUNTIES—SECOND BOUNDARY—KEKIONGA—MISCELLANY—PUBLIC LANDS—MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES—SURFACE—VEGETATION—ANIMALS—DRAINAGE—MINERALS—INLAND WATERS—MISSISSINEWA—WHITE RIVER—WHITE WATER—MIAMI—DIVIDES—USES OF STREAMS.

WE have thus far treated somewhat at length the pre-historic state of the county and the region, and spoken briefly of its Indian history. We now propose to proceed in a somewhat regular way, describing Randolph County in systematic detail. First, then, as to her material and physical features:

LOCATION.

Randolph County, as at present constituted, lies in the eastern part of the State of Indiana, directly upon the Ohio line, somewhat midway of the State from north to south. It is about twenty-one and three-quarter miles in extent from east to west, and about twenty-one miles from north to south, containing nearly 457 square miles, or about 292,000 acres. It may be properly enough described by stating first its boundaries and matters connected therewith.

BOUNDARIES.

Randolph is bounded north by Jay County; east by Mercer and Darke Counties, Ohio; south by Wayne County, and west by Henry and Delaware Counties. It lies wholly inland, and has no lakes nor large navigable streams on its boundaries. The fortieth parallel of north latitude extends through the southern part of the county (running east and west), near Arba. Winchester is not very far from this parallel, and is thus within one or two degrees of the latitude of several of the great cities of the world—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Constantinople and Pekin. That fact does not prove, indeed, that Winchester is a great city like the places just named, but only that our latitude round the habitable globe is favorable for the growth of towns.

The eighth meridian of longitude west from Washington (or the eighty-fifth west from London), passes through the county north and south near and west of Ridgeville and Winchester. Thus the difference of time with New York is 40 minutes, with Chicago about 12 minutes, with St. Louis about 20 minutes, and with San Franscisco about 150 minutes.

INDIAN BOUNDARIES.

Two old Indian boundaries pass through the county, both in a southwesterly direction, and, except in the northern portions, exactly parallel to each other.

1. Wayne's boundary, agreed on in a treaty made at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, between Gen. Anthony Wayne and several tribes of Indians. (See Indian History.) This boundary (as to that part of it which extends through Indiana) begins at Fort Recovery, and passes southwest to the mouth of Kentucky River. It extends through Jay, Randolph, Wayne, Union and Franklin, between Dearborn and Ripley, between Ohio and Switzerland Counties, and through Switzerland County. This line enters Randolph near the northeast corner of Jackson Township (and of the county, and passes through Jackson, Wayne and Greensfork Township. It strikes the north line of Wayne Township about 1½ miles west of the Ohio line—of Greensfork about 3 miles, and the Wayne County line about 4½ miles west from the State line. (See maps.) It passes near and a little west of New Lisbon, Union City, Bartonia, Salem, Spartansburg and Arba.

The surveys on the east side of this boundary were made by the United States Government soon after 1795, certainly between 1795 and 1803. The surveys extended from the State line westward to the boundary, making fractional sections on the east side of the boundary, and on the west side as well, when the land on the west side was surveyed. "Jogs" also are found in the sections at the boundary, on both sides, of course.

The system of survey now in vogue (by meridians, ranges, townships and sections) was instituted by the national Congress, May 25, 1785, and May 18, 1796, and from its excellence and supreme convenience it has been retained continuously from the time of its adoption. The surveys and plattings made before that day of patents granted under the kings of England, and by other sovereigns, and also of grants made by our own government to persons as a reward for meritorious service, were effected without regard to meridians. As, for instance, in the State of New York under English and Dutch grants—and in Louisiana Territory and Indiana, Illinois and Missouri under French grants, and in Ohio and elsewhere in the case of grants to soldiers and others—other and widely varying systems of surveying prevailed. (See chapter on Public Lands.)

When the first settlement of eastern Indiana after the Revolution began, only the land east of the old (Wayne's) boundary had been surveyed, and persons who settled had to stop on the east side of that line, e. g., some of the early settlers near Newport (now Fountain City) that came in before 1809 have stated that they went into the woods just as far as they could get, entering their land directly on the boundary.

COUNTIES.

The counties in the southeastern part of Indiana (Territory) that were formed before the "twelve-mile strip" had been surveyed extended at first westward only to the old boundary. And Randolph (laid out in 1818) reached, when first created, only to the twelve-mile boundary. Afterward the limits of the counties were altered so as to make them stand as at present.

Dearborn County at first embraced all the territory between the Ohio line, the Ohio River and Wayne's boundary. And this whole region was for a time known as the Territory (or even State) of Dearborn.

Settlement was begun there in 1796 by Adam Fluke the year after Wayne's treaty was made, and, of course, before the land had been surveyed. The county (Dearborn) was created (by the Territorial Government) seven years afterward, in 1803. Dearborn was the third county in the Territory, Knox (around Vincennes) being the first, and Clarke (on the Ohio) the second. The fourth county was Harrison, on the Ohio, west of Clarke. The fifth county was Wayne, taking the northern portion of Dearborn. Whether Wayne County, when it was created, extended across the "twelve-mile strip," we do not know. It may have done so, since that strip was ceded by the Indians in 1809, and the county was erected in 1810. When the first settlers came into Randolph (1814), the land between the two boundaries had been surveyed, and was open for settlement. But the land west of the "twelve-mile strip" was not ceded by the Indians till 1818, and not surveyed till 1821–22.

Randolph was the next county organized east of the "boundaries," viz., in 1818, two years after Indiana became a State. A more detailed account will be given hereafter.

SECOND BOUNDARY [TWELVE MILE].

About fourteen years after the first boundary had been established at Greenville by Gen. Wayne (1795), a second boundary was drawn according to a treaty which will now be described, viz.:

The second boundary (already mentioned) passing through the present limits of Randolph County, is the twelve mile bound-

ary in the western part of the county. It was agreed on in a treaty made with the Indians by Gen. Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, in 1809 (at Fort Wayne, September 30, and at Vincennes, October 26). It was called the twelve mile boundary because, in that treaty the Indians ceded (along with other lands perhaps) a strip twelve miles wide west of the old boundary already described. This twelve mile line begins at Fort Recovery (at the same point with the other), and, proceeding in a straight line, but at a greater angle than the old boundary till it reaches a point not far from, and a little west of Ridgeville, and twelve miles west of the old boundary; it runs thence parallel with the said old boundary to the Ohio River.

This second or new, or twelve mile boundary passes a little west of Ridgeville, and a little east of Unionsport. It crosses the Mississinewa River in southeast quarter Section 11, Town 21 north, Range 13 east, Franklin Township, and White River in White River Township about one mile east of the northeast corner of Monroe Township, southeast quarter of Section 16, Town 20, Range 13. The surveys might seem to have been made without reference to this twelve mile boundary. At any rate, there appear to be full sections lying across the boundary without "jogs" on either side of the line. The ranges are numbered from the second meridian, which is about ninety miles west of the west line of Ohio. The fact seems to be that the second meridian was located and the base line established, and the ranges measured and marked on the base line, and then the land between the boundaries was surveyed before the land on the west of the "twelve-mile strip," and, after the cession in 1818, the survey was completed. As to this latter purchase and session, Judge Jere Smith, in his Civil History of Randolph County, (manuscript) says: "In the month of October, 1818, a treaty was made by the United States Government with the several tribes occupying the territory of the State of Indiana. The council was held on St. Mary's River, somewhere near Shane's Prairie, not far from where Willshire now stands. Lewis Cass, then Governor of Michigan Territory, and Jonathan Jennings, Governor of Indiana, were appointed by President Monroe, Commissioners to make the treaty. At that treaty, all the country lying west of the twelve mile purchase and south of the Wabash, and up it to the mouth of Little River, and up that river to its head, and to the Fort Wayne Reservation made by Gen. Wayne in 1795 (with certain reservations specified), was ceded to the United States. This cession embraced the whole central part of the State. The land was all surveyed in 1820–21–22, and settlers flowed in rapidly."

When Randolph County was first created (as already remarked) it embraced only the land east of the twelve mile boundary. But at the session, commencing December, 1819, the Legislature laid out, in advance, much of the ceded territory into counties, and in so doing fixed the final boundaries of Randolph County as they now stand, but attached thereto for judicial purposes, all the territory north of it to the State line, as also Delaware and Grant. Blackford, Jay, Wells, Adams, Allen, etc., were vacant land for years afterward, and all that territory was, for the time, attached to Randolph County; and the Commissioners, at their session, August, 1820, made all that territory into a single township and named it Wayne, and ordered an election to be hold at Fort Wayne for the choice of two Justices and one Constable. Rather an extensive township that! large, indeed, as to size, but weak as to population. And for some five years the courts of Randolph had jurisdiction over that region.

KEKIONGA (FORT WAYNE), ETC.

The Miami capital, Kekionga, had stood for ages near the present location of Fort Wayne, and it was first visited by white men at least as soon as 1676, and probably much sooner. A French missionary from Michigan visited the Indian capital in that year, and Chevalier La Salle is thought to have been there about 1680, and, about 1705, the French planted a fort there, Fort Miami. In 1745, the Hurons burnt this fort. The French built another there in 1748. In 1759, with the fall of Canada, all the French posts fell into the hands of the English. Ensign Holmes, of the British Army, built a fort on the east bank of the St. Joseph in 1760–61.

In 1763, in Pontiac's war, Ensign Holmes was betrayed and slain, and the Indians captured the fort. However, Pontiac's war was soon ended, and the English again garrisoned the fort in 1764.

The war of Independence followed, and the peace of 1783 was accomplished; yet the British, though their government had agreed to withdraw their troops with all convenient speed, seem to have held for years several posts, as Detroit, Niagara, Michilimackinac, and also one near Fort Wayne. When "Mad Anthony" marched against the Indians in 1794, he found the British occupying a fort on the Maumee River, and some rather sharp correspondence took place between the two commanding officers. Fort Wayne was built by order of Gen. Wayne after his victory over the savages at the rapids of the Maumee. For many years after its erection, Fort Wayne was a principal center of dealings with the Indian tribes occupying the forests of Indiana.

Greenville, too, was a place of Indian payment from 1795 to 1815. From that time onward Fort Wayne was the place of meeting for the payment of Indian annuities.

A great deal of trade was carried on, chiefly with the Indians, at Fort Wayne at the times of payment. Still no permanent settlement was made there till about 1815. Fort Wayne was evacuated as a military post in 1819, but it became a depot of trade in furs, provisions and whisky.

Richardville, one of the Miami chiefs, grew immensely rich by dealing in furs and by his sales of land. At the Indian payments traders would come from Ohio and Michigan and even New York, to peddle their wares and cajole the Indians.

MISCELLANY.

When Indiana was admitted as a State (1816), Allen County was a part of Knox. The seat of justice for Fort Wayne remained at Vincennes till about 1819, when that was attached to Randolph County; and it so continued, with Winchester for the county seat, till about 1823, at which time Allen County was created. Fort Wayne was laid out as a town in 1823, and the plat is recorded in Winchester.

David Connor had a trading post at various locations on the Mississinewa River, and elsewhere. He stationed himself at Fort Recovery, then above Deerfield, afterward below Wheeling, and finally below Marion. An Indian trader was at La Gro, on the Salamonie, and another at the crossing of the Wabash, by the "Quaker trail," near New Corydon, Jay County, Ind.

A trader had been (probably for a short time) at the crossing of the Wabash, near New Corydon, Jay County, much earlier than the time of David Connor's operations on the Mississinewa, perhaps before the war of 1812. His name was Miller, his goods were furnished him by Vanausdal, of Eaton, Ohio. Miller was murdered by parties unknown.

Allen County was created in 1823, and embraced at first also what is now Wells, Adams, Huntington and Whitley, leaving Jay, Blackford, Delaware and Grant still belonging to Randolph. Huntington was organized in 1834, Adams in 1836, Wells in 1837, and Whitley in 1830, Delaware in 1827, Grant in 1831, Jay in 1836 and Blackford in 1839, leaving in that latter year both Allen and Randolph at their final and permanent size.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The system of rectangular survey for public lands was proposed by a committee of the Continental Congress, viz.:

Messrs. Jefferson, Williamson, Howell, Gerry and Reas, who reported, May 7, 1784, by Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, their chairman.

"An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of land in the Western Territory, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

The ordinance was considered, debated and amended, and on motion of Mr. Grayson, of Virginia (May 3, 1785), seconded by Mr. Monroe, the size of the township was reduced to six miles square, and May 25, 1785, the bill became a law.

Under this ordinance, that part of Ohio called "The Seven Ranges," was surveyed into ranges of townships extending northward from the Ohio River, and numbered toward the north.

The sections were not surveyed, but "mile corners" were established in the exterior lines of the townships, and the "mile lots" were numbered from one to thirty-six, beginning with the southeast corner of the township.

The area of the "Seven Ranges" was 1,641,724 acres. By act of Congress, May 18, 1796, a Surveyor General was appointed (the year after Wayne's treaty at Greenville had been made with the Indians).

Under this act, one-half the townships were divided by "running" lines each way, two miles apart, through the townships, and making "mile marks" on these lines. The sections were numbered from one to thirty-six, beginning at the northeast corner of each township, and proceeding west and east alternately, ending with thirty-six in the southeast corner. Fractional townships were numbered exactly as though they had been full size. This method of numbering is still employed and has been used ever since its adoption. The act of May 10, 1800, directed the subdivision of townships into half-sections of 320 acres. The act of February 11, 1803, directed the subdivisions into quarter-sections (160 acres). The act of April 24, 1820, subdivided into half-quarter sections (eighty acres). The act of April 5, 1832, directed the survey of quarter-quarters, i. e., forty acres.

No further reduction has ever been made. The price of the public lands also has varied somewhat as follows:

At first not less than a section could be "entered," and the price was $2 per acre, the purchaser paying in four equal annual payments. Afterward, "floating claims" were allowed, i. e., if a man failed to complete his payments he might have a patent for as much as the money he had paid would cover, and let the rest go.

After awhile the price was set at $1.25 cash, with the privilege of buying 160 acres, and then of eighty, and by and by forty acres. In (about) 1840, the right of pre-emption was secured by act of Congress; and in 1862, the "Homestead" act was passed.

In 1872, an act was passed for "soldiers' homesteads," allowing their term of service to count on their homestead time. At some time a provision was made, graduating the price of the public lands according to the time they had remained unsold in market, coming down at the lowest point to 12½ cents per acre. And it is a noteworthy instance of the public benefit of a judicious railroad system, that, while millions of acres had been standing for years unsold at the minimum price in Central and Southern Illinois, in the route of the Central Railroad; after the road had been built under a grant of immense quantities of land to the railroad, the part retained by the Government was sold by it at $2.50 per acre (twenty times the former price), yielding a net income of over $9.000,000.

The land in Indiana east of the "old boundary" was surveyed from 1799 to 1802. The "twelve-mile strip" was surveyed in 1811. The land west of the "twelve-mile strip" was surveyed from 1820 onward.

The following statement concerning meridians and base lines, is condensed from the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for 1875; pages 37–38.

MERIDIANS—BASE LINES.

Certain north-and-south lines, called meridians are established as initial lines of reckoning. Certain other lines extending east and west are designated, called base lines, crossing the meridians at right angles.

From the meridians the ranges are numbered east or west, or both, as may happen. From the base lines the townships are numbered north or south, or both, as the case may be.

MERIDIANS.

During the course of ninety-six years (May, 1785), the following meridians have been designated:

The first meridian is the west line of Ohio, commencing at the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Miami River, being 84° 51′ west from Greenwich (or about 7° 49′ from Washington).

The lands in Ohio and those in Indiana east of the "old boundary," are numbered east and west from the first meridian. The base in this case is the Ohio River.

The second meridian is located ninety miles west of the western Ohio line, and extends northward to the Indiana State line. [86° 28′ west].

All the lands in Indiana west of the "Old Boundary," are controlled by this meridian, and also that part of Illinois included by fifteen ranges west; and the ranges are numbered eastward fifteen ranges, or ninety miles, to the State line (or a less distance to the "old boundary"), and westward fifteen ranges, or ninety miles, extending some distance into Eastern Illinois. The base line is an east and west line crossing the meridian twenty-four miles north of the Ohio River.

The third meridian extends northward from the mouth of the Ohio River to the northern boundary of Illinois. This meridian regulates the land between it and those subject to the second meridian, and westward to the Illinois River. It is the line of 89° 10′ 30″ west from Greenwich.

The fourth meridian extends from the mouth of the Illinois northward from latitude 38° 58′ 12″ through Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

This meridian controls all the lands in Illinois, west of the Illinois River, or of this meridian north of its intersection therewith; all the lands in Wisconsin, and all in Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi and of the third guide meridian (west of the fifth principal meridian) and north of the river.

The fifth meridian extends northward from the mouth of the Arkansas River, with a base line westward from the mouth of the St. Francis River. It controls Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota west of the Mississippi and the third guide meridian, and Dakota east of the Missouri. [90° 58′ west].

The sixth meridian [97° 22′ west] extends from latitude 37′ to the Missouri River. Its base line is the 40th degree of latitude.

This meridian controls Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota south and west of the Missouri, Wyoming and Colorado (except the Rio Grande Valley).

These are the six principal Meridians. Besides these there are others, as follows:

The Michigan meridian for Michigan, the Tallahassee meridian for Florida, the St. Stephens meridian for parts of Alabama and Mississippi, the Huntsville meridian for Northern Alabama, the Choctaw meridian for Northern Mississippi, the Washington meridian for Southwestern Mississippi, the Louisiana meridian for Louisiana west of the Mississippi, the St. Helena meridian for Southeastern Louisiana (east of the Mississippi), the New Mexico meridian for New Mexico and Colorado in the Rio Grande Valley, the great Salt Lake meridian for Utah, the Boise meridian for Idaho, the Mount Diablo meridian for Central and Northeastern California and all of Nevada, the San Bernardino meridian for Southern California east of the meridian and some west of it, the Humboldt meridian for northwestern California, the Willamette meridian for Oregon and Washington, the Montana meridian for Montana, the Gila and Salt River meridian for Arizona, the Indian meridian for Indian Territory.

[NOTE. It may be remarked that the Texas Lands are not

mentioned. They were left in the ownership of the State, and hence, are not included in the United States Surveys. Thus it is seen that twenty-four meridians of survey have been designated by the Government.]

Randolph County land is numbered from two meridians, first and second.

The first meridian is the line between Indiana and Ohio. The second meridian is ninety miles west of the first.

The land east of the old (Wayne's) boundary is surveyed and numbered westward from the first meridian.

The second meridian begins at a point on the Ohio River in Perry County, Ind., ninety miles west of the Ohio line. It extends north between Perry and Crawford, through Crawford, Orange, Lawrence, Monroe, Morgan, Hendricks, Boone, Clinton, Carroll and Cass, between Pulaski and Fulton, between Stark and Marshall, and through St. Joseph to the north line of Indiana.

The land west of the old boundary and to the second meridian, is surveyed and numbered eastward from the second meridian.

One range in Randolph County (fractional), and four ranges in all, are counted from the first meridian, and fifteen ranges in all are reckoned eastward of the second meridian to the Ohio line.

Randolph County embraces Range 1 west of the first principal meridian (east of the old boundary), and Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 east of second principal meridian.

It embraces townships 16, 17, 18 and (south half of) 19 west of first meridian, and townships (north half of) 18, and (the whole of) 19, 20 and 21, east of the second principal meridian, in Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 aforesaid.

The base of the survey on the east side of the old boundary would seem to be the point where the boundary touches the Ohio River. At any rate the townships number thence toward the north. Hence the south line of Randolph County is about ninety miles north of the point where the old boundary strikes the Ohio.

[It is however only about sixty miles from the nearest point on the Ohio.]

The base line of the survey on the west side of the old boundary crosses the second meridian about 24 miles north of the point at which that meridian touches the Ohio River, there being four townships south of the base line to the Ohio on the east side of the second meridian.

On the west side there are fourteen townships in Indiana south of that base line.

The whole of Indiana west of the second meridian is surveyed and numbered westward from that second meridian and also more or less of Illinois.

There are "jogs" on both sides of the "old boundary," the surveys on the two sides of that boundary having no connection with each other. There are no "jogs" at the "twelve-mile boundary." The surveys west of the "old boundary," and on both sides of the "new boundary" were all made from the second meridian eastward, although the land east of that second boundary contiguous thereto was surveyed before the land on the west side.

One thing may be of interest, and not universally known, as to the survey of the public lands, viz: The townships are square, six miles on a side, while the meridians are not parallel (of course). This disagreement causes fractional sections, which are made to occur at the side which is at the close of the survey. The range lines were first established six miles apart, and then the townships, six miles square, were measured off, and afterward the section lines were run each way, one mile apart. The section corners were established by corner trees, as also by witness trees, all marked with descriptions of size, measurements, distances from corner, etc.

By these section-corners the section is afterward divided into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths. The original surveys are described as they were taken, in the "field notes," which are deposited in the office of the County Auditor, and are accessible to all who wish to consult them. Owing to various obstacles and difficulties and possibly sometimes to carelessness, the original surveys were not always accurate and sometimes seriously wrong. The corners, however, established in such survey, when they can be determined, must stand. It is true, indeed, that some sections contain more than others, and the lines between corners are not always regular; but certainty and stability are of paramount importance, and far more so than mere quantity. Legal methods have been established by the State for completing the survey of a section, and for ascertaining and fixing any desired corner, line or boundary; and when done according to law, the work of the "lawful surveyor" has to stand.

It may or may not be known by all although it is nevertheless a certain fact, that surveying is for many reasons a most delicate and difficult operation; and the fewest number, even of professional surveyors, are able to execute an extensive survey with even approximate accuracy. It is true also that "disputed boundaries" are a fruitful source of quarrels between neighbors, and not seldom fierce enmity and permanent and bitter personal hatred, will grow from such a dispute.

A very curious instance, showing both the difficulty in the subject matter, the fierceness of strifes arising from such sources, and the need of accurate knowledge and superior practical skill in execution, as also the advantage, nay, the absolute necessity of possessing the confidence of the contending parties, occurred many years ago; and, as the case has never been in print, so far as we are aware, it may be well to preserve a statement of the case for the advantage of posterity.

A certain large landed estate with many heirs was to be divided. The attempt was made by different surveyors, but no two came out alike, and none was satisfactory. At last a surveyor was sent for a hundred miles away. He came, knowing nothing beforehand of the trouble in the matter. He found, perhaps, a hundred men on hand, and saw that he had a doubly-difficult task to perform—to make a survey difficult in itself, and to satisfy the parties concerned of the correctness of his work. He soon found that the chief trouble grew from the fact that a line had to be ascertained that extended through an impassable swamp. He felt that the essential thing to be done was, to satisfy that crowd of men that he could measure a line exactly without going near it; so, ordering two stakes to be set at an unknown distance apart, he, without himself going near either one of them or upon the line between them, by measurements and calculations of triangles, found the distance between those stakes, and announced it to an inch. "Now," said he, "go measure it." They did, and to their amazement found that he was right, "to a shaving." "There," said he, "are you satisfied that I can tell the exact length of a line without passing over it or being upon it?" "We are," was the universal reply. "Well then, don't you see that I can tell how far it is across that swamp without crossing it?" "Yes, we do," was the answer. He then went on with his work, and completed the survey; and, though his results were unlike all the rest (which was natural enough), all were satisfied, and the bitter controversy was forever at an end. They felt that he was "master of his business," and that if the survey could be made at all, he could do it, and that he had done it. The other surveyors might have been near enough correct, but they had not secured the confidence of the parties concerned in advance.

Another actual case equally curious, though of another sort, we state, both of the instances showing, among other things, how matters that occur in actual life are more difficult than any problems found in textbooks.

A man died leaving a widow with ten children, all minors, and also a considerable estate. A final division could not be made till the youngest came of age. Before that time, seven of the children had died, one by one, so that the final distribution of the estate had to be made to the widow and the three surviving children. The law was this: The widow was entitled by statute

to one-third, and the children, collectively, to the other two-thirds. If a child died, half its portion went to the mother, and the other half in equal shares to the surviving children: How much is the final share of the widow, and of each surviving child? This problem in fractions the court had to solve, and "seas of figures" were made by experts in attempts to make the calculation and to determine the result.

SURFACE.

There are no mountains nor even high hills in Randolph County. The center between the Mississinewa and White Rivers is largely low and mostly level, much of the land needing draining. Farther from the sources of the streams the surface becomes more rolling. And in the southern part of the county it is still more so. On Nolan's and Green's Forks, Martindale's Creek, West River and Little White River, the gentle hills and sloping valleys present a very picturesque appearance. In early times much of the level portions were difficult of occupation, but, of late years, extensive ditching has been done and the low portions make the very best farms.

VEGETATION.

Occasionally, when the settlers first came, a low, wet prairie would be found; but, for the most part, a thick, heavy woods covered the soil, and they were filled mostly with an abundant underbrush. Jere Smith, in his "Reminiscences," says:

"The country was thickly timbered with a tall, heavy forest, having a wonderful undergrowth of shrubs and wild grass and weeds. The trees were beech, sugar tree, ash (gray, blue and swamp), oak (white, red, burr, pin and river), poplar, walnut (white and black), elm (red or slippery, and white or hickory), hickory (black or pignut, and shell bark), buckeye, linn, wild maple, hackberry, coffeenut, honey locust, cottonwood. The undergrowth was spice-bush, ironwood, water-beech and hornbeam, prickly-ash, dogwood, kunnekanic (Indian name, now extinct), red-bud, paw-paw, wild plum, red and black haw, sassafras; in swamps, black alder, willow, thorn, crab-apple, young cottonwood.

WEEDS AND GRASSES.

"Nettles, peavines, may apple, ginseng, ferns (two kinds), snake-root (black and seneca), silkweed, ramps (soon extinct), bear-grass, file-grass, skunk-cabbage, cat's tail. In clearings, butter-weed, thistles, mullein, dog-fennel (may-weed); in tilled lands, spanish needles and touch-me-nots."

ANIMALS.

The same authority says: "The game were deer, squirrels (gray, black and red), turkeys, pheasants and bears. Other wild animals were wolves, raccoons, ground-hogs, possums, porcupines, wild-cats, foxes, panthers, otter, minks and pole cats."

There were, in many parts, especially after the country had been partially settled, great numbers of wild hogs, the offspring of animals which had been tame, but that were grown wild by ranging in the woods. These wild hogs were often very fierce and savage, and considerably dangerous. And it is curious how quickly the tame swine themselves would become wild by running in the forest. These droves of hogs would sometimes remain unmolested for two or three years, since they would fatten only in the "mast years," and the mast would occasionally fail for a year or two, or even more, and the herds of swine would greatly increase during those years, and become vastly formidable to persons passing through the forest. In some places autumnal fires had killed the undergrowth and left the forest beautifully open. In a few cases, also, hurricanes had passed and prostrated the timber, leaving the ground covered with trunks of trees lying in every direction. One such tract existed near Spartanburg. Another was caused a few years later by a terrific storm that tore through the southern part of the county. A history of it will be found in "Reminiscences by Jere. Smith," in another part of this work. Mr. Smith was a terrified witness of the fearful scene.

DRAINAGE.

The surface of Randolph County rises to a considerable height. The land on which Union City stands, is said to be, with one exception, the highest land in the State, being not far from 1,000 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. Of the State itself, the northeastern part slopes to the northeast, the water passing through the Maumee to Lake Erie. The center slopes to the west and southwest, being drained by the White, the Wabash, etc., into the Ohio. The southeast and south portions slope directly to the Ohio, and the regions of the northwest and north are drained into Lake Michigan. A small portion of the east drains eastward to the Miami. The chief valleys in the State are the Maumee (and its affluents) in the northeast, the Wabash in the center, the Whitewater in the east and southeast, the Kankakee in the northwest, the St. Joseph in the north, the Ohio in the south, the Miami in the east. The county itself embraces parts of the Wabash, the Whitewater and the Miami Valleys, as will be more fully seen hereafter. There were originally a few swamps or marshes, mostly at the head of the streams, as the swamp between Nolan's Fork and Greenville Creek, in Greensfork Township, and some others. These two creeks run in opposite directions from the same marsh. Nolan's Fork flows south into Whitewater, and Greenville north and then east toward the Miami. But these old-time swamps, by the clearing of the forests and the draining of their surface, are mostly changed to dry land.

During late years, and especially at the present time, an immense amount of ditching has been, and is being done by the farmers of the county. It is considered that the high and rolling ground, even, is vastly improved by thorough draining; and, while the low marshy land, utterly useless otherwise, has been, by a thorough system of ditching, transformed into excellent farms, the more rolling land has in many cases been ditched also and greatly improved thereby. Many of the artificial drains are immense ditches, deep and wide, and extending for miles through scores and hundreds of farms. Their construction is regulated by law, and, though costly, they are of immense benefit, and, in fact, indispensable to the prosperity of the farming interest. Though it is regretted by many, that the legal regulations require so great an amount of attending cost, causing the ditching of the country to be exceedingly expensive; still, the owners of low lands cannot do without the ditches. Yet, a system is greatly to be desired that shall result in the construction of the largest and most serviceable ditches at the lowest practicable cost.

MINERALS, ROCKS, ETC.

Gravel is somewhat abundant, being found in drift heaps like knolls, covered in most cases with surface-earth several feet deep. Often these gravel deposits are very large. Some of them are in the bluffs of the creeks, but many also are at a distance from any stream. Sand is found in many places but is not so plentiful as gravel. Lime is burned on the banks of the Mississinewa River near Ridgeville, and on the White River near Macksville, and also near Farmland. There are two kilns near Maxville and one near Farmland. The proprietors of the two kilns near Maxville burn, on an average, twelve times a year, 400 bushels at a time. The demand is large and rapid, the whole of a kiln being sold often as fast as it can be loaded. The lime is said to be of an excellent quality. These quarries furnish also rock for foundations, etc., and experts say that, by digging deeper, excellent building stone might be obtained in abundance. In some places within the county, rock-boulders are found quite plentifully. Across the southern part of Randolph occurs a remarkable deposit of loose rocks on the surface. The tract is, perhaps, a mile wide, and is supposed to extend eastward over most of the county. In some parts of the tract the stones lie so thick as nearly to cover the ground. Sometimes immense rocks weighing many tons are met with, boulders also, some of them very large, are found in

various parts of the county. In some cases farmers take pains to gather the rocks from their lands, and utilize them by walling a well or by laying them into the foundations of a barn. In some places also the huge rocks have been blasted by powder, so as to become available for walling purposes.

MAXVILLE REGION.

The following sketch contains some facts furnished by I. M. Branson, Esq., of Maxville, Randolph County. His article has been somewhat condensed to correspond to the narrow limits of the space available for its insertion: A tract of land containing eighty to one hundred acres lying north of Maxville, and extending both eastward and westward from that town, constituting at the present time a portion of the valley of White River, seems to present striking evidences of the action thereon of the forces of the Glacial Epoch, during which, after the prevalence for unknown ages of fire and water, ice became for a season monarch of the world-wide waste, producing, as the result of its power, a condition of things described as the Drift Period, such as loose, unstratified deposits of clay, sand, gravel, and stones or rocks familiar to the sight of every man in the Northern States, which, by the way, are said not to be found much south of forty degrees north latitude. In some places, the drift deposits form only a slight covering above the solid rock while elsewhere the deposits are piled up in hills and ridges. This latter state of things exists in the locality mentioned. Apparently the drift or avalanche came southwest, leveling by its mighty power hills and ridges, filling ravines and hollows in its onward course. The melting of the ice has left these vast deposits of boulders, gravel, fossils, etc., scattered everywhere.

The whole region was previously a surface of limestone. In some places the lime rock is still uncovered, though lying mostly from a few inches to several feet below the surface. Over the whole ground are scattered many kinds of material—stone, clay, soil, sand, loam and alluvium in a mass together. The boulders are of all sizes, from small rubble stones to rocks weighing several tons. The masses are rounded as if water-worn, and possess a structure entirely different from the layers of rock upon which they rest. These boulder rocks have evidently been transported to their present location by some wonderful force, presenting as they do marks of parallel grooves or striæ, so-called, caused, as supposed, by the scraping of the boulder masses upon the solid stone-layers lying below. The bedrock at the surface is polished and grooved in the same manner. The locality in question might seem to have been the spot at which the huge glacier stopped its motion and melted away, thus leaving its entire burden of drift. There have been found petrified fish, beech nuts, hickory nuts, wood, worms, etc., all transformed into solid stone. The chief evidences of the approach and resting-place of a glacier are moraines, erratic blocks, polished surfaces, striæ, etc.

The river flows west and northwest through this tract. The hills are low and gradual in ascent. The ravines extend north and south with the ends running into the river "filled up." In excavating for limestone, different strata of earth and soil, sand, gravel, loam and clay are discovered in a conglomerate mass. In the river valley, below this region, none of the features named are noticed. Some of the boulders are *monsters*. The surface of the limestone is level; extending from the river, toward the highlands on each side upon this ground, are situated the Maxville lime-quarries. The bottom of the river is a solid bed of limestone. Many fossils have been found, such as the imprint of leaves, twigs and plants, shells, nuts and small grades of animal life upon the surface of the lime rock. This whole tract possesses great interest for a geologist and would bear a far more careful and extensive exploration.

INLAND WATERS.

There are no lakes, nor even ponds of any size in Randolph County. The rivers are the Mississinewa and its branches in the north (flowing, i. e., the main stream, nearly west); the White River and its branches in the center, the main stream flowing west; the branches of the Whitewater (but not the Whitewater itself), in the south, flowing southward; and one or two branches of the Miami in the east, tending eastward.

MISSISSINEWA VALLEY.

This valley embraces the entire northern part of the county. It rises in the State of Ohio and enters Randolph County in the northeastern part of Jackson Township, flowing nearly west, veering, however, slightly north through the northern parts of the northern tier of townships, Jackson, Ward, Franklin and Green; it enters Delaware County near the northwest corner of Green Township. It is a considerable stream, flowing into the Wabash, through Randolph, Delaware, Grant and Miami Counties, a little above Peru. The towns near it (in Randolph County) are Allensville, Deerfield, Ridgeville, Steubenville and Fairview, and (out of Randolph) Albany (Delaware County), Jonesboro and Marion (Grant County). Allensville, Steubenville and Deerfield are south of the River, and Ridgeville is north of it. None of these towns except Ridgeville are of much importance, though it is a thriving little town. Allensville is in Jackson Township, nearly north of Union City. Deerfield is in Ward Township, north of Winchester; Ridgeville is in Franklin Township, northwest of Winchester. Steubenville and Fairview are in Green Township, the most northwestern part of the county. The chief branches of the Mississinewa are on the south side, Bush, Bear, Mad, Hickory and Massie's Creeks, and Little Mississinewa River. On the north side, Goshen, Dinner and Day's Creeks. Bush Creek rises in White River, and flows through Franklin, Monroe and Green, entering the Mississinewa a little east of Steubenville. Bear Creek heads in White River, flows through White River and Franklin, emptying three miles below Ridgeville. Mud Creek (there are several) rises in White River, flows through White River and Ward, emptying just west of Deerfield. Hickory Creek heads in White River, flows through White River and Ward, and reaches the Mississinewa, east of Deerfield. Massie's Creek rises in Ward and empties between Allensville and Deerfield. Little Mississinewa River heads in Wayne Township west of Salem, flows nearly north and just west of Union City, through Wayne and Jackson, and meets the Big Mississinewa a little east of Allensville. Goshen (north side) flows from Jay County into Ward Township, emptying near Deerfield. Day's Creek is mostly in Franklin Township, emptying east of the mouth of Bear Creek. Dinner Creek flows southwest through Green Township and empties west of the mouth of Bush Creek. Some of these streams are of considerable size, and themselves have affluents; Bush Creek has Elkhorn and several others, Bear Creek has Tiger Branch. The towns in this region (not yet mentioned) are, or have been, New Lisbon, Jackson Township east of Little Mississinewa; Mount Holly, west of New Lisbon in Jackson; New Pittsburg, in Jackson, north of the Mississinewa near the Jay County line; New Middletown, Jackson, between Union and Deerfield on the Deerfield State road; Saratoga, on the railroad between Union City and Ridgeville, in Ward Township; Harrisville, on the "Bee Line," between Union and Winchester in Wayne; Randolph, on the railroad south of Deerfield, Ward Township, Salem, Wayne Township, near the head of Little Mississinewa; Union City, near the Little Mississinewa, at the junction of several railroads.

WHITE RIVER VALLEY.

Is in the center of the county, extending from east to west.

White River is the largest stream in the county. It rises in the east part of Washington Township, flows northeast several miles through Washington, White River and Wayne, then turning westerly (in Wayne) it passes out of Wayne and through White River and Stony Creek, across a very small corner of Monroe, leaving Randolph near Windsor; thence through Delaware,

Madison, Hamilton, Marion, Johnson, Morgan, Owen, Greene, between Daviess and Knox, and between Knox and Pike, and Gibson Counties, with a general southwesterly course, it enters Wabash opposite Mount Carmel (a town in Illinois) a long distance below Vincennes.

The towns near White River (in Randolph) are: Snow Hill, Washington Township; Harrisville, Wayne Township; Winchester, White River Township; Maxville, White River Township; Farmland, Monroe Township; Windsor, Stony Creek Township. These towns are all south of the river but Snow Hill, Harrisville and Farmland. Snow Hill and Farmland are north, and Harrisville east, of White River. White River takes its westerly course near Harrisville in Wayne.

Winchester is a considerable town, and a railroad center; the others, except Farmland, are small and of little importance. Harrisville is on a railroad and so are Farmland and Winchester.

The towns (out of Randolph) on White River are: Muncie, county seat of Delaware; Anderson, county seat of Madison; Noblesville, county seat of Hamilton: Indianapolis, county seat of Marion and capital of the State; Martinsville, county seat of Morgan; Spencer, county seat of Owen; Bloomfield, county seat of Greene.

These towns are railroad towns also, and more or less active and flourishing. They are important centers of business and trade for the region around them.

Indianapolis is one of the greatest railroad centers in the world, is by far the largest town in the State, and rapidly reaching its older rivals throughout the country.

The chief branches of the White River are on the south side, the water on the north draining mostly into the Mississinewa.

The affluents are: Stony, Cabin, Eight Mile, Sparrow, Spring Branch, Sugar and Salt Creeks.

Stony Creek is mostly in Delaware County, entering Randolph south of Windsor, and emptying not far from that town.

Cabin Creek rises west of Huntsville in West River, flows northwest through West River, White River and Stony Creek, emptying midway between Maxville and Windsor.

Eight-Mile Creek begins in Washington, flows through Washington, West River and White River, and empties into White River (stream) in the northeast corner of Stony Creek, a little west of Maxville.

Spring Branch is wholly in White River, between Sparrow and Sugar Creeks.

Sparrow Creek heads in West River, flows through White River, and empties a mile east of Maxville.

Sugar Creek rises in Crane Pond in Washington; flows through Washington and White River, and empties a little northwest of Winchester.

Salt Creek begins in Washington, flows north through Washington, White River (and the town of Winchester), and empties a short distance north of Winchester.

Stony Creek has a large branch, Little White River. It rises in Nettle Creek, flows through Nettle Creek and Stony Creek, and enters Stony Creek (stream) in the west part of the township.

The towns in this region are: Losantville, Huntsville, Pleasant View, Unionsport and Buena Vista.

Losantville is in Nettle Creek at the head of Little White River.

Unionsport is in West River and White River on Cabin Creek.

Huntsville is in West River at the head of Cabin Creek.

Buena Vista is east of Unionsport in West River and White River.

Pleasant View is in Stony Creek and Nettle Creek, northeast of Losantville.

WHITE WATER VALLEY

Embraces most of the southern portion of Randolph County, though no part of the river itself is found therein. Its chief branches in Randolph are: Nolan's Fork, Greensfork, Martindale Creek and West River.

Nolan's Fork drains the southern part of Greensfork Township.

Greensfork drains the west part of Greensfork and the south part of Washington Township.

Martindale Creek and West River drain the south part of West River Township.

Arba is on the west side of Nolan's Fork in Greensfork Township.

Lynn is on the west side of Greensfork in Washington Township.

Bloomingsport is near one of the western branches of Greensfork in Washington Township.

These branches of White River, in Randolph County, flow chiefly southward.

MIAMI VALLEY.

The only affluents of the Miami in Randolph County are Greenville and Dismal Creeks. Greenville Creek rises in Greensfork Township, southeast of Spartansburg, flows north and northeast through Greensfork and Wayne, near and east of Spartansburg and Bartonia, and enters Ohio in the northeastern part of Wayne; Dismal heads in the north part of Greensfork, flows northeast through Wayne, and enters Ohio a mile south of Union City. Spartansburg is on the west side of Greenville Creek in Greensfork Township. Bartonia is also west of Greenville Creek and in Wayne Township.

"CROSSINGS."

The streams are crossed by the numerous highways extending in all directions. Large bridges are required over the White and Mississinewa in several places. The chief crossings of the Mississinewa are: 1. North of Allensville, a pike. 2. South of New Pittsburg, a pike. 3. North of Deerfield, a pike. 4. South of Ridgeville, an iron bridge. 5. Midway between Ridgeville and Deerfield, a ford. 6. South of Fairview, an iron bridge.

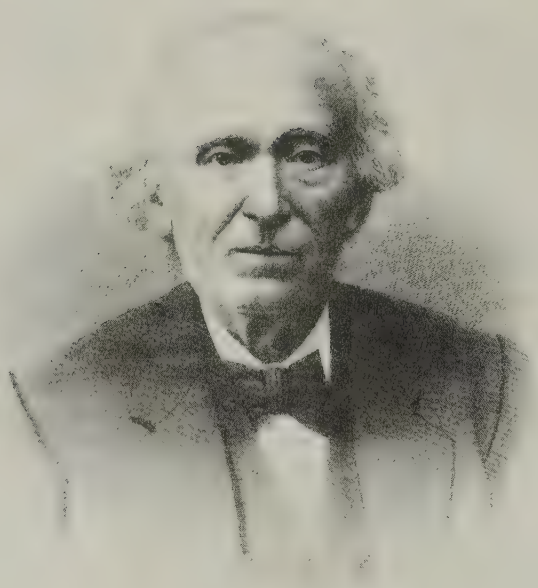
The main crossings of White River are: 1. Near Mount Zion Meeting-house, southeast of Winchester. 2. East of Winchester on the Greenville State Road. 3. Two or three crossings in the region of Harrisville. 4. East of Winchester, near White River Friends' Meeting-house. 5. Not very far from Winchester, northwest of the fair grounds. 6. Not far from Stephen Moorman's in the region where Sampletown used to be. 7. Near Maxville. 8. Just south of Farmland. 9. South of Morristown. There is a large bridge over Stony Creek just east of Windsor.

VALLEYS AND DIVIDES.

The Mississinewa Valley embraces the northern part of the county, chiefly Jackson, Ward, Franklin and Green Townships. White River Valley is in the center, taking (parts of) Wayne and White River, Stony Creek, Nettle Creek, and (parts of) Washington and West Rivers.

The Whitewater Valley includes most of Greensfork, Washington and West River. Miami Valley takes (parts of) Greensfork and Wayne. There are three "divides," mostly low and marshy—(1) between Mississinewa and White Rivers; (2) between White and Whitewater Rivers; (3) between White and White River and Miami. The "divide" between Mississinewa and White begins near the center of Wayne southwest of Salem, and passing near Harrisville, extends on the north side of, and not very far from White River stream, through White River and Monroe Townships.

The "divide" between White and Whitewater begins in the west part of Greensfork, and, passing into the north part of Washington and bending southward, it extends near the center of West River Township, and through the south part of Nettle Creek. The "divide," setting off the Miami waters from those of the White and the Whitewater, commences in Wayne



James Moorman

south of Union City, extends southwest through Wayne into Greensfork, and thence south and southeast to the southeast part of Greensfork.

USES OF THE STREAMS.

Many of these streams were in early times used for water-power for grist-mills, saw-mills and other machinery.

The most important in these respects were Mississinewa River, White River and Cabin Creek, the last being in some respects the best of the three for water power.

In the latter days the amount of water is much more variable and uncertain than of old in all the streams. The clearing of the timber and the drainage of the low lands seem to have greatly lessened the quantity of water in the rivers and creeks. And for these, and perhaps other reasons, steam has almost wholly superseded the use of water as a power for the propelling of machinery in this county.

There is still a water mill on White River at Maxville and one at Windsor, one on Mississinewa at Ridgeville, one on Cabin Creek near its mouth, and perhaps one or two others. The slope of the streams is very slight, and water has to be conveyed a long distance to secure sufficient fall for the requisite power.

In earlier times many more mills, both for sawing and grinding, carding machines, etc., were to be found, most of which are now discontinued.

Mississinewa and White were at first (especially the former) used during the spring floods for boating, rafting, etc.

Wayne and Randolph were settled before the main portions of the White River, the Mississinewa and the Wabash valleys; and, when these latter named regions began to be settled, about the only way to reach them with supplies of fruit, potatoes, flour, pork, etc., was to haul the merchandise to the Mississinewa at Ridgeville, build or buy a flatboat, load it, and guide the awkward, unwieldy thing down the current of the river to the settlers below. Sometimes a number of boats would be taken down together.

Mr. Joab Ward, of Ridgeville (see Thomas Ward's reminiscences), built many boats and sold them to parties who wished to convey their produce down the stream. Generally the man who owned the commodities would purchase a boat and do his own boating, or hire some person for that special trip.

Mr. Ward would furnish a boat, all complete, forty feet long, for $25. Many stories are told by the early settlers of the incidents of boating life, and of the dangers and the losses incurred during the voyage down the stream. Sometimes the owners of the "crafts" would have to "run the mill-dams," and the boats would be broken and wrecked, and some men were drowned. In a few instances the owners of the mills would forbid the passage of the dams by the boats, and one mill-owner drew his rifle to his shoulder and threatened to shoot the boatman. The boat passed the dam, however, and the man did not shoot.

Once a man from Deerfield, Mr. Searl, gathered several boatloads of charcoal and started down, but near Fairview the cargoes were wrecked and lost.

This business of boating continued for several years; but, before very long, those valleys became settled and raised their own supplies and, of course, that put a stop to the flat-boating on the Mississinewa.

This kind of craft could only "float," and of course could not be brought back up stream; and therefore a boat never went but one voyage, and frequently (as already stated) did not even accomplish that. When the boatmen had made their downward trip, the boats were disposed of in some way, and the gallant fellows came on shore and went home by land, and, of course, on foot. A group of jolly chaps would frequently have a merry time (and sometimes a hard one) in "footing" it in company, from Marion or the mouth of the Mississinewa or somewhere else in that region, to their homes near Ridgeville. It was not uncommon for persons who were expert boatmen to hire out to take a boat down the stream to the Wabash and then *walk back*.

It seems hard now, but the brave, stalwart fellows thought it no special hardship then. In fact, the flatboatmen on the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans had to come home from *that* far distant market on foot. One thing sometimes gave special trouble to the footmen on the Mississinewa. The boating could be done only in time of the spring floods, and the creeks and bottoms would be flooded too, and the footmen in returning were in danger of of having to wade and almost to swim. One old boatman stated that he was obliged on coming home from one of his trips to wade up to his neck. But dear me! What did they care? It all went in a life time, and life was dull without adventures and mishaps.

It would seem a wonder that no town grew up at Ridgeville. Lewellyn's mill and Ward's "boat-buildery" (to coin a word) both were there, and surely less than that would start a town now-a-days. But the "boating" would only last for a single trip—and not every year at that. And a mill alone will not make a town even now. It will help somewhat but cannot make one, and much less could it do so then. And Lewellyn's was not very much of a mill. So Ridgeville had to wait fifteen or twenty years for its first laying out, and sixteen or seventeen years more for another start, and then some twelve years longer before it really took to growing in earnest.

It was first platted in 1837, twenty years after Meshach Lewellyn first settled on the tract. But the town was a failure and the lots were never sold. "Newtown" was laid out in 1853, when the railroad from Union City was in process of construction. The place made a beginning, but the road "flatted out," and the town hardly "got out of the shell." But in 1867 the Logansport road became a fact and Ridgeville began to become a reality. Not very long afterward the north and south road was built, giving the embryo town a crossing, and Ridgeville seems at last to be making a somewhat important center of trade. But its real and certain growth as a permanent thing only began to be on the completion of the Grand Rapids track, full fifty years from its original settlement and the building of its first mill.

About fourteen years ago the Free Will Baptists founded Ridgeville College, which has been struggling on with more or less efficiency and success ever since.

[It is a curious fact as to the name of the new town at Ridgeville, that a soldier who died there during the war, is said, upon the "Company Roll," to have died at "Newtown," Ind., showing that by some the town was still called by the name given at the new laying out, which name, however, seems at the present time to have entirely disappeared.]

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY HISTORY.

General—Settlement—First Things—Manner of Life—Building, Clearing, Lands, Furniture, Food, Cooking, Work, Clothing, Money, Amusements, Religion, Etc.

GENERAL HISTORY.

WHEN Indiana was made a State, in 1816, Wayne County embraced all the territory north of her south line and east and south of the outer boundary of the "twelve-mile strip," (probably).

All west of the "twelve-mile strip" to Vigo, Knox and Sullivan, was Indian land. There had been no white inhabitants in Indiana north of the settlers in (what was then) Wayne County, except a few soldiers and some two or three white families on the

present site of the city of Fort Wayne, and the soldiers had been removed from that post the year before (1815). There was nothing anywhere else north but forts at Green Bay, Detroit, Fort Dearborn (Chicago), and Mackinaw (the last named on the Straits of Michilimackinac, and a far northern region with a bleak and inhospitable climate). In this respect, indeed, the present town of Mackinaw is a worthy successor of the old village and fort. Not many years ago, perhaps in the spring of 1871, ice was still found solid and unbroken in the Straits of Mackinaw to the depth of four feet. That cool and breezy region makes, however, a delightful summer resort, and many from the country in general, and from Randolph County as well, find health and pleasure combined amid the picturesque scenery of that rugged country.

The two Indian boundaries cut off from the territory occupied by the savage tribes, only a small portion of the east side, widest at the south, and running to a point at Fort Recovery, Ohio.

It will be seen that almost the whole State was at that time a dense wilderness. The settled portions comprised a small, narrow tract in the southeast part, and "patches" along the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, at Vevay, Corydon, Evansville, Vincennes and Terre Haute. The French had settled Vincennes more than a century before, and the Swiss had colonized Vevay in 1803.

Other emigrants were flocking in and pushing settlements forward, and numbers of Carolinians, Virginians, Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, etc., had located in the State (or Territory, rather) in Dearborn, Franklin and Wayne Counties, before the purchase of the twelve-mile strip (1809), and the settlers' wave had reached Randolph in 1814. The State was admitted to the Union in 1816, and in 1818 emigrants enough had entered the region to entitle the people thereof to form a county. The settlers had occupied Nolan's Fork, Greensfork, Martindale Creek, West River and White River with some of its creeks east of the "boundary."

The new county was named Randolph from old Randolph County in North Carolina, because many of the residents within its limits had come from that county in the "Old North State;" and because a member of the Legislature, living within its bounds, was also a native of the same.

Its boundaries at first were only from the present north line of Wayne County, and east of the twelve-mile boundary.

In 1824, the State capital was permanently located at Indianapolis, then a mere hamlet in the woods. The Indian title to the lands in the central and northern parts of the State was mostly extinguished in 1818.

Winchester was located as the county seat of Randolph in 1818 (the same year that the county was established, and some years before Indianapolis was founded), in the unbroken forest, and for a considerable time Winchester was the seat of justice for all the white people north, including those who were making their homes at Fort Wayne.

The counties now comprising the territory which had been, at some previous time, included in either Wayne or Randolph Counties, are as follows, with the date of their respective creation:

Wayne, 1810; Randolph, 1818; Allen, 1823; Delaware, 1827; Grant, 1831; Henry, —; Huntington, 1834; Adams, Wells, Jay, 1836; Blackford, Whitley, 1839.

[NOTE. Other northern counties are not here mentioned. Theoretically, Randolph extended northward to the northern line of Indiana; practically it is not known that she exercised any jurisdiction beyond the vicinity of Fort Wayne].

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in Randolph County was made in April, 1814, by Thomas W. Parker, with his wife and three children, a Quaker family from North Carolina. He selected his land, brought his family to the place he had chosen, built a "camp" and lived in it four weeks, till his cabin was raised and covered, and then they crawled in, the first night, under the end logs of the cabin, dragging their scanty furniture inside after them. The cabin was like ten thousand others built before and since, made of poles or small trees, and covered with clap boards, i. e., short boards split from a straight, smooth-grained oak, and about four feet long, to be used in place of shingles. How long the cabin remained without door or floor is not known. Probably the door hole was cut out the next day. But as to floor, the cases are numerous, where settlers have lived for years without floors or windows either; and some have been with neither fireplace nor chimney, the fire being built on the ground in the middle of the house, and the smoke spreading all through the room like a smoke-house. Instances have been known where families have lived through the winter with not even chinking between the logs. Indeed, the fifth settler in Randolph County, as we shall presently see, lived from November till the next fall in a "camp." How or why human beings in a civilized land should do such things is hard for us to understand, but some of the settlers did it. Yet, it is to be recollected that every thing had to be made by hand. There were no saw-mills, no boards, no plank, no anything, and very little money to buy anything from elsewhere. And there were very few wagons, and no roads at all to travel from place to place.

Thomas Parker had come from Carolina with five other families, and in the course of the summer two of them had come and settled in his neighborhood, viz.: John W. Thomas and Clarkson Willcutts. Thomas Parker entered a part of the fractional section, on the east side of Wayne's boundary where it crosses the Wayne County line, and the other two settled farther north. John W. Thomas located on the same section with Parker, a large fractional quarter, 168 acres, (since owned by Mr. Lewis). Clarkson Willcutts lived on the south half, southeast quarter, Section 28, Town 16, Range 1 west, (land since owned by P. Heiner).

October 22, 1814, Ephraim Bowen came from Pennsylvania, and settled still farther north, (northeast quarter, Section 18, Town 16, Range 1 west), entering the farm so long occupied since by his son Squire, and now by Squire's son, James D. Bowen, northwest of Arba. Mr. Bowen had a considerable family, six children, and was pretty well off for those times. He lived long in the county, dying in 1858, aged eighty-nine years. His wife died in 1849.

The fifth family was that of Ephraim Overman, who took the land where Joshua Thomas now resides in Section 27. He is thought to have come in November, 1814. What seems to be very remarkable, he is stated to have kept his family in a "camp" from November, 1814, to the fall of 1815. What need there could be for such a thing we cannot tell. One would think that with a lot of boys, some of them large enough to work, Mr. Overman need not have been so careless as it would seem that he was. It may not be safe to judge so harshly, however, for he would appear to have been a man of sense and judgment, as Wayne County sent him to the Legislature in two years from that time, 1817. Mr. Overman had five children, all boys. [The father of Joseph Hawkins of Jay County, who emigrated thither in 1829, dwelt in a "camp" all summer].

Thus far the record is clear. From this point, however, we cannot be certain as to the exact times of settlement.

Squire Bowen (who was a boy nine years old when his father moved here) gives the list of settlers as follows: "The other settlers who came in 1814 were these—James Cammack, west of Arba; Eli Overman, where Henry Horn now lives, west part of the village of Arba; Jesse Small, near where Isaac Jordan now lives, Section 22." He does not remember any others, though there may have been some, but could not have been many. Squire Bowen says: "David Bowles, Jesse Johnson, James Frazier and Hodgson, came in 1815. They settled near Lynn. John Peale took the land south of Ephraim Bowen. Several Smalls came in 1815. Obadiah Small occupied the site of the present town of Spartansburg. John Small had the Hough place just north of that village."

Mr. Bowen cannot tell exactly who came in 1815, but he thinks not very many. He says that he believes the tide of emigration did not get under full headway till 1816. John Fisher thinks that when *he* came to Wayne County, just south of Randolph (December, 1816), there were no settlers in Randolph, except those on and near Nolan's Fork; and that William Wright was the first settler on White River, and that he came from Ohio, on his way to White River, two or three weeks after that, say December 15, 1816.

Mr. Fisher was then twenty-four years old, and his memory now seems quite strong and clear, yet he is, perhaps, in error. [He has died since the writing of the above paragraph].

Solomon Wright says he came here in March, 1816, and that the Ways and Diggses had come the year previous, as also two or three Wrights and a Haworth.

If Solomon Wright is correct, White River was begun in 1815. But the tradition is firmly held among the Ways and the Diggses, that their advent to this country for settlement was in March, 1817, which would seem to set Solomon Wright's coming in 1818. He may have come in 1817; but there are points about the whole matter of early dates which seem hard to understand or to reconcile.

LAND ENTRIES.

So far as land-entries are concerned, a considerable amount of it was done in both 1814 and 1815. Land was often entered months and even years before the owners occupied it, and not seldom the patentee never personally took possession. And often on the other hand, persons would live in the new country months, or even years, before they could succeed in entering land.

Many came with no money, and had to work and rent or live out, or do some other way to earn the money to pay for what they bought. The records of the land office show that the entries in the county, during 1814, were as follows in order of date:

Clarkson Willcutts, Greensfork, southeast quarter of Section 28, Town 16, Range 1, 160 acres, January 19, 1814.

James Cammack, Greensfork, east half of Section —, Town 16, Range 1, 323.16 acres, January 22, 1814.

Ephraim Bowen, Greensfork, northeast quarter of Section 28, Town 16, Range 1, 160 acres, April 13, 1814.

Travis Adcock, Washington, northwest quarter of Section 14, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, May 14, 1814.

John Thomas, Greensfork, northwest quarter of Section 33, Town 16, Range 1, 156.58 acres, July 21, 1814 (fractional).

Thomas Parker, Greensfork, northwest quarter of Section 32, Town 16, Range 1, 156.88 acres, August 16, 1814.

Ephraim Overman, Greensfork, northwest quarter of Section 27, Town 16, Range 1, 160 acres, October, 1814.

Travis Adcock, Washington, southeast quarter of Section 10, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, October 19, 1814.

Shubael Ellis, White River, northeast quarter of Section 18, Town 20, Range 14, 160 acres, November 30, 1814.

Eli Overman, Greensfork, southeast quarter of Section 33, Town 16, Range 1, 156.58 acres, December 13, 1814.

Thus there were in 1814 ten entries by nine persons, comprising about 1,750 acres. Seven were in Greensfork, with about 1,273 acres, two in Washington with 320 acres, and one in White River with 160 acres.

In 1815, there was in Greensfork only one entry, Nathan Overman, southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 16, Range 1, 159.50 acres, September 13, 1815.

There was but one in White River, to wit, George W. Kennon, southeast quarter of Section 26, Town 20, Range 13, 160 acres, September 10, 1815.

In 1815, there were in West River seven entries, as follows:

William Blount, southwest quarter of Section 8, Town 18, Range 13, 160 acres, April 10, 1815.

Lot Huddleston, northwest quarter of Section 17, Town 18, Range 13, 160 acres, May 3, 1815.

John Jones. Town 18, Range 13, 325.68 acres, May 3, 1815.

John E. Hodges, northwest quarter of Section 8, Town 18, Range 13, 160 acres, July 6, 1815.

Isaac Barnes, Section 7, Town 18, Range 13, 186 acres, July 6, 1815.

Arny Hall, east half southeast quarter of Section 17, Town 18, Range 13, 80 acres, October 12, 1815.

Cornelius Shane, northeast quarter of Section 8, Town 18, Range 13, 160 acres, July 6, 1815.

Seven entries, about 1,230 acres.

In 1815, there were, in Washington, entries as follows:

Curtis Cleny, southwest quarter of Section 11, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, January 7, 1815.

Obadiah Harris, southwest quarter of Section 10, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, May 8, 1815.

John Ozbun, southeast quarter of Section 8, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, August 9, 1815.

Paul Beard, northeast quarter of Section 10, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, August 9, 1815.

Paul Beard, northwest quarter of Section 11, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, August 9, 1815.

Obadiah Harris, northeast quarter of Section 15, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, October 14, 1815.

George Frazier, northwest quarter of Section 9, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, October 17, 1815.

Seven entries, equaling 1,120 acres.

The total entries in Randolph County for 1815, were sixteen entries, and 2669.50 acres, all but two being in Washington and West River Townships.

The entries in Washington were in Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11, of Township 18, Range 14.

The entries in West River were in Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, Township 18, Range 13.

The total entries to the close of 1815 (1814, 1815) were twenty-six entries, with 4,420 acres, in four townships, Greensfork, Washington, White River and West River.

The year 1816 saw a great increase of entries, and of settlements also.

The total for 1816 was 6,109 acres, in the following townships:

Greensfork, four entries, 830 acres; Washington, thirteen entries, 2,080 acres; White River, eighteen entries, 2,880 acres; Ward, one entry, 640 acres; West River, three entries, 400 acres.

The great rush that year seemed to be to Washington and White River; 1,600 acres were entered in the latter township in three days, December 4, 5 and 7; and in Washington six entries were made in October and four in November, or 1,600 acres in the two months.

The years 1817 and 1818 saw a greatly stronger movement, in so much that the entries for the two years amounted to 25,200 acres, those for each year being somewhat nearly the same.

The entries in 1817 were in Greensfork, Washington, White River, West River, Franklin, Ward and Wayne.

Washington, eighteen entries, 3,439 acres; White River, thirty-five entries, 5,337 acres; Greensfork, seven entries, 1,178 acres; Ward, eight entries, 1,280 acres; West River, twelve entries, 1,832 acres; Wayne, five entries, 800 acres; Franklin, two entries, 360 acres. Entries, 87; 14,226 acres.

The entries in 1818 were in the same townships.

Washington, twenty-four entries, 3,060 acres; White River, forty-one entries, 8,437 acres; Greensfork, five entries, 437 acres; Ward, one entry, 160 acres; West River, nine entries, 1,440 acres: Wayne, seven entries, 1,280 acres; Franklin, one entry, 154 acres. Entries, 88; acres, 11,968.

Total entries up to the close of 1818, were, in Washington, 64; White River, 96; Greensfork, 24; Ward, 10; West River, 31; Wayne, 12; Franklin, 3. 240 entries, with 36,729 acres.

Emigration to Randolph after 1818 fell off greatly, so much

so that during the nine years from 1820 to 1828 inclusive, a smaller quantity of land was entered than in 1817 alone.

The following statement will show the amounts of land entered year by year to 1840:

1812, 160 acres; 1814, 1,744; 1815, 2,512; 1816, 6,109; 1817, 14,226; 1818, 11,968; 1819, 3,623; 1820, 1,779; 1821, 1,654; 1822, 2,084; 1823, 1,496; 1824, 530; 1825, 789; 1826, 2,047; 1827, 882; 1828, 1,445; 1829, 2,477; 1830, 4,320; 1831, 10,890; 1832, 8,225; 1833, 16,833; 1834, 10,430; 1835, 10,909; 1836, 77,368; 1837, 48,308; 1838, 7,293; 1839, 894; 1840, 700.

Thus it appears that the rush of settlers to Randolph was at first in 1817 and 1818, and then again from 1833 to 1837 inclusive, especially the two years 1836 and 1837. The amount of land entered in these two years last named, reached the amazing quantity of 125,676 acres, and, including 1833, 142,509, which is almost exactly half the area of the entire county. The land entered in 1836 and 1837 exceeded all the previous entries during thirty-five years from 1812 to 1836, by some 8,000 acres.

By the close of 1838, almost all the land had been "taken up." Except the "school sections," little remained for original entry, and what was yet unentered lay in scattered parcels here and there throughout the county. By that time, therefore, Randolph had been bought of "Uncle Sam," and the public title was transferred to private hands.

"Speculators," however, here, as elsewhere, had extensively "got in their work," and in various localities, vast tracts lay unoccupied for years because the speculator's title covered it.

It has been said by some of the early pioneers, that most of the land on both sides of the road between Winchester and Deerfield was owned by one man, and after his death that vast body of land remained still vacant for many years.

As a specimen of the evil work of entering land for "speculation," a single person, residing at Cincinnati, appears to have "entered" many tracts in several different townships comprising we know not how many acres. Another, from Cincinnati, also engaged largely in the same speculative work. Still a third individual, yet living, and now a resident of the county, appears as having entered tract after tract, scattered here and there.

Thus the curse of the ownership of land in vast amounts began in the county in its early history, and the same evil has continued among us, still increasing its huge proportions, eating up the substance of the body politic, and sapping the very vitals of the community.

A people who do not own the land they live on, must be, in the very nature of things, a subject class, dependent not alone for the means of livelihood, but for a domicil (not to say a home) itself, upon the mere whim of another. Whether any practicable method exists to prevent the permanent accumulation of lands in the hands of a few "lords of the soil," is hard to say. The "Law of Moses" in the old Jewish commonwealth, undertook to fight the old demon of "land monopoly" in those ancient times, by forbidding the soil ever to be sold in fee, requiring it to revert, every seventh, or at most, every fiftieth year, to the original ownership. But this is not history, but a bit of a treatise on land ownership, and may be considered to be, in the midst of a history of Randolph County, out of its place. Perhaps so. However, facts are facts and cannot be ignored. Whether present evils can be remedied in coming time, those future years and ages must determine for themselves.

FIRST RELIGIOUS MEETING, ETC.

Squire Bowen says the first religious meeting was held in his father's cabin (probably in 1815), and that Stephen Williams (local preacher) exhorted at that meeting.

The first sermon was preached also in Ephraim Bowen's cabin by Rev. Mr. Holman, of Louisville. Text from Isaiah, "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why then is the hurt of the daughter of my people not recovered?"

James C. Bowen, who was at the meeting, says it was an excellent discourse, and that it greatly edified the assembly.

EARLY BIRTHS.

The first person born in the county was Robert Thomas, son of John W. Thomas. His birthday was December 18, 1814. He now resides in Huntington County, Indiana.

The second was Thomas Willcutts, son of Clarkson Willcutts, born February 14, 1815 (St. Valentine's day). He now resides in Grant County, Ind.

The oldest person born in this county, and now residing therein, is thought to be Elihu Cammack, son of John Cammack, and born near Arba (in Greensfork Township) April 15, 1817, and residing (mostly since 1846) on the State road east of Bartonia. [Elihu Cammack married his second wife in Iowa in 1881, and removed thence in the fall of that year. Who is now the oldest native living in the county we do not know.]

Lewis Cox, son of Jesse Cox, of West River Township, claims to have been born in August, 1817.

Fanny (Diggs) Hill was the first child born on White River, and her birth was September 11, 1817.

Lydia (Wright) Jones, sister of Solomon Wright now (1881) residing in Stony Creek Township near the mouth of Cabin Creek, and wife of Endsley Jones, was born October 5, 1817, a few days after her parents came from Ohio to the settlement upon White River.

Matilda Hunt, daughter of Rev. William Hunt (familiarly called "Old Billy Hunt"), and sister of William S. Hunt, Esq., was born in June, 1819.

John W. Botkin, son of Hugh Botkin of West River Township, was born southeast of Huntsville, September 1, 1819.

FIRST SCHOOL.

J. C. Bowen says that the "Friends" built a cabin for school and meetings at Arba in 1815, and that a school was kept in that house during the winter of 1815–16 by Eli Overman; and Jesse Parker says that he was at that school the first day with his "primer," and that he attended during the whole term.

That school, taught by Eli Overman, was the first in the county, and, moreover, in 1818, this same Eli Overman was elected a member of the first Commissioners' Board.

A much larger number of settlers came in 1816. Settlements were probably planted in this year (1816) on Martinsdale Creek, West River and White River, and additions were made to those on Nolan's and Green's Forks. On Green's Fork, about 1816 or 1817, came several families. Silas Johnson, now living, who was fifteen years old at the time, states that his father, Jesse Johnson, moved to Randolph County in the fall of 1817, that Paul Beard came in the spring (1817), and John Moorman, Francis Frazier (uncle to the "bellmaker"), and John Barnes, came perhaps the year before (1816). Curtis Cleny says that he entered his land February 13, 1817. [The Land Office record says his patent is dated January 7, 1815.] Travis Adcock entered his land May and October, 1814.

Obadiah Harris entered his land May, 1815; Paul Beard's entry is dated August 9, 1815; Jesse Johnson's patent is dated November 28, 1816; John Baxter entered his land January 9, 1817; Isaac and Stephen Hockett's patents bear date February 8, 1817; Daniel Shoemaker and David Kenworthy were very early settlers, perhaps in 1817; Francis Frazier, the bellmaker (fifteen years old at the time), says his father, James Frazier, also a bellmaker, came in 1817, and settled one mile east of Lynn.

WHITE RIVER.

Early in 1816, Paul W. Way, Henry H. Way, William Way, Jr., Robert Way (a lad sixteen years old), and William Diggs, came from South Carolina and located land four miles west of Winchester. Paul Way returned for his parents and his family,

and, coming back with them and several families besides in the spring, arrived in March, 1817.

The same fall, John B. Wright, David Wright, William Wright, and Judge John Wright, settled from Salt Creek west.

In the summer of 1817, William Way returned on horseback alone, to South Carolina, to bring his father, William Way, Sr., to the new country, which purpose he successfully accomplished. With them came, among others, Mrs. Beverly, mother of Dr. Beverly, now of Winchester, and Moorman Way, then a lad of a few years old, but for many years a shrewd, active and successful lawyer, well known to the bar and the courts of the surrounding region for nearly half a century [died 1881.]

The emigration of that period would now be a sight to behold. Many came on horseback; not a few made their weary way on foot, having a single pack-horse to carry their few household goods. One man, long a prominent resident of Randolph, says that his father came with two one-horse carts, and that he, a boy of seven years old, rode one of the horses all the way from Carolina.

Some could boast a two-horse wagon, while few, very few, possibly one in a hundred, came through with a huge old fashioned Carolina wagon, drawn by four horses. But even when the settlers had wagons, the men and the larger boys were obliged to walk, since the women and the girls, together with the household stuff, were even too much for the awful roads over which they must pass. People who should travel now as those old pioneers came to this country, would be the town talk and the laughing stock of the whole region round. Yet it is a fact that in this very way, rough and uncouth as it may seem to the exquisites of the present day, came into these western wilds the "cream and substance" of the Southern land, and of this western world. A prophet's eye could have descried in those motley groups and cavalcades of men and boys, or even of women and girls, on foot, of pack-horses piled up with all sorts of goods, and surmounted with the woman and the baby, of carts drawn by little "plugs" of ponies or by mules, and loaded to the utmost capacity; of men on horseback with their wives or mothers on a pillion behind them; of capacious wagons of the ancient style, almost as roomy as Noah's ark, and nearly illimitable in capabilities of containing children and goods and furniture; that in these various methods, now regarded as so uncouth and so outlandish as to be impossible and unimaginable for any but the very scum and outcasts of humanity, came to this land the men and the women who should be, and the children who should grow up to become the strength and the glory of the land. Many of the proud and haughty dames and maidens of the present luxurious days, were they to behold, filing past their palatial mansions, the procession in which their own ancestors made (though not proud yet) successful entry into the woods of the great northwest, would well-nigh faint with mortification and almost die with chagrin at the barest hint that they could by any possibility be connected by even the remotest tie of relationship or consanguinity to such a group. Yet such were our fathers and our grandfathers. These stalwart old pioneers were our progenitors, and we have no occasion to blush to acknowledge the fact. Those noble sons and daughters of hardship and toil have more cause to feel ashamed of us, their posterity, than we of them. They heroically performed their part, and grandly hewed their way from poverty and want to comfort, and even to opulence. God grant that their descendants may as patiently, as worthily and as successfully accomplish the labor assigned to their lot in life! God grant that the generation now upon the stage of action may leave to their children a heritage as nobly enlarged and as greatly increased in all that is useful and excellent and of good report, as did those strong-limbed and bold-hearted (and gentle souled as well) men and women who, amid difficulties and obstacles insurmountable to any but the hardiest and the sturdiest, pressed their resistless way into the forests of Randolph and made her wilds to bud and blossom as the rose.

As to settlements up to the close of 1818. Jere Smith says, in his "Civil History:" "In the year 1818, when Randolph County was erected, there were fifty or sixty families on White River and Salt and Sugar Creeks, fifty or sixty families on Green's Fork and Mud Creek; thirty families on Nolan's Fork, including Joshua Foster on the Griffis farm, near the State line; eight or ten families on Martindale's Creek, and twelve or fifteen families on West River, above the Wayne County line." So that, by Mr. Smith's estimation, there were, at the time of the election in 1818, about 180 families in the present boundaries of Randolph County. Of course, at that time, the population was wholly east of the western boundary of the "twelve-mile strip," since the land west of that line was still Indian Territory, on which white men were bound by treaty not to settle. In 1818, the tribes ceded those lands, and in eight or ten years the county west as well as east of the boundary was settled. In fact, that territory began settlement in 1821, but emigration was slow to push in for several years.

It would be interesting to find the "election returns" for August, 1818, the first in Randolph County, to learn how many and who were, at that time, the free and independent electors here. Those returns, however, have not been discovered.

On West River, in August, 1817, there were eleven settlers, all living east of the boundary and on Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, the first and the last being fractional sections against the boundary. William Blount (and his two sons-in-law) on Section 7; James Malcom, Section 17; Henry Shoemaker, Section 17; Samuel Sales, Section 17; Arny Hall, Section 17; David Jones, Section 17; Evan Shoemaker, Section 18; Griffin Davis, Section 18; William Smith, Sections 5 and 6; Isaac Barnes, Section 7, came in 1818; John E. Hodge, Section 8, came in 1818. The sections lie on both sides of West River but on the east side of the boundary, and William Smith (father of Hon. Jere Smith) went highest of the river, taking land in Sections 5 and 6, the latter section having but a small fraction east of the boundary.

MISSISSINEWA VALLEY.

The Mississinewa had a few settlers, but how many Mr. Smith does not know. Meshach Lewallyn (an old man with a large family) came near Ridgeville in 1817, and Joab Ward in 1819. He says also, (in substance), that in 1819 there was a large emigration.

West River settlement received four new families, and many came to the other settlements; 1820 also witnessed a good growth. But from and after 1820, the population began to flow into the "new purchase," which movement took many settlers from Randolph. Still the continual net increase was considerable. Henry Kizer, father of Elias Kizer and grandfather of Thomas W. Kizer, settled near Stone Station in 1820. The settlement on that river was, in fact, but sparse. Meshach Lewallyn entered land [parts of Sections 1 and 12, Town 21, Range 13], July 19, 1817.

Benjamin Lewallyn, son of Meshach Lewallyn, entered southeast quarter of Section 7, Town 21, Range 14 [in Ward Township], June 10, 1817, and on the same day five more quarter sections in Ward Township were entered by Messrs. Kite, Jacobs, Canady, Reed and David Connor. Several Masseys came at about that time, as one of them, James Massey, was juryman in 1818, and Hon. Jere Smith says of him: "James Massey was an old man, and died soon after. He lived in (Jackson, or) Ward Township. His son-in-law, James Smith, was Commissioner two or three terms, and one of his sons was Associate Judge of Grant County a term or two." It appears that they left that region early. When Daniel B. Miller came [in 1822] the Masseys had gone.

Two of the petit jurors also were from the Mississinewa, Meshach Lewallyn from Ridgeville, and James Jacobs from the settlement east of Deerfield.

The names of the Masseys appear among the patentees of the Land Office. They entered land and lived there a while, but seem to have moved away before 1823. Another entry had been made in that region several miles east of Deerfield and south of the Mississinewa River. Mr. Strain entered a whole section in 1816, which was by months the earliest entry on the Mississinewa. He does not appear, however, ever to have lived there. He entered it probably for speculation. The section lay just west of the west line of Jackson Township. Joab Ward, and Joel Ward his brother, settled at Ridgeville in April, 1819. Joab Ward did not enter land at that time, but bought a small tract (forty acres) of Meshach Lewallyn. Elias Kizer moved into that region in 1820, and was one of the prominent citizens of that part of the county for a considerable time, changing his residence to near Winchester, and dying there some years ago. Joab Ward stood as a bulwark of society during more than the average duration of human life.

The settlers of course endured great hardships, such as persons without any experience of the kind can neither comprehend nor believe. In fact, brought up as they have been to buy every thing they need, the present generation can hardly conceive how it would be possible for a family to move into a gigantic forest, with nothing but an axe, an auger, a frow, and a drawing knife; a few kettles, some pewter plates, a log-chain or two, etc., and with these scant materials and a little corn to make into bread, and a gun to shoot game for meat; and yet that they could, in a comparatively short time, come to be good livers. And yet it was so. Scarcely anything was bought except iron and salt, and powder and lead. Caps and hats were made of deer skins, or coon skins, or straw; cloth was spun and woven out of linen, or linen and wool combined, or clothes were made of deer skins. Shoes also were made from buckskin. Buildings were constructed from the logs of trees, with no outlay but labor; clapboards were in the place of shingles, and pins or weight poles for nails; puncheons for floors, and doors, and benches, and chimney backs, and tables; two auger holes in the wall and a post at the corner, driven into the ground, to receive the ends of the rails, with elm bark would be just the thing for a bedstead; puncheon stools would hold a man up more firmly than the nicest chair that ever was made. Chimneys were built of sticks and clay, and fireplaces and hearths of puddled clay: even the "lug pole" and trammel and hooks were made of iron-wood, and when any of them burnt down, another could be put in its place, just as easy as anything. The truth is that a dextrous, active family, in a very few years would make around them an amount of conveniences that many households of high pretensions would find it difficult to match at the present day. If anything was needed, from a doorlatch or a hoe-handle to a new house or barn, all that was to be done was to take hold and make it. And it is true, moreover, that families who were moral and religious, and who were free from vices, enjoyed more true, heartfelt comfort, and more solid happiness than they have ever done since; or than their children or their grandchildren, pampered with all the luxuries that were ever invented to make people helpless and shiftless, are able to compass for themselves in these days.

But small space will be given in this place for either their pleasures or their sorrows. It is believed the story of the old pioneer himself, as told by his own lips, will give a more pleasing, as well as a more vivid picture; and hence the feature has been adopted to introduce the personal statements of the ancient sojourners, taken from their own mouths, if living, or from some cherished friend of the dear departed one, if the aged veteran breathes no longer the health-giving vital air. The description of the trials of those times will be left to be given chiefly in the "Reminiscences," which are a peculiar feature of this work, and which will be of surpassing richness, to refresh the memory of the old, and to inform the minds of the young as to what their fathers and mothers, and their parents, did to open this county to sight and labor and enjoyment for the sons of men.

FIRST THINGS.

The first settler was Thomas W. Parker, on Nolan's Fork, in Greensfork Township, west of Arba, in April, 1814.

The first boy in the county was Jesse Parker, son of Thomas Parker above, eight years old. He lived long at Bethel, Wayne County, Ind., a jovial, hearty old man, honestly earning his living by the constant "rap, rap, rap of his well worn hammer." (Died near Lynn, fall of 1881.)

The first girls were Celia and Sarah Parker, daughters of Thomas and (Anna) Parker above; Sarah was burned to death when a girl; Celia was married to Benjamin Arnold, and now resides, an aged widow, at Arba.

The first woman was Anna Parker, wife of Thomas Parker above. Thomas and Anna Parker died more than fifty years ago.

The first county formed in what is now Indiana, was Knox County, created in 1790, under Governor St. Clair, with Vincennes as the county seat, and including all Indiana and Michigan. The settlements were few: Vincennes, possibly a few settlers along the Ohio, a fort and garrison at Fort Wayne, and one at Detroit.

The first settlement in Indiana was at Vincennes, by the French (perhaps) in 1702. A post was established by Sieur Juchereau and Missionary Meret at that date.

When General Gage, a British officer, demanded of the French settlers at Vincennes that they should leave their homes and their lands, the French protested that they had held them by charter from the French King for seventy years, and that to drive them away now would be unjust and cruel, and they were allowed to remain.

The first county east of the "Old Boundary" (Wayne's), agreed on in 1795), was Dearborn, erected by Indiana Territory in 1803, settled in 1796, before any surveys had been made except the "gore" between the Ohio line and the "Old Boundary" line, which was surveyed in 1800, three years before, and embracing the whole region west of the Ohio line and east of Wayne's boundary.

Wayne County was organized in 1810, embracing all the territory east of the "New Boundary," and north of the southern boundary of the county.

Randolph County was organized in 1818, at first extending westward only to the west boundary of the twelve mile stop. It was first settled in 1814.

The first organization of the Northwest Territory was by the (old) Congress of the Confederation in 1787.

The first Governor was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, October 5, 1787.

The first capital of the Northwest Territory was Marietta, established by Gov. St. Clair shortly after his appointment.

The first capital of the State of Indiana was Corydon in Harrison County, in the southern part of the State, almost exactly south of Indianapolis.

The first Governor of Indiana was Jonathan Jennings, elected in 1816.

The first Representative for Randolph County is not known.

The first Senator was Patrick Baird, of Wayne County.

The first two townships in Randolph County were Greensfork and White River, established in 1818 by David Wright, Sheriff, and embracing the entire county.

The first road opened through the county was the "Quaker Trace," from Richmond to Fort Wayne, in 1817.

The first "public road" established was from Winchester to Lynn in 1819, at the May session of Commissioner's Court.

The first Justice of the Peace may have been John Wright. At any rate he officiated at the first wedding in February, 1819.

The first marriage license was issued by Charles Conway, Clerk, to Jacob Wright and Sally Wright, February 2, 1819.

The first licensed store was opened by William Connor, November, 1818, on Sections 10, 18, 14, two or three miles north-

west of (Old) Snow Hill, in Washington Township. (Jesse Connon, son of John Connor, and nephew of this William Connor, says that he was born in that first store, and that the place was where Lynn now is, and not as above stated. Mr. Jesse Connor was born, however, not before 1831, thirteen years after this store was licensed. This William Connor was a bachelor, and unsettled in residence and business).

The first town laid out was Winchester in November, 1818.

The first house in Winchester was built in the spring of 1819. It was a round log-cabin, one-story, "scutched down" with clapboard roof and stick and clay chimney. It stood on Inlot No. 9, North Front, and was owned and occupied for many years by Martin Comer.

The first steammill was built at Winchester by Elias Kizer, in about 1835.

The first steam engine brought to the county was for that mill.

The first dwelling in the county was erected by Thomas Parker, in the spring of 1814, on Nolan's Fork, west of Arba.

The first meeting house was built by the Friends, at Arba, in the fall of 1815.

The first school was taught in Friend's meeting house at Arba, during the winter of 1815–16, by Eli Overman.

The first Methodist meeting was held at the dwelling of Ephraim Bowen, northwest of Arba, in 1815.

The first Methodist sermon was preached by the Rev. Holman, of Louisville, Ky., at the cabin of Ephraim Bowen, in the year 1815.

The first white child born in the county was Robert Thomas, son of John W. Thomas, the second settler in the county. The child was born near Arba, December 18, 1814.

The second child was a son of Clarkson Willcutts, who was the third settler, and it was born February 13, 1815.

The oldest person born in the county, and now living therein, is supposed to be Elihu Cammack, son of John Cammack, near Arba, born April 15, 1817. [Elihu Cammack moved to Iowa, fall of 1881].

The first child born in White River is thought to be Fanny (Diggs) Hill, daughter of William Diggs, Jr. (now "Old Billy Diggs," living in Iowa), wife of Matthew Hill, of Jericho; she was born September 11, 1817.

Lydia (Wright) Jones, sister of Solomon Wright now living near the mouth of Cabin Creek, was born October 5, 1817, three weeks after the arrival of her parents from Clinton County, Ohio.

The first sheriff was David Wright, appointed by Governor Jennings to organize the county in 1818.

The first county election was held in August, 1818.

The first officers elected were Wm. Edwards, John Wright, Associate Judges; Charles Conway, Clerk and Recorder; David Wright, Sheriff; Solomon Wright, Coroner; Eli Overman, Benjamin Cox, John James, Commissioners.

The first Commissioners' Court was held in August, 1818.

The first Circuit Court was held at the house of William Way, October 12, 1818, by Associate Judges Edwards and Wright.

The first attorney admitted to practice law in Randolph County Circuit Court was James Rariden, who was also appointed first Prosecuting Attorney.

The building of the first court house was let to Abner Overman, for $254.50, December 6, 1818.

The building of the first jail was undertaken by Albert Banta, for $125.00, December 6, 1818.

They were both accepted by the Commissioners October 6, 1820.

The first bill by the grand jury was John P. Huddleston versus James Frazier, for an affray, found June, 1820.

The first trial in the Circuit Court was Conway versus Conner.

The first judgment rendered by the court was in the same case. The judgment was for the plaintiff, and the amount $135.00. Time of rendering judgment April, 1820.

The first criminal case was State versus James Frazier. Acquittal.

The first divorce granted was in favor of Huldah Way from her husband, Nathan Way, August, 1823.

The first settler in Greensfork Township was Thomas Parker, west of Arba, April, 1814.

The first settler on White River was William Diggs, Jr., who came during the summer of 1816, with Paul, Henry H., William and Robert Way. He married during the winter of 1816 or 1817, and settled, perhaps, February, 1817.

The first settler in West River may have been William Blount. He first entered land, and may have been the first settler. His entry is dated April 10, 1815. It was afterward the Zimmerman (Retz) farm, on West River.

The first settler in Ward Township is not now known. James Strain entered a section of land in 1816, but he is said never to have lived on the land. Fifteen entries were made in 1817, the first being Daniel Richardson, May 21, 1817, southwest quarter of 12, 21, 14, on Mississinewa River, northeast of John Key's.

The first settler in Nettle Creek was probably John Burroughs, southwest of Losantville, in 1822. His widow is living there still.

The first settler in Stony Creek may have been Isaac Branson. "Aunt Patsy" Branson, now living at Muncie, says that she came with her husband to Stony Creek Township in 1819. She is perhaps mistaken. He entered his land November 28, 1822. Yet, he may have resided in the county some years, and he entered land in that township November 28, 1822.

However, David Vestal made the first entry October 31, 1822, four weeks before Isaac Branson did his. Yet Mr. Branson is said to have come in February, 1819, and "Aunt Patsy" thinks they were first, and perhaps they were so.

The first settler in Green Township may have been Martin Boots. His entry was made August 18, 1832, six entries being made in that year.

The first settler in Monroe Township was perhaps John Rody. At least, he entered the first land April 10, 1833, one mile south of Morristown.

The first settlers in Wayne Township were probably Benoni and Henry Hill and Amos Peacock, in the spring of 1818.

The first resident of Jackson Township is thought to have been Philip Storms. He lived at a very early day at the Allensville crossing of the Mississinewa, and still before that in the southern part of the township. He was poor and not able to purchase land, and once or twice had land entered from under him, which greatly provoked him, as well it might, since that was justly enough reckoned a very serious breach of "squatter unwritten law." He resided in the region in 1830.

The first settler in Washington Township may have been Travis Adcock. At any rate, he made the first land entry in that township, 1814, and he was residing there at a very early date.

The first settler in Franklin Township was Meshach Lewallyn, during the summer of 1817.

The first framed bridge (probably) was made over White River north, toward Deerfield.

The first railroad through the county was the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine (now Bee Line) Railroad, completed in 1852–3.

The first wagon-shop, so far as now known, was owned by Thomas Butterworth, before 1840, now living two and a half miles southeast of Winchester.

The first blacksmith shop may have been John Way's, at Winchester, (not known). James Frazier, father of Francis Frazier, the bellmaker, was a bellmaker and blacksmith. He came in 1817 (in the spring). Jere Smith's father came in August, 1817, and he was a blacksmith and worked at his trade.

The first brick may have been burned by David Wysong,

south of Winchester. He burned the brick for the court house, built in 1826.

The first lime kiln was probably at Maxville.

The first orchard is thought to have been set out by Henry H. Way, near Sampletown, about 1817 or 1818. Some of the trees are still standing, two to two and a half feet through, and in a bearing condition.

The first reaping machine was owned (owner unknown).

The first brick house in Winchester, and perhaps in the county, was built by Martin Comer, where the National Bank now stands [year not now known].

One of the oldest brick dwellings in the county now stands on the Brickley farm, one mile southwest of Dunkirk meeting house. The brick were burnt on the farm for the purpose.

The persons who have been longest in the county now residing in it are James C. Bowen and Squire Bowen of Greensfork Township, who came with their father to Randolph County, October 22, 1814, nearly sixty-eight years ago.

The person who has lived longest in White River Township is probably Jesse Way, who came to White River in the early spring of 1817. Moorman Way perhaps is the next, having come later in the same year. [See below].

The persons who have lived longest in Winchester are Hon. Martin A. Reeder and his aged mother, Mrs. Mary A. Reeder, the latter now eighty-one years old. They came to Winchester in 1822, and have been residents of the town during sixty years. The next is Moorman Way, Esq., who came in 1831, and the next is Jesse Way, who came in 1832 [Mr. Way died in the fall of 1881].

The first frame house in the county was built in Winchester, by Judge John Sample, in 1820.

The first penitentiary sentence was rendered in the August term, 1824, against David Banta, for hog stealing. The prisoner escaped into Ohio and was never captured, and so the sentence remains not carried out to this day.

The first conviction was David Banta's.

The first slander case was tried August, 1826.

The first slander conviction was February, 1828.

The first water-mill in Greensfork Township may have been Jessup's on Greenville Creek, east of James Rubey's, on land now owned by Rubey. It was built as early as 1820, and perhaps earlier.

The first mill in the county may perhaps have been Lewallyn's, near Ridgeville, as early as 1819, and probably sooner than that.

The first mill on White River was probably Sample's mill, west of town, or Jeremiah Cox's mill near Jericho. Cox's mill was built in 1825, five or six miles east of Winchester. No mill is found there now.

The first carding machine in the county was owned by Daniel Petty, east of Winchester, very early, exact date not known.

The first carding machine in Winchester is supposed to have been built by Moorman Way, Esq. It was run by ox-power, and was built about 1832.

The first grist mill in Jackson Township is thought to have been a corn-cracker, built soon after 1833 by Jacob Johnson.

The first water mill in Jackson Township is thought to have been built on the Mississinewa by Hinchey. The exact date is not known.

The first school in Jackson Township was taught by Mrs. Beach in 1838, in her own house.

The first pike in Randolph County is thought to have been the Greenville and Winchester pike, still unfinished (or a pike near Bloomingsport).

The first two-story hewed log cabin in Winchester was built in the fall of 1819, on Inlot No. 1, west front, by James McCool, a blind man. It was good and substantial, and was occupied by him as a hotel in 1819, and stood until not long ago.

The first cook stove brought to Randolph County was by Edward Edger, of Deerfield, about 1838 or 1839. It cost $50 in silver at 10 per cent premium, equal to $55 in currency, besides the cost of hauling it from Cincinnati.

Another cook-stove was brought to the county at the same time for Mrs. Kinnear, south of Deerfield. It was just like Mr. Edger's and cost the same amount.

The first entry in Randolph County was by Jeremiah Moffatt, in Wayne Township, northwest of Harrisville, December 1, 1812, northwest quarter Section 18, Town 20, Range 15. He never occupied the tract.

The first entry in Greensfork Township was by Clarkson Willcutts, January 9, 1814, southeast quarter Section 28, Town 16, Range 1.

The first entry in Washington Township was by Travis Adcock, May 14, 1814, northwest quarter Section 14, Town 18, Range 14.

The first entry in West River Township was by William Blount, April 10, 1814, southwest quarter Section 8, Town 18, Range 13.

The first entry in White River Township was by Shuball Ellis, November 30, 1814, northeast quarter Section 18, Town 20, Range 14.

The first entry in Ward Township was by James Strain, October 16, 1816, Section 13, Town 21, Range 14. He never lived on it.

The first entry in Jackson Township was by John Abercrombie, October 16, 1816, southwest quarter Section 7, Town 21, Range 15. Jackson Township was not settled till long afterward.

The first entry in Stony Creek was by David Vestal, October 31, 1822, southwest quarter Section 8, Town 19, Range 12. Two more entries were made the same day by John Connor, and five more in the month of November following, or 880 in all in less than a month.

The first entry in Nettle Creek Township was by John Burroughs, October 21, 1822, southwest quarter Section 15, Town 18, Range 12. Within less than a month 760 acres were entered in that township.

The first entry in Franklin Township was by Meshach Lewallyn, July 19, 1817, Sections 1 and 12, Town 21, Range 13.

The first entry in Monroe Township was by John Rody, April 10, 1833, southeast quarter of southeast quarter Section 17, Town 21, Range 12.

The first entries in Green Township were made by John Michael and Martin Boots, August 18, 1832, northwest quarter Section 8, Town 21, Range 12, and northeast quarter Section 9, Town 21, Range 12.

The first carding machine in Randolph County was on Salt Creek, east of Winchester, owned by Daniel Petty, date not known.

The first tan-yard was probably set up by Hugh Botkin southeast of Huntsville. Mr. B. came very early. The first one *may* have been at Sampletown.

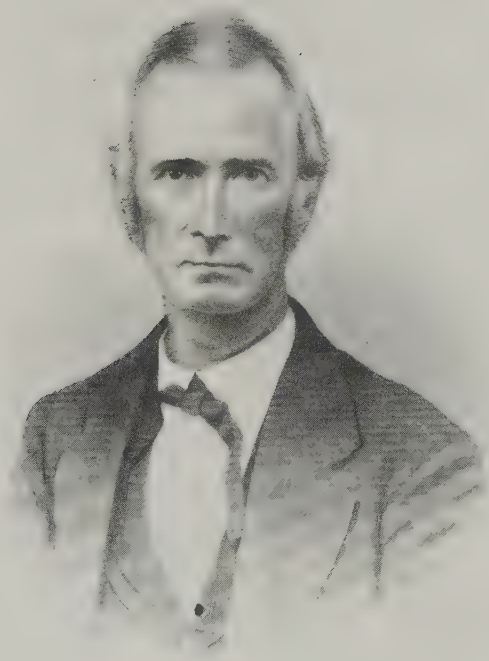
The first death is not known.

The first burying ground was probably at Arba. Arba, Lynn, Cherry Grove, Jericho, White River and Dunkirk meetings were all established shortly after the settlement of the county; Arba being almost certainly first.

The first drain-tile made in the county, as also in the State, were manufactured by hand by John K. Martin in a machine made by himself in 1856. He made 200 rods and burned them in a brick-kiln in his father's yard.

The first woolen factory in Randolph County is thought to have been at Unionsport by Hiram Mendenhall. The date cannot be stated.

The first teacher's institute was held at Winchester under the direction of Prof. E. P. Cole, Principal of Randolph County Seminary, about 1850. Those early institutes were full of in-



Arthur McKew

terest and profit, and would compare very favorably with many held in later times.

The first session of the Union Literary Institute commenced June 15, 1846, with Rev. Ebenezer Tucker as Principal, in a two-story hewed log house, upon ground cleared from the heavy green woods for the purpose. A huge tree-trunk, four feet through, lay for years not twenty feet from the door, that had just been felled "in the green," and the boarding house erected the next year had several green stumps under the floors.

The first hotel in Winchester was kept by James McCool, a blind man. It was set up in 1819.

The first hotel in the county may have been kept by Joseph Gass, between Economy and Winchester. At least it was there in the spring of 1817, when the "Way Company" came through from Carolina to White River.

The first store in Winchester would seem to have been kept by Esquire Odle, at what date is not now known.

The first hatter's shop was owned by James Oldham, which was begun perhaps in 1819.

The first County Treasurer was perhaps Jesse Johnson, appointed by the Commissioners, November, 1818.

The first assessor (lister) was George Bowles, appointed February, 1819. He made his report in May and was allowed $10 for assessing the county.

The first Treasurer's report was made May, 1819; sum received $10; expenditures, $20.

The first grist-mill on the Mississinewa, above Lewallyn's, was built by Mr. Parsons, who came there in 1829, and built it soon after.

The first murder in the eastern part of the State was done in Wayne County, in 1816. A man by the name of Criss killed his son-in-law, Mr. Chambers. He was tried, convicted and hung at Salisbury, then the county seat of Wayne County.

The first post offices in the various townships were probably as follows: White River (and in the county), Winchester, Ward, Deerfield; Greensfork, Spartanburg; Washington, Bloomingsport; Franklin, Ridgeville; Wayne (old) Randolph; Stony Creek, Windsor; West River, Trenton; Nettle Creek, Losantville; Jackson, New Lisbon; Green, Fairview; Monroe, Farmland.

MANNER OF LIVING.

Some articles have been furnished by Hon. Martin A. Reeder, who has been a resident of the county for about sixty years, the substance of which is given below, with also some additions from other sources:

BUILDINGS.

Many would put up a "camp," and live in that for some weeks or months, and wait to build a cabin until the large trees had been cleared from a place extensive enough to prevent danger from the tree trunks falling on the house. Others would put up their cabins in the dense woods, with perhaps a dozen trees near, any of which might, in a storm of wind, have crushed the dwelling and all its inmates. And yet, though scores of cabins were erected thus, it is not known that a solitary tree ever threw its huge trunk upon the roof of a single settler's dwelling.

CABINS.

Cabins were built of round logs from eight to ten inches through, and covered with clapboards. They were of all sizes;—some perhaps twelve by fourteen feet, and some eighteen by twenty-five feet, with one seven or eight feet story and a loft above in the roof.

A small cabin would have one door and one window. A large one might, perhaps, possess two of each. The chimney and fireplace would be wholly outside, opening of course into the house.

At the "raising," the neighbors for miles around were expected to come and lend their aid (who at first, were not many), and they went. No "shirks" were there. "Help me and I will help you," was their motto, and the rule was faithfully practiced.

On the "raising day," the body of the house would be completed and the roof put on. Cutting out the door and window holes, and the opening for the fire-place, putting in the doors and windows, building the fire-place and chimney, laying the puncheon floors, chinking and daubing the cracks between the logs, laying the loft, etc., were done by the owner at his pleasure as he had opportunity. Barns and outhouses were raised from time to time, so as not to tax the settlers too heavily.

These cabins, though not elegant, were, when properly completed, solid and substantial, and warm to boot; and many, many years of happy, contented, prosperous life have been spent within their lowly walls. And many who lived all their youthful years in such a humble domicile but who have since become able to abide in stately mansions, can now truthfully declare that their happiest days were spent nevertheless beneath the shelter of those mighty, overshadowing forest trees, under the lowly roof of that old- time log-cabin. How true the words of the poet:

> "'Tis not in titles, nor in rank,
> 'Tis not in wealth like London bank,
> To make us truly blest."

NOTE.—Many of the early-built cabins had no windows at all. The door and the big open-mouthed fire-place were the only avenues for light. It is within the knowledge of the writer of this sketch that families who emigrated from Carolina to Randolph County in 1847, had never seen any glass windows, and had no idea what they were for. Some houses dwelt in in 1846 had no windows.

The ideas of convenience then were not just like our own. In about 1850, the daughter of one of the earliest settlers said of a certain new house that she occupied (with her large family), "the room is so convenient [the house had but one room] we can set up six beds in it."

HOW TO BUILD A "CAMP."—BY JOSEPH HAWKINS.

"Have a big log, cut notches up and down the log fourteen feet apart, set double stakes fourteen feet out from the log, cut small logs six to eight inches thick, 'scafe' off the ends so as to fit the notches in the log, put one end in the notch and the other between the stakes; in the notch let the ends touch, but put blocks between the other ends, so as to make the upper one slant enough for the roof, put some logs atop of the big log and some across the front above; put on the roof, and stuff the cracks with moss.

Moss was plenty on the old logs, as thick as a cushion and as soft as a sheepskin; you could tear off a sheet as long as a bed-quilt if you wished. We often used sheets of moss for blankets to ride on instead of a saddle. The front of the camp was open six feet high, and logs were across above. A log heap fire was built in front on the ground. At first we left it unprotected, but the smoke would sweep into the camp and choke us so that we could not stay. Then we took puncheons and set them upright in a semi-circle around (outside of) the fire, leaving passages next the camp to go in and out at. This mended matters greatly. We lived in this camp from March until November, 1829. We cleared that summer nine acres—five for early corn and four for late corn, potatoes, turnips, etc.

The men had built three camps side by side against the same log, expecting to have three families. Only two came, and that left two camps for us. There were eight in our family, and the two older boys fixed a bed in the extra camp, and the rest of us slept (in three beds) in our own proper camp."

CANDLES.

Candles were made by taking a wooden rod ten or twelve inches long, wrapping a linen or cotton cloth around it, and covering it with tallow pressed around the stick with the hand.

Lamps were made by digging the inside from a large turnip, sticking up a stick in the center, about three inches long, with a strip of cloth around the stick, and turning melted lard, or deer's tallow, in until the rind was full.

Often the great blazing fire-place gave light enough, and many an evening's work has been done with no other means of vision.

HOUSES.

The houses were made strong in this way. The loft was constructed of split logs, and the doors of split timbers three or four inches thick, with battens fastened across and hung on strong wooden hinges, having also a strong wooden bar across the door inside, fastened at each end by the fork of a tree put into the door casing by a hole bored with a large auger.

To break into such a house as that would be by no means easy, yet the dwellings were seldom locked Such a thing as entering a house unlawfully, was well-nigh unknown.

CLEARING.

After the cabin-building or along with it or even before it, for great numbers lived in camps all summer, would come the "clearing."

One piece would be cleared entirely, for an orchard, and the fruit trees would be planted as soon as they could be procured. And some (though few) of those orchards thus planted in the fresh clearing are still standing after the lapse of more than half a century. But where are the hands that set their tiny infant trunks and straightened their branching roots within the opened earth? Alas! alas! They will be seen on earth no more! Ask of the memorial stones that stand in melancholy sadness to tell the inquiring person—by the names, the ages, mayhaps the virtues, but never the vices, nor the failings of those whose ashes lie beneath the sward! Besides the orchard was opened an additional clearing for a corn field. The undergrowth and small trees were cut down and piled and burned, the larger trees were deadened, the "grubs" were taken out, and the ground planted in corn, etc. Then ten to twenty acres or more would be deadened "in the green," and year by year the process of clearing up this "deadening" would go on, till, in the lapse of time, every old tree-trunk would have fallen and been consumed; the stumps themselves would be burned out by the roots, and the result would be, after untold hard work, night and day, winter and summer, a clean, bright, beautiful field.

"DEADENING."

The manner of clearing up a deadened field was somewhat tedious and quite curious. The girdled trees were left to dry standing, and to fall at their leisure. Every spring and autumn several trees would be found prostrate upon the earth. Men in those days loved to make wind, water and fire work as well as they do now, and some of their ways of doing so were quite ingenious.

These huge trees lying on the ground were not chopped up by the axe—that would be too hard work. But limbs and broken fragments would be laid crosswise on the trees at proper lengths, and a fire built upon the body of the trunks, which would be kept up till the trunk was burnt completely through. The fires had to be tended and replenished for days and sometimes for weeks. This work was black and dirty but it saved untold labor, and the ashes produced by the burning greatly enriched the land where they lay. This method of cleaning was called "niggering," and taking care of the fires was said to be "tending the niggers." It was no small pleasure and amusement for a lot of jolly lads to take a round over a clearing at night, and "right" up the waning fires across the massive tree-trunks, shouting, hallooing, laughing and singing, making the echoes ring through the surrounding woods as they went running and dancing from fire to fire in mutual rivalry as to who should fix up the greatest number.

The shadows of the night made bright and splendid by the blazing piles as the flames burst forth afresh under the process of replenishment, the flying sparks from the brands as they were broken and thrown anew into the fires, and all the hurry and excitement of the scene, made the work of "tending the niggers," at night, a time of jolly and boisterous merriment hardly to be surpassed.

Sometimes after a deadening had stood for several years, a heavy storm of wind would sweep over the field and bring down immense numbers of those decaying trunks to the ground in a single night. Then would come work indeed. Hundreds and hundreds of smoking, blazing fires would cover the whole area, and the process would go on for days and weeks, till at length the huge logs would all have disappeared, the last pile of "brands" would be consumed, and the field would be found—like Solomon's beloved in the Canticles—"black but comely;" covered with coals and ashes, but the delight of the settler's heart, and waiting for the upturning plow, the springing seed, and the laughing crop.

LANDS.

There were no pre-emption laws at that day. A considerable time passed after the treaty with the Indians ceding the public lands before the survey was completed and they were thrown into market. During this intermediate time, many persons "squatted," as it was termed, i. e., moved upon the unsurveyed land and made greater or less improvement. And, also, after the lands were thrown into market and became subject to entry, many persons came to the county who, though unable to enter land, would select a tract, move upon it and intend it for their own.

The settlers would respect the presumptive right of the "squatter," for, while there was no public law, the pioneers "were a law unto themselves;" and, if any heartless speculator should venture to "enter" a tract thus occupied, neither he nor any other man under his authority dared take possession; but if any such ventured to show themselves, they were hunted from the land like a wolf or a panther, and might feel thankful if they kept their heads safe on their shoulders.

It was "squatter law"—and that law was most sternly obeyed and enforced—that he who had built and begun an improvement, should have the right to buy at first hands as long as he might choose to claim it. And many a poor fellow, penniless at first, and utterly unable to buy a foot of land, made a location nevertheless, opened out a "clearing," built a cabin, and contrived, "by hook and by crook," to raise money to enable him to become the proud possessor of a homestead, monarch (not indeed of all he could survey, but) of one little piece of earth's genial surface, enough to constitute that dearest of all places, a home. And not a few who now have spread themselves like a green bay tree, began life in the woods, or their fathers before them or along with them did, in exactly that humble and lowly way. Not seldom the poor emigrant would accept the offer of one who had made an "entry," to purchase "on time," giving, sometimes, 50 per cent in advance, or maybe more, hoping to make the money for payment out of the land by the time his notes fell due.

This living by sufferance, the state of uncertainty, the danger that one's cabin and clearing would be "entered" over his head, was decidedly unpleasant, however, and no one did so except by the force of sheer necessity. Those who could possibly do so, made an "entry," so as to put their homestead beyond contingency. And it could not be expected that a "squatter" would "improve" much beyond what was absolutely needful to enable him to live, and certainly not more than enough to furnish him the means of raising the funds for the purchase of his coveted spot. Yet, still improvement went on, and, where the settler, as was mostly the case, had actually entered his land and obtained his "patent" under the broad seal of the nation, he went to work with a will; and the amount of clearing, of cabin building, of deadening, of burning, of fencing, of planting and of harvesting,

which was accomplished from year to year, was something wonderful to behold. The statistics of the quantity of land entered during each respective year, from the time of the first patent till the last tract of land had been hunted out, show how steady, and in some years how rapid, was the current of emigration flowing over these lands, and filling all the region with a thoroughly active and intensely earnest population. Of one family composed of stalwart and enterprising boys, some of whom are still living to enjoy the fruits of their labor, it is said that they surpassed all others in the county for the amount of "clearing" which, for themselves and for others, they accomplished during the years in which these giant forest trees were being prostrated to the earth, and the fruitful soil was being opened to the genial sunshine. Hundreds and hundreds of acres did that single heroic group subdue by their conquering prowess; and the tokens of their valor still remain in the fruitful fields, yielding, ever since that triumphant hour, their abundant harvests for the comfort and the sustenance of man and beast.

There were few in those early times but actual settlers. Some there had been in various places, the advance guard of pioneerism, who would "squat" down for a brief period till permanent settlers would commence to take possession, and who would almost instantly "pull up stakes," and "shove ahead" to some still unsettled region.

But the body of settlers had "come to stay," at least to make an actual and bonafide commencement, and intended substantial business. These felt all on an equality with each other, and each and all stood ready with might and main, with hand and heart, to uphold the right of every other, and to render every possible assistance in the struggle for establishment and prosperity. Hospitality and sociability were everywhere. The latch-string was always out, and every neighbor bade every other freely welcome. And great comfort and much enjoyment was experienced by these rude settlers. And almost perfect security existed, moreover, locks and bars and bolts were things wellnigh unknown. Stores were fastened with a pin outside the door, like an old-fashioned stable; the dwellings were left open, or at least unlocked through the watches of the night, or, if fastened at all, it was through fear, not of man, but of the prowling wild beasts.

It is an interesting reminiscence of those pioneer days that, as late as 1837–40, John Connor, the veteran mail carrier for nearly thirty years on the route northward from Winchester, used to take, upon a horse led by his side, a heavy sack of silver money, sometimes to the amount of $5,000 or $6,000 at a time, for payment at the Fort Wayne land office, for land entries at that point. He would "camp out" one night as he went, yet he was never molested; and, to the honor of the old veteran be it said, no man ever lost a cent by unfaithfulness of his. Night and day, summer and winter, through mud, snow and rain, whether sweltering in a July sun or shivering beneath a December snow storm, swimming the swollen streams booming during the freshets of the spring months; faithfully, untiringly, heroically, did that conservator of the United States mail press onward from south to north and from north to south alternately, growing old but not rich, in his country's service; and only leaving that department of work to enlist in the army at the commencement of the war of 1861.

May the day be long deferred when such integrity, though found among the poor and lowly, shall fail to receive its due meed of honor in the hearty approbation and esteem of the public, in whose behalf such untiring faithfulness has been exerted.

All honor to him who thus, through many long years of weariness and privation and toil, faltered not in the path of public duty, heroically performing what was then so indispensable to the public welfare, and, for accomplishing which needed result, no better and easier method had then been discovered.

FURNITURE.

This country lies far interior, away from all water-courses, those old time channels of inter-communication. Emigrants could reach this county only by a long and tedious stretch of wagon road and forest trail. Hence the settlers brought with them commonly only the most necessary things, and especially those for which no substitute could be found in the new land; kettles, ironware, etc., must be brought, since nothing could be found in the West to take their place. Bedsteads, chairs and tables were useful, but they were also heavy and bulky, and awkward to move, and substitutes could be found, and they were, in many cases, left behind.

Feather beds, bedding, pewter ware, cooking utensils, etc., were brought. But for bedsteads, the settlers made something which answered the purpose. Two rails with one end inserted in the side and end logs of the cabin, meeting in a post at the inner corner driven into the ground, with clapboards laid across from the side rail to a strip pinned upon the log, would do for a bedstead. One active young wife made one for herself by boring holes in some poles and making two benches, and laying eight large, thick clap-boards upon them, and lo! she had a bedstead; and on went her straw bed, all the bed she had and her sheets and bed quilts; and she was never prouder of anything in her life than she was of her bedstead and her bed, nice and good and brand new.

Sometimes, for an extra nice "fixing," men would split out pieces from a straight-grained oak, and make bed rails, and prepare other pieces for the slats, boring auger holes in the side rail and in the side house log, and putting the slats in these, and that was good and solid. Four high posts would stand at the corners, and rods or wires be strung from top to top of the four posts, and curtains would be hung on the rods; and who could wish a neater curtained bed than that? Often two of these would be made for a single cabin, one in each farthest corner; one for the father and mother, and the other for company; and the children—why, they had to go into the loft, and sleep under the rafters to the music of the rain falling on the roof, or of the snow rattling on the clapboards. And that was a jolly place to sleep. And instead of chairs were made puncheon stools, and puncheon benches, which last were better than chairs or stools either, since half a dozen urchins could sit upon one. And as for chairs or stools at the table, they were not needed, inasmuch as all the half-grown boys and girls had feet, and they stood up at the table, like folks at a modern Sunday-school celebration picnic dinner; and almost every article of convenience that settlers had they made for themselves. Door hinges and latches were made of wood, and a string sufficed to raise the latch; and to pull the string inside was better than a lock, because no false key could pick the lock or unbolt the door. A poking stick answered for tongs, and some stones on the hearth did instead of andirons; and, as for stoves, those articles had not been invented yet, or, if they had, it would cost so much to haul the bulky things of the sort which were called stoves in those days into these Western wilds, that when here, the cost would be more than that of a forty-acre lot.

FOOD, COOKING, ETC.

The people of the present time will doubtless be glad to learn how the pioneers managed (not merely to raise or earn, but) to make their bread in those days when stoves and ranges, and all the modern paraphernalia of baking and cooking were not.

Bread was made mostly of cornmeal, and in three forms, viz.: "Dodgers," "Pone," and "Johnny Cake."

To the people now all these three are reckoned as one; but to the pioneer, they were entirely distinct, yet all excellent of their kind, and either or all good enough to make "a pretty dish to set before the king."

"Dodgers" were made of meal with pure water and a little salt, mixed into a stiff dough, and molded with the hand into a kind of oval cake, and baked in a "bake-pan" or "Dutch-oven," viz., a round iron vessel as wide across as a half-bushel

or less, and six or eight inches deep, with legs, of course, and a lid with a raised rim to hold coals on the top.

The coals were put in abundance underneath the "oven," and on the top as well; and when the bread was done there came out the "dodgers," as moist, as sweet, as nice as epicure ever saw.

"Pone" was made with meal, water and salt, with the addition of milk or cream and yeast, thinner than dodgers, and was baked in the same way.

"Johnny Cake" was made with lard and butter, water and salt of course, and baked in a loaf or cake, say six inches wide and an inch thick, upon a board perhaps two feet long set up before the fire. When one side was baked enough the other side of the cake was turned to the fire till it was done, and then you would have perhaps the sweetest and best corn bread ever made. Besides these there were grated corn, pounded hominy, lye hominy, green corn (roasting ears), etc. Corn has been well said to be the poor man's grain, and on account, among other things, of the ease with which it can be made into food, the variety of which it is capable, and the general excellence of the different kinds. Lye hominy and green corn, the two simplest forms of its preparation, are at the same time well-nigh the best and most delicious food that ever passed the lips of man.

After wheat had been raised, of course, some flour was used, but still for a long time corn was the chief source of bread. The mills were but poor, many of the first for grinding wheat having only hand bolts, and the flour would be none of the best.

But you are not to think that the settlers were destitute of meat. On the contrary, they had abundance, and that of the best and rarest kinds. Deer, turkeys, pheasants and what not were plenty; and a good rifle would bring some of them down at almost any hour. To shoot turkeys standing in his cabin door was no uncommon exploit for the pioneer; and to bring down on an average, one deer a day, besides a full day's work, was what many a backwoods man succeeded in doing.

Almost every settler (and settler's son) was a hunter as well, and those who did not care themselves to shoot deer could readily get all the venison they wished of their sportsman neighbors, and that almost for a song.

Then there were hogs, at first or very soon afterward. There were many "wild hogs," that were the offspring of such as had strayed from older settlements, or from the Indians, some of whom kept swine. These hogs were called "elmpeelers," and were long-legged, long-bodied, long-headed, sharp-snouted, with short, straight, pointed ears, and as nimble nearly as a wolf; and, when very wild, more savage than the bears themselves. They would make but a poor show (except as a curiosity) at one of our modern fairs, but at that time they were highly valued, even above the fat, unwieldly, helpless things called improved stock.

When a "Yankee man" was trying to sell some improved breed to the western "hoosier" (or "sucker" it may be) and mentioned as an advantage that they could not run, "Can't run?" said the settler. "No," said the Yankee. "Don't want 'em," replied the "sucker." "My hogs have to get their own living and look out for themselves, and I would not give a snap for a hog that can't outrun a dog."

So "improved stock" was then and there at a discount.

These woods-hogs would get fat only during "mast years," and sometimes the herds of hogs would get to be three or four years old and would become thoroughly wild and very savage, fleet of foot and almost as fierce as a tiger, so that hunters would be obliged to take to a tree to get beyond their reach.

During the non-mast years these troops of swine would subsist upon roots, etc., such as hickory roots, sweet elm roots, slippery elm bark and such like. There was no hog-cholera then. Swine even now peel elm trees, eating the bark as high as they can get at it, and in such cases they seem clear of cholera. This habit of eating the bark from elm trees is what probably gave hogs in those days the name of "elmpeelers." When fatted on hickory and beech mast the meat was very sweet but oily, and would not make good bacon. Hunting wild hogs was grand sport, though somewhat dangerous withal.

Besides pork, as above described, and wild game, the streams abounded in fish; bass, salmon, pike, buffalo, red horse, white and black suckers, silver sides, catfish, etc., were plentiful in the streams, and men could have all they pleased to catch. Besides bread and meat, potatoes were soon raised, so as to furnish a full supply; as also pumpkins, squashes, cabbages, and other garden vegetables. But wheat, for several years, proved nearly a failure, so that flour, if used, had to be brought from the Miami or some other older settlement; and only a few could afford to take the trouble to get it, or cared to obtain it if they could.

But how was cooking (other than baking bread) done? This way: A stiff bar of iron-wood (or of iron itself) was fastened in the chimney lengthwise the fire-place, about midway from front to rear, and perhaps eight feet high, called the "lug-pole." On this bar were suspended several hooks of different lengths, made of small iron rods (or sometimes of wood). These hooks extended far enough downward so that the pots and kettles of various sizes would hang above the fire and close enough to it to receive the needful amount of heat. Thus, boiling of all kinds was done.

For roasting (or basting), a wooden pin was fastened over the fire-place, and from this pin the turkey, venison saddle, or what not, was hung by a string or a wire in front of the blazing fire-place. The side next the fire would soon be cooked, and, by turning it round and round, the whole would be done "to a turn," the gravy dripping out into a dish set below upon the hearth. Thus, with milk and butter in abundance after the first two or three years, with tree-sugar and molasses in profusion, with wild berries and plums, etc., with which the woods abounded, the settlers, after they once got started, had no lack. In fact, many things of which they had a plentiful supply, would now be reckoned (if they could be obtained at all) a wonderful luxury.

As to the supply of game and the readiness with which it could be gotten, it may be stated that one man has been known to kill nine deer in a single day, another has killed six. These are of course extreme cases, yet to kill a deer or two, half a dozen turkeys, and fifteen or twenty pheasants in a day was nothing uncommon for a single person.

To light the house, no gas nor kerosene, nor even tallow candles were needed. The huge fire-place would, for any ordinary purpose, give light enough. Some had a kind of contrivance consisting of a sort of dish or bowl with a nose or spout for the rag-wick to lie in. In the dish was melted tallow or lard, and the wick lay with one end in the melted lard, and the other up along the spout. This lamp would hang by a string in the middle of the room and well supplied the place of chandelier or astral. Sometimes a still simpler arrangement was employed, a broken saucer with some tallow or lard in it would have a piece of rag laid in as a wick, and your lamp was all complete. And for outdoor uses, the boys used to light themselves and their company to meetings or spelling schools, or to hunting sprees or "hoe-down" parties, with torches, consisting of a handful of hickory bark. All that had to be done was to peel some bark as you went along, light the ends in the fire-place when about to start for home, and keep it whisking about as you went on. The more wind the better, though wind in those forest paths gave little trouble. A group of torches scattered along among the trees, flaring and dancing and flashing as they were waved hither and thither by their bearers, presented so picturesque a sight as in these artificial days can seldom be witnessed. A good torch-light was worth half a dozen lanterns any day (or any night rather).

IMPLEMENTS.

The methods and means of work were simple enough.

Trees were girdled and felled, and cut into lengths with the ax.

In fact the ax was, to the settler, the tool of all work. Without it he was helpless. With it he was a crowned king.

With an ax and an auger and an old hand-saw, he could make wellnigh anything.

Rail-splitting was done with maul and wedge.

Moving logs was was done with a lever, or hand-spike, while one in a hundred or a thousand would boast a crow-bar.

Clapboards were split out with a frow.

Puncheons were split with maul and wedge, and shaped and smoothed with the ax, or with a large, long frow, suited to the purpose.

Flax was threshed by whipping the bundles on a barrel-head, or a block set endwise. It was spread and rotted, and dried and "broke," and swingled (scutched), and hatcheled (hackled), the tow carded, and the flax or the tow spun and reeled, and spooled or quilled, and warped, and woven, and colored, and made up into garments.

Grain was hand-reaped, or cradled, and threshed with a flail, or tramped on the ground with horses, and cleaned with a sheet or a basket fan.

Hauling was done on a sled, made out of "crooks" split from a tree-root.

Plowing was done with a bar-share plow, which had only a wooden mold board.

Hoes were huge, ungainly things, large enough to cut and dig "grubs" with.

Men traveled mostly on foot, or on horseback. Many a man went on foot to Fort Wayne or to Cincinnati to enter his land. One man entered three different forty-acre tracts, and went on foot to Cincinnati for the purpose, each several time, except that one of the trips was made partly on horseback. The old man is still living to enjoy the fruits of his labor. Boys, sixteen years old, have tied up their money in a rag, and gone on "Shank's mares" alone through the woods, to make entry of land for father, or mother, or possibly for themselves.

Many a farm was tilled for years with a single horse, or even an ox. Not seldom a poor fellow's only horse would lie down and die, and leave him in a "fix" indeed. However, people were accommodating, and a person could get help from his neighbors to the extent of their ability.

Wagons were very scarce. To become the owner of a wagon was an event to reckon from as the beginning of a new era.

One early settler says, that in a space of two miles square, where resided perhaps thirty families, only two wagons were to be found.

He says moreover, that the neighbors got up a milling expedition, taking a wagon with six horses, and twelve bushels of grain. The horses were restive and wild and would not pull together, and the wagon became fast in the mud; and six men took a horse and a sack of grain apiece and "put out" for the mill, leaving the wagon in the mud-hole to be got out at some other time.

Thus our ancestors plodded on; slow and tedious and awkward their methods would now be reckoned, but honest, faithful, industrious, frugal, simple-hearted, sincere, hospitable and generous. They heroically accomplished the herculean tasks appointed to their lot, and bore patiently and successfully the burdens which providence laid upon their shoulders. Let their posterity beware how they contemn the humble condition of their forefathers. Let this generation look back to those old-time scenes, and to the worthy actors in them, not with a feeling of shame nor a sense of disgrace, but let them reckon it an honor to have sprung from a line of ancestry so noble, so excellent, so hardy and energetic, so worthy of sincere respect, nay, almost of reverence; and let them see to it that in methods of energetic labor and in heroic success in the employment of larger and better means of accomplishment, they prove themselves before the world to be worthy successors of their venerable progenitors.

CLOTHING.

Most of the settlers brought with them into the wilderness all they could afford, to last them until more could be raised, at least to last for one year, and often for more than that.

After a corn field and a truck patch must come a flax patch. When the flax became ripe it was pulled, threshed, spread, rotted, gathered up, broken, scutched, hackled, spun, woven and put on the back to wear. All the machinery needed for this work was a flax-brake, a scutching-board, a hackle, a spinning-wheel, a quill-wheel and winding blades, warping bars and loom, all of which were very simple and inexpensive, and most of them could be made in the vicinity or even at home. And all the work, from sowing the seed to taking the last stitch upon the garment, was done upon the premises, and much of it was performed as easily by the lads and the lasses as by the men and women themselves.

The hackling of the flax produced *tow*. This tow was carded and spun, the flax was spun into "chain," and the tow into filling, and both were woven into "tow linen;" and out of this strong and not unsightly fabric, many garments for summer wear were made; dresses for females being colored according to the taste, and the males wearing theirs uncolored. For winter, people had sheep, and took the wool, carding it by hand, spinning it on a "big wheel," and weaving it with linen or cotton warp (or chain) into "linsey-woolsey" or "jeans." The "linsey" was worn mostly by the women, and the jeans by the men; sometimes the fabric was colored "butternut," and sometimes *blue*.

Cambrics, muslins, etc., were scarce and costly, and rarely used. For outer garments men soon began to use deer-skins, making pantaloons and "hunting shirts." The latter was much like a modern sack coat, and a very comfortable, though not especially handsome garment it proved itself. At first the buckskin was obtained, ready dressed, of the Indians; but the settlers soon learned to prepare it themselves. The men had commenced to make and sew their own buckskin garments, the work being too hard for female fingers. The sewing was done with the sinews from the deer's legs, or with a "whang," i. e., a thong or string cut from the deer hide, a shoemaker's awl, and a very large needle. These buckskin clothes were just the thing. They were within the reach of all, costing nothing but labor; they were very durable, lasting for years; they were warm, and as to looks, each man looked as well as his neighbor, and what more is needed? And they were an almost perfect protection. The sting of the nettle, the scratch of the briers, and even the bite of the rattlesnakes was harmless. The cockle-burs and the Spanish needles would not stick to them, they kept out the cold "like a charm," and, moreover, when properly dressed, and neatly made, they presented by no means an unsightly appearance.

The garments were commonly made and worn large and free, which of course greatly added to their comfort and convenience. Sometimes, however, in standing near the fire, a man would get his "breeches" *hot*, and another in mischief would clap the hot buckskin to the *flesh*, and the luckless wearer would jump, with a yell and a bound, clear across the room, as though the great log fire were tumbling on him. Sometimes too they would get wet, and if allowed to *dry*, the skin would become very hard and stiff, and could not be used again till it had been softened by dampening and rubbing.

The Indians made moccasins, and the settlers bought and wore them, being excellent for dry weather, winter or summer, but not for wet. For the wet season, strong leather shoes were used, though many, especially the younger class, went much barefooted.

Upon the head the men wore in the winter chiefly a strong, well-made, low crowned, broad-brimmed wool hat, somewhat like that which the older Quakers now wear. Sometimes a warm head-gear was made from a coon-skin. It was comfortable, but looked wolfish. In summer, home-made hats, braided from whole rye-straw, grown for that purpose, were in extensive use.

Women also made their bonnets out of straw, only each par-

ticular straw was split into five or six pieces by a "splitting machine."

This machine may be thus described: Narrow strips of tin were firmly set in a piece of wood an inch square and six inches long. The straw was spread open and drawn through these tin "teeth" and made into strips of equal width. Five of these strips (sometimes seven) were plaited into a braid, and the braid made long enough for a whole bonnet. The braid was ironed smooth (having been bleached if thought necessary), and nicely sewed into bonnets; and they looked equal in neatness (not to say taste) to the fashions of the present day.

Sun-bonnets were made much as at the present day, of calico and pasteboard. The great object of a bonnet was at that time supposed to be to protect the face, head and neck from the sun, and the wind and the cold; and they were made accordingly. What a bonnet is for now is best known, perhaps, to the wearers; or, if they do not, how should anybody else be expected to know?

The fashions of that primitive time, doubtless, would seem awkward and uncouth at the present day; but the clothing answered the prime ends for which clothing is worn, decency and comfort, even better perhaps than the garments of the present day. And as to looks, folks were better satisfied with what they had then than people are now; and, if they were suited who had them to wear and to look at, surely we who are so far removed by two generations of time have no occasion to complain.

It can be truly affirmed that underneath those coats and hunting shirts, uncouth in looks and awkward in fit, dwelt souls brave and generous, and hearts tender and kind, loyal, affectionate and true. God grant that the same may ever be truly declared of their children and their children's children while the ages roll. Fashions may come and fashions may go, but what matter, so the deep fountain of love and truth and faithfulness in the human soul remains pure, untarnished and perennial.

MONEY.

Money was scarce, little, indeed, was needed, for, as has been shown, almost every necessity and luxury was produced at home. Some money, however, was necessary, chiefly to pay taxes, and to buy iron and salt, powder and lead. Taxes indeed, for many years, were low. The first county tax levied in Randolph was "twenty-five cents upon each horse-beast." The first settlement of the treasurer showed as follows:

Receipts	$20.00
Expenditures	20.00
Balance	00.00

That was in May, 1819.

In November, $260.00 were the receipts, and $259.75 the disbursements.

In 1820, the county treasury boasted of $462.63, $309.63 of which were realized from the sale of lots, and $1 from a fine, leaving $152.00 as the avails of county taxation in a single county for a whole year. And up to 1829 the annual county taxes still fell short of $900.00. So "taxes" required but a small amount of the "needful."

But iron and salt and powder and lead were indispensable, and heavy and costly. They took money, and abundance of it, or its equivalent.

As a specimen of the costliness of articles in those times, the statement is made that Benjamin Bond, who came to Wayne County in 1811, gave for nails twenty-five cents a pound, and paid for them in cordwood cut upon his land just west of New Garden meeting-house in Wayne County, at twenty-five cents a cord upon the ground, a cord of wood for a pound of nails!

Once in Western Pennsylvania in the long, long ago, a horse was given for a barrel of salt, and at another time (in this region) eighteen dollars was given for a bushel. Money could be obtained, indeed, though not largely. Deer skins would bring fifty cents; raccoon skins thirty-seven and a half cents, and muskrats twenty-five cents. The fur buyer, when he came his annual round, would pay cash; but the merchants paid only in trade. If the settler would wait for the fur buyer, he could have the cash, if not, he must "dicker" it out, and let the merchant finger the cash himself.

Deer must be killed from May till November, and raccoons and muskrats from December till April. So the hunter had his harvest all the year round; only, if he wanted money, he must store up till the fur-dealer came. But necessaries could be gotten at any time. And these were comparatively few, though somewhat expensive. A side of sole leather and of upper leather, a barrel of salt, powder and shot for hunting, some fish hooks, and perhaps an ax, would suffice for a whole year. For land buying, some money was required, of course, and after the "specie-circular" in the spring of 1837, only silver (for gold was not then in circulation, being, before the days of California, dear, and of course scarce, or, more properly speaking, not in ordinary use as money at all) was available, and hard work indeed it often was to obtain the needful.

One (now old) man tells of the strait he was put to at the time when that famous "Specie Circular" came in force. He was a lad of eighteen years. Having had his eye for a long time upon a fine sugar camp near his father's dwelling, but without money enough for his purpose, he heard that another man intended to "enter" the tract. Hurrying to gather up funds for that and for some more land desired by his father, he set out, on foot and alone, carrying his money, tied in a knot in his pocket handkerchief, most of the way in his hand, bound for the land office at Fort Wayne. The money was largely in paper, and in just three days the "specie circular" was to come in force. He hoped to reach Fort Wayne by that time and struggled on. But he could not "make it." The third night found him at St. Mary's, a few miles short. The next day he entered the Land Office, not knowing what he could do, fearing the worst yet hoping the best. The Receiver happened to be an acquaintance of his father's, and agreed to take his "paper money." And so he made his point and got his land. And then, afoot and alone, he wended his way homeward again, without money only as he borrowed two dollars of his friend, the Receiver, but happy in possession of the certificate which would in due time bring for him a patent under the "Broad Seal" of the United States of America. The reason why he was found thus with no money to go home on, was this: He supposed that the tract of land he wished to enter was an "80 acre" piece. It was 84, which would take exactly $5.00 extra, so the question came up, "Will you take all your money and get your land, or will you save your money and not purchase?" He had come too far to go back with his object all unaccomplished, and the young hero decided that he would have the land and get home as he could. And have it he did, and, under the generous offer of his friend, the Receiver, he accepted the loan of two dollars to pay his expenses homeward. It is a pleasant thing to note that, though this boy (and his father) were ardent Whigs of that olden time, and the Receiver was a Van Buren Democrat, he befriended the boy nevertheless, like the frank and genial man that he was.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wherever there are human beings, there will be amusements. Thousands of years ago a prophet foretold that Jerusalem should be rebuilt, and that the streets "should be full of boys and girls playing in the midst thereof." Wherever there are boys and girls there will be playing, and men and women are only grown-up children.

The Indians of the western continent, the Africans of the eastern, all tribes and and all nations of men, have their sports.

Even the various tribes of animals are not without their games, in which they engage with rollicking glee. And the human tribes, savage and civilized, barbarous and cultivated, rich and poor, in the torrid heats and amid northern snows, in the sands of Arabia, in the valleys of India, on the plains of China, amid the

snows of Norway and of Lapland; on the stormy steppes of Russia, amid the glaciers of Greenland, and in the North American wastes, where wander the wild Esquimaux; in every spot where human foot has trod, jollity has found a resting place, and fun has set up his throne.

When the woods were full of Indians, as at first, the white boys played and romped with the copper-colored children; and the men would pitch quoits, and heave stones, and run races, and jump with the savage braves.

The Indians indeed were wonderfully susceptible of the ridiculous. Solemn as they seemed, they were full to the brim of native fun and enjoyed a joke hugely. When the son of the first settler, a lad seven or eight years old, was passing near an Indian wigwam, driving a calf up to his pen, a squaw standing behind a bush jumped out with what the frightened boy thought to be a gun, and started for him. He sprang like a deer, and wild calf, and scared boy, and yelling squaw, went thrashing through the woods together. The boy ran to his father's cabin and the squaw after him. She had no gun, but only a stick; but she was so "tickled" at the boy's fright, that she just fell down on the cabin floor and laughed, and laughed, and rolled over and laughed, as if she never would have done. She laughed and jabbered over her broken English as she lay there thinking of the chase and the fright she had given the little white boy, until the lad grew madder and still madder at the wild creature, and wished her anywhere but there, laughing and making fun of him.

The sports of the settlers were generally of the more active kind as, jumping, wrestling, running races, with frequently a "hoe-down" at an evening merry-making, after a raising, or a log-rolling, or a spinning bee, or some other gathering for work and assistance.

An invitation would be given to the men and boys to come and help roll logs, or to raise a building, or something like that, and to the women to come and bring their spinning wheels. Both classes would go. The men would roll logs or what not, and the women would spin. At nightfall supper would be served, and then for a frolic by such as pleased to take part in it, which would doubtless be fast and furious, since those who participated were stalwart lads and buxom lasses, and, in sober truth, "all went merry as a marriage bell."

And not seldom the women would carry their spinning wheels as they went and returned, on foot.

There have been indeed more harmful sports than these backwoods-balls, especially if they were kept free from the mischievous presence of and disturbing power of intoxicating drinks (which was not always the case), since they were for the most part simply lively methods of working off a superabundance of animal spirits, which mere hard work outdoors or indoors could not subdue.

Then for the boys, hunting served the purpose both of hard work and high sport as well, for to chase the bounding deer through the leafy woods, or to wait and watch for his forest lordship, as his kingly horns would come tossing proudly among the waving boughs, and to bring his active form to the earth with the unerring shot of the faithful rifle amid the wild baying of the eager hounds as they gathered to be "in at the death,"—these wild and fiery hunts were, for these rollicking boys, the keenest of sports. And thus it was—

"Mid earnest work and furious play
The youngsters passed their lives away."

RELIGION.

But not all even of the young spent their leisure hours in sport. For many, very many, the religious exercises of those earliest days of primitive simplicity were more satisfying, as they were certainly more profitable, than any form of mere worldly pleasure could possibly be. Great numbers of the first settlers of Randolph were men and women of a strong and earnest religious faith and, of a hearty, loving spirit, fearing God, and delighting to do good to men.

The earliest religious meetings were probably of the Friends or the Methodists, possibly the former, though whichever may have been first, the other was not far behind.

The Friends built a house for divine worship, either the first or the second summer of their residence here, and the humble edifice served the double purpose both of church and schoolhouse.

The Methodists began their meetings in the house of Ephraim Bowen, Sr., not very long after his removal to this county, and the first Methodist sermon ever preached in the county was delivered in that unpretentious abode; and the great body of those who belonged to that people, which in truth was not a large crowd, gathered there to listen to its cheering words. The minister officiating was Rev. Mr. Holman, of Louisville, Ky., and his text was an appropriate one for the introduction of the gospel message into the new land: "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why then is the hurt of the daughter of my people not recovered?"

Some who heard that sermon are still among us, and they speak highly of that first effort by that gifted servant of Christ. Mr. Bowen's dwelling was long a place for the Methodist meetings of that region.

Perhaps the earliest houses of worship through the county were built by the Friends, the one at Arba being the first, those at Lynn, Jericho, White River, Dunkirk, Cherry Grove and perhaps some others, following not long after in point of time. The Methodist meetings were held mostly at first in private houses, as Mr. Bowen's in Greensfork near Arba, Mr. McKim's at Spartanburg, Mr. Marshall's in Ward Township, Mr. Hubbard's and Mr. Godwin's in Green Township, and so on. Other denominations also gathered congregations in various parts, as: The Disciples, the United Brethren, the Christians, the Protestant Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and in latter days the Anti-Slavery Friends, the Wesleyans, as also the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and perhaps others.

There are now also Lutherans, Catholics, Universalists, Dunkards, etc. Just when each of these arose, it is at present difficult to tell.

Several of these branches of Christians have but few churches in the county. The number of each is supposed to be as follows:

Friends, about ten or twelve; Methodist Episcopal, a large number; Disciples, six or seven; United Brethren, a considerable number; Christians, a considerable number; African Methodist Episcopal, three or four; Baptists, two or three; Lutheran, three or four; Universalist, one; Catholic, two; Protestant Methodists, one or two; Wesleyans have died out.

Some of the Methodist churches were built very early, as: the Chapel west of Deerfield, the Prospect Meeting House east of Deerfield, etc.

In early times many protracted meetings were held, and several camp-meetings, at some of which remarkable seasons of religious awakening were witnessed, and many souls were brought to repentance and forgiveness. Many preachers too have been prominent and successful in their labors for Christ. Protracted meetings are still employed, (in addition to regular Sabbath and other stated work), as a powerful and efficient means for the spread of religious knowledge, and the impression of the public mind with religious truth. Camp-meetings are also (though more rarely) held, since the altered condition of society renders them less a matter of necessity or convenience than formerly. Almost every neighborhood now has commodious churches, large enough to hold the congregations who desire to gather for Divine worship. There are indeed, in various places in the county, groves which have been furnished with seats, etc., for the convenience of meetings; and, during the pleasant Sabbaths of summer, out-door meetings are occasionally held in them. But immense crowds now are rarely seen, except upon very unusual occasions such as county fairs, political "rallies," traveling menageries, or such like. One religious gathering is still very large, the Richmond Yearly

Meeting of Friends. That is not held in this county but in Wayne, while yet the Randolph "Orthodox Friends" all belong to that wondrous "body." That far-famed "meeting" is not what it once was, since within twenty years past it has been divided, and now three "yearly meetings" exist upon the territory once occupied by the "Richmond Yearly Meeting" alone.

In the simple-heartedness of those early times, the people are thought, by the aged veterans who can remember what took place forty, fifty or sixty years ago, to have been more warm-hearted and whole-souled in their religious feelings and convictions than they are to-day. However that may be, religion, to those who then professed it, was a serious business, and they made thorough work of it. Women would take a babe in their arms and the husband a three-year-old child in his, while together they would go cheerfully on foot for miles to the place appointed for divine service. The daughter of the first settler of the county, who, by the way, is living still near where they first pitched their "camp," states that she often, when a "girl in her teens," walked from near Arba to Newport to Friends' Meetings, (at least six miles), and was not aware of having done anything worthy of especial mention. A young Friend at Cherry Grove would rise at 3 A. M. and work several hours in his field, and then ride on horseback sixteen miles to week-day Friends' Meeting. A Methodist circuit rider would go his round once a month, riding frequently hundreds of miles during the time, and having an appointment every day, and not seldom one at night besides. The preacher honored his calling then, and to be a Methodist circuit rider, meant to go to work at preaching and to have plenty of it to do; and to their honor it should be said that, as a rule, they performed a great amount of ministerial labor, and that, according to the full measure of their ability, they served the gracious Lord in His vineyard in their appointed lot. And those old-time ministers of Christ have, one by one, lain down to their final rest, and their souls have gone home to receive the gracious welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

And true it is that the simple-hearted worship offered and the instruction given in those rude and uncouth cabins, was to the full as acceptable to the Great Father of all our mercies as is any now-a-days to be met with in the grand and magnificent piles of brick and stone that pass for houses of worship in these later days. Linsey woolsey home-spun, and deer-skin hunting shirts, calico sun bonnets and coon-skin head-gear were as pleasing to the eye of the Omniscient as can any rich and costly methods and fashions be which the descendants of that honest, sturdy, faithful race of sterling men and loving women feel themselves called upon now to indulge or to practice.

It is indeed a comfort to the pure and humble soul, in all ages and places, to know and feel the blessed truth, that while "man looketh upon the outward appearance, God looketh on the heart;" that the Good Shepherd knoweth His sheep, and leadeth them in peace into the green pastures of His love.

To show that many of the early settlers were religious, we append a few names of families who, in days long gone by, belonged to some one of the various churches of the time. It is not to be understood that none besides the families named were included among the active workers for Christ, but only that these have been mentioned as prominent among the early Christian believers by some one or other of the pioneers who still remain in the land of the living, and whose memory reaches backward into those "beginnings of things" in a religious point of view among the forests of Randolph.

RELIGIOUS PEOPLE.

Alexanders, Addingtons, Akers, Beach, Botkins, Beards, Bowens, Barneses, Ballinger, Burroughs, Brown, Bealses, Bonds, Buttses, Brumfields, Coateses, Croppers, Carters, Cottoms, Cadwalladers, Chenoweths, Clenny, Crouses, Canadas, Chandler, Clevengers, Diggses, Devor, Debolts, Engles, Elliots, Edgers, Floods, Goodriches, Grubbs, Gorsuch, Hunts, Hills, Horns, Hunnicutts, Hinshaws, Hoffman, Harbour, Hammer, Hiatt, Hewitts, Hart, Johnsons, Jacksons, Jordans, Kennedy, Kizer, Lanks, Locke, Moormans, Masons, Murphy, Miller, Marshall, Macys, Middletons, McKew, Monks, Maulsbie, McIntyre, Mendenhall, McProud, Neffs, Nicholses, Overmans, Osborns, Pucketts, Pollys, Parkers, Phillipses, Peacocks, Reeders, Rubys, Ritenour, Reynolds, Rogers, Reece, Reynards, Shoemakers, Sumwalt, Stone, Scotts, Starbucks, Sumption, Swain, Smiths, Thornburgs, Thomases, Ways, Wrights, Wickersham, Worths, Wiley, Wiggins, Willmore, Wards, Willcutts, Wiggses.

GENEALOGICAL DATA, ETC.

Ancestry of John Jenkins: John Allen and Esther (Woolman) Allen were the great-grandparents of John Jenkins, now resident between Buena Vista and Huntsville, Randolph Co., Ind. He was born June 16, 1708, and she (being the daughter of John and Elizabeth Woolman in England), was born in East Nottingham, Old England, July 3, 1706.

Patience Allen, the youngest child of John and Esther Allen, was born November 3, 1746. She was the grandmother of John Jenkins. She married James Gawthrop about 1770, and died in Frederick County, Va., in 1828, in her eighty-second year. Her husband, James Gawthrop, was born at Stenton, near Kendall, in Westmoreland, May 4, 1742.

Hannah Gawthrop, daughter of James and Patience Gawthrop and mother of John Jenkins, was born December 12, 1788, being one of ten children. She died Sunday, May 23, 1847, in her fifty-ninth year, three miles north of Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, and her husband, Jacob Jenkins, died May 23, 1849, in his sixty-eighth year, at his old residence near Wilmington, Ohio.

Mr. John Jenkins has the family Bible that was purchased by his great-grandmother, Esther Allen, upon her marriage, about 1725. The book was printed at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1721, by Samuel Watson, printer for the King.

The Bible is now 160 years old, and is in good repair. The print and spelling are like ours, except that the long s's are used.

He has several antiquities, such as old tools, etc. Among them are two chairs, made in 1795. They are stout and firm. One of them has never lost a slat nor a round, and is as solid now as when new. The other is sound also, except that one of the slats in the back is loose. The chairs have been for most of the time in constant use, as kitchen chairs.

The bottoms of the posts have been worn off nearly two inches. Of course they have been re-bottomed one or more times. He has also a mattock sixty years old, nearly as good as new.

Rev. Greenman, of Union City, Ind., has a book about 250 years old, picked up at a second-hand book-stall in Cincinnati.

OLD MAIL ROUTES.

One of the chief mail routes in "auld lang syne," and perhaps the most difficult and severe as well, was the one from Winchester to Fort Wayne.

That route was established before 1829. It was then the main link that the northern settlers had to civilization and to the great world "outside the woods."

Elias Kizer carried the mail on that obscure and well-nigh impassable track for several years before 1830. The Hawkins boys, sons of John J. Hawkins, Esq., almost the earliest settler in the forests of Jay, carried the mail for about eighteen months, about 1833. They went sometimes by the solitary Hawkins cabin near what has since been the village of Antioch in the county of Jay, and the "Quaker Trace;" and sometimes by Joab Ward's, and the Godfroy farm west of Camden, and thence to Fort Wayne by the "Godfroy Trail." It was a lonely, wearisome, burdensome task, and was too much for the boys; and ere long they were full fain to relinquish the labor to some more hardy pioneer. And such a one was found in the per-

Thos. Ward

son of John Connor, who in the spring of 1835 laid hold of the work, and who kept it, through rain and mud, and frost and snow and floods, year in and year out, for twenty-six or twenty-seven years, till 1861; and then he went into the army, old and wayworn as he was, and laid him down to die in the enemy's land.

Many a struggle had he with the hostile forces of nature, many a mud-hole, sometimes seventy-five miles long, undertook to bury him out of sight; many a flood rose across his pathway, many a fierce and bitter storm frowned and howled in his face, but ever in vain. The old hero came out of the contest a conqueror every time.

Sometimes his horses, one or both, would lie down and die, under the terrible service; but he would simply get more and try it again.

It was almost a thing of necessity that his farm near Portland should come to be what some rather cruelly nicknamed it "Connor's bone-yard." The fault lay not so much in Connor, as in the inexorable and relentless nature of the service to which he had devoted his life.

Those old horseback or hack mail routes (and the latter were perhaps worse than the former), were truly serious realities in the days of "auld lang syne." When that route was opened, not one post office was to be found along the entire distance.

After some years, Deerfield was established, and still later a post office in Jay (then Randolph) County, June 11, 1835, at the house of Daniel Farber, near College Corner. John Conner then had two post offices to serve with mail instead of one. And gradually settlers found their way into the northern woods, till that whole region became filled with dwellings and dotted with towns and schoolhouses and churches and post offices. And still John Connor kept on carrying the mail, till people on the route got to think that Uncle John Connor and "Uncle Sam" must be one and the same.

WRIGHT FAMILY.

They were a very numerous family. As mentioned already, three of the first officers were Wrights, and there were more Wrights than anything else. Two of the three officers, John and Solomon, were brothers, and the other was their cousin, and in particular there were many John Wrights.

John Wright, blacksmith, who donated land for the county seat, was brother to David Wright, Sheriff, and went to the Legislature three or four times; moved to Illinois in 1830, and died long ago. When he left, William M. Way, his son-in-law, became the owner of his land, who sold it to John Mumma, who laid it out as Mumma's addition (the tract long known as the "goose pasture").

John Wright, Judge. He served as judge twenty-eight years (four terms), up to 1846. He then moved over the Wabash, where he died some years ago. His oldest son, Edward, who lived (1880) on the Huntsville road, two and a half miles from Winchester, died in 1881.

Hominy John Wright, father to Solomon Wright, who is now living near the crossing of Cabin Creek. This John settled two and a half miles west of Winchester. He had twelve children, three of them triplets, Abram, Isaac and Jacob. He had a son John, also called Hominy John.

Spencer John Wright, son of James Wright who settled the Kizer farm north of Winchester.

Blue-chin John Wright, son of David Wright, Sheriff.

Thus there were at least six John Wrights. Old Thomas Wright, the oldest of all, was father-in-law of John Coats, who died since (1871). Thomas Wright's progeny are too many to be counted. Mr. Smith says of them, "Whole colonies of them have emigrated westward. If they and all the other descendants of the Wrights who were here in 1818 had remained in the county, there would be little room for any one else."

The above is a specimen of some members of a single connection among the pioneers. Similar accounts might be given of other families, as the Ways, the Diggses, the Johnsons, the Hodgsons, etc., etc. The pioneers indeed were remarkable, as a rule, for their large families. The original command to the progenitor of the human race was, "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it;" and these sturdy emigrants considered themselves only in the line of primal human duty (as indeed they were thus) in raising flocks of children to grow up and possess the goodly and excellent land.

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIZATION.

COUNTIES—PRELIMINARY—COUNTY SEAT—OFFICIAL HISTORY—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—TOWNSHIPS—ROADS, ETC.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

IT may be proper at this point to give a brief statement concerning the counties of Indiana as to the time of their creation, that the reader may gain a clear idea of the course and progress of settlement in the different sections of the State, and in our own section as well.

Some sketches are given also of governmental matters previous to that time.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The State of Virginia had, before the Revolution, claimed the body of the territory lying northwest of the Ohio. Connecticut also had a claim, which was quieted by giving her the proceeds of several million acres of land lying on the southern shore of Lake Erie, embracing what is now known as the "Western Reserve," and including Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Portage, Summit, Medina, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Erie and parts of Ashland and Mahoning Counties, Ohio. Virginia ceded her claim to the United States by an act dated January 2, 1781. Congress accepted the grant, September 13, 1783, as a national domain.

Virginia, by an act passed December 20, 1783, directed her delegates in Congress, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, to accomplish the cession. This was done by them March 1, 1784.

On the 13th of July, 1787, the Congress of the Confederation passed the now famous "Ordinance of '87" for the government of the Northwest Territory. And on the 5th of October, 1787, Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor thereof. He was President of Congress at the passage of the ordinance, and retained the Governorship for twelve years (1788–1800).

In July, 1788, Gov. St. Clair organized the Territory, making Ft. Harmar (Marietta) the capital. January 9, 1789, he concluded a treaty with some of the leading men among the Indians, at Fort Harmar, but its validity was questioned or absolutely denied and hence the treaty was never enforced.

In 1790, Gov. St. Clair made a journey to Clarksville, Vincennes and Kaskaskia, to conciliate the Indians. His efforts, however, were fruitless.

September 13, 1790, Gen. Harmar moved from Fort Washington (Cincinnati), reaching the vicinity of Fort Wayne, and suffering a disastrous defeat October 19.

May 23 and August 24, 1791, Gens. Scott and Wilkinson led expeditions against the Indians on the Wabash (the Wea Prairie), eight miles below Lafayette, and at Ke-na-purr-a-qua on Eel River, six miles from Logansport. Both expeditions were successful. In September, 1792, Gov. St. Clair marched from Fort Washington, erecting Forts Hamilton and Jefferson on the way. On the third day of November, 1792, the army reached the Wabash at Recovery, and the next day (November 4) was terribly defeated by the Indians under Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and other chiefs.

Early in 1794, Gen. Anthony Wayne, then chief commander, having marched into the Indian country, built Fort Recovery on

the ground of St. Clair's defeat, moved onward July 26, 1794, and erected Fort Adams on the St. Mary's, and Fort Defiance at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers.

August 20, 1794, he defeated the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee, and, September 14, he began the erection of Fort Wayne. October 28, Gen. Wayne returned to Greenville.

The treaty of Greenville was framed and ratified at a meeting lasting from June 16 to August 10, 1795. The land embraced in that treaty included much of Ohio and a small portion of southeastern Indiana. The line agreed upon extended (with exceptions and reservations specified) from the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River, westward by a varying line to Fort Recovery, Ohio, and thence southwest in a straight line to the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River.

This is Wayne's boundary, already sufficiently described. Wayne had defeated the Indians so severely, and had so thoroughly convinced them of the hopeless folly of resisting the powers of the United States, that they sincerely and heartily observed the terms of the treaty. Public confidence was restored, and emigration set in to the region ceded thereby, with a strong and steady current.

Oct. 29, 1798, Gov. St. Clair issued a proclamation for a General Assembly for the Northwest Territory, to be held at Cincinnati, January 22, 1799. The Assembly met and adjourned to September 16, 1799, at which time it convened again and continued in session till December 30, of the same year. There were then in the whole northwest only seven counties, and but one of them (Knox) was within the present State of Indiana.

May 7, 1800, Congress divided the Northwest Territory into two parts, Ohio and Indiana. Ohio Territory embraced substantially what is now the State of Ohio, and Indiana Territory took in all the Northwest, containing by census that year only 4,875 souls. Gen. William H. Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory.

January 10–26, 1800, the judges met at Vincennes, and framed needed regulations. Ohio was made a State in 1802, Michigan Territory was set off in 1805, and Illinois Territory in 1809.

The first General Assembly for Indiana Territory convened at Vincennes July 29, 1805. At this time two more counties had been formed, viz.: Clark, in 1801, and Dearborn in 1803. Dearborn embraced all the territory in Indiana east of Wayne's boundary, and Clark took a large extent of country on the Ohio River.

Wayne was made in 1810, and Franklin in 1811.

By 1816, when Indiana became a State, thirteen counties had been formed, in all, to wit: Knox, 1796, (when created), all of Indiana and Michigan; Clark, 1801, on the Ohio River; Dearborn, 1803, east of Wayne's boundary; Harrison, 1809, on the Ohio near Corydon, the first State capital; Wayne, 1810, north part of Dearborn; Jefferson, 1810, cut off from Clark; Franklin, 1811, between Dearborn and Wayne, including also Fayette and Union; Gibson, 1813, south of what is now Knox; Warwick, 1813, next east of Gibson; Washington, 1814, north of Harrison and Clark; Switzerland, 1814, southern part of Dearborn, on Ohio River; Posey, 1814, southwestern county in the State; Perry, 1815, somewhat west of Harrison County; Jackson, 1815, north of Washington. [This last county, Jackson, though erected in 1815, would seem not to have been represented in the Constitutional Convention of 1816, or it may be that, being small in population, it was united with some other county]. Thus the settlements at this time (1816) were:

First—East of the (old) boundary (and perhaps some between the two boundaries) Switzerland, Dearborn, Franklin, Wayne.

Second—On or near the Ohio River, west of the boundaries, Clark, Harrison, Perry, Warrick, Posey.

Third—On the Wabash (northward) Gibson, Knox.

Fourth—Interior, (north of Harrison and Clark), Washington and Jackson.

A year or two before the Constitutional Convention of 1816, the settlement of Wayne had been pushed northward into the south part of what is now Randolph, and the Constitutional Convention met at Corydon June 10–19, 1816.

The first election of State officers took place on the first Monday in August, 1816.

In the first State Legislature, Jackson County was represented, and also one more county, formed in 1816, Orange, west of Jackson County.

One of the Representatives from Wayne County resided in the bounds of what became Randolph County, to wit, Ephraim Overman. He was the fifth settler in Randolph County, coming there in November, 1814. He settled one and a half miles north of Arba, where Joshua Thomas now lives, on the Pike.

[NOTE 1.—Counties having the names of Wayne and Randolph are mentioned as existing in Northwest Territory, in 1805. But Wayne County thus referred to was in Michigan, embracing all of Michigan and some of northern Indiana, etc. Randolph County was in Illinois].

The counties of Indiana were formed with some rapidity. Before 1817, sixteen counties; during 1817, three counties; during 1818, eight counties—Randolph County, being one; 1818–22, seventeen counties; 1823–1828, fourteen counties; 1830–37, twenty-one counties; 1843–71, thirteen counties; making in all ninety-two counties.

Thus the progress of settlement was, in general, from the south toward the center, and so toward the north.

It will be seen that Randolph County was among those that were early in settlement. The whole central part, and the vast northern and western portions, remained a wilderness for years after Randolph began to be settled. Winchester was laid out some years before Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. Settlement in Randolph began in 1814, but the central and western regions remained Indian land till 1818, and they were not surveyed till 1821–22.

Randolph is the sixteenth in population (1880), and the seventeenth in size. This county, at one time, embraced a large portion of the State northward from her present limits, and Delaware and Grant besides. At its first formation, however, the county included only the country east of the twelve-mile boundary and north of Wayne County, but the boundary was afterward changed, and other portions were temporarily joined thereto. The regions attached were settled more or less rapidly, and new counties were organized from time to time, till at length, by the erection of Blackford in 1839, Randolph became "herself and nothing else."

ORGANIZATION.

During the session of the Legislature of Indiana, held at Corydon, 1817–18, eight new counties was formed, of which Randolph was one.

It embraced, at first, all the territory north of Wayne County, and east and south of the twelve mile boundary. It was afterward so changed as to include, temporarily and for judicial purposes, an area outside of the twelve mile strip, and also an immense indefinite territory north and west, comprising, at one time or other, Delaware, Grant, Jay, Adams, Blackford, Wells, Allen, and how much else we do not know, perhaps even to the north line of the state, no county having then been organized in either of those directions. And as settlers moved into those regions they were reckoned as in Randolph until new counties were erected and organized, including them.

The act creating Randolph County was approved by Gov. Jennings, January 10, 1818. The law creating the new county appointed William Majors, Williamson Dunn, of Dearborn County, James Brownlee, of Franklin, members of Constitutional Convention, Stephen C. Stevens and John Bryan, to fix the county seat. The boundaries were described in the act as follows:

"All that part of the county of Wayne which is inclosed in the following bounds shall form and constitute a new county, that is to say, beginning at the state of Ohio line, where the line that

divides the 15th and 16th townships strikes said Ohio line, thence westward with said township line until it strikes the old boundary, thence westward with the centre line of the 18th township in the new purchase until it strikes the Indiana boundary, thence northward with said boundary until it strikes the Ohio line, thence south with said line to the place of beginning." Until suitable accommodations could be made, the courts were appointed to be held at the house of William Way.

The locating commissioners met in August, 1818, and fixed the county seat at Winchester. They received and secured to the county donations of land as follows: Charles Conway, 60 acres; John Wright, 50 acres; David Wright, 10 acres; David Stout, 18 acres; Daniel Petty, 20 acres. 158 acres in all from five men, a splendid donation. Randolph County surely has no right to complain that her county seat did not get a good "send off." All of the land thus donated was in Sections 20 and 21, Township 20 north, Range 14 east of the second principal meridian. The location is on Salt Creek, and some distance south of White River. The town now lies on both sides of Salt Creek, and has extended itself northward nearly to White River.

Some old settlers say that the new county seat would have been located at Sampletown, four miles west, but that the settlers there were unwilling to "come down" sufficiently with donations.

Pursuant to the laws then in force, Gov. Jennings appointed David Wright, Sheriff, to organize the county. He did so by making two precincts, Greensfork and White River, the chief settlements being on these two streams. He created two townships as above, dividing them by an east and west line across the county. An election was held in August, 1818, to choose two Associate Judges, a Sheriff, Clerk, Recorder, Coroner, and three County Commissioners, which officers were chosen as follows: William Edwards, John Wright, Associate Judges; David Wright, Sheriff; Solomon Wright, Coroner; Charles Conway, Clerk and Recorder; Eli Overman, Benjamin Cox, John James, Commissioners. These officers were all commissioned, and the county machinery was put duly into motion. The Wright family furnished three of the eight above named, and that connection was at that time very numerous in the county, some account of which is set down elsewhere.

Thus far the organization of the county, and the election of officers therefor.

The official history at large will be furnished in a separate chapter.

COUNTY SEAT—WINCHESTER.

[Much of the following account of Winchester has been taken substantially from "Manuscripts" by Honorable Jere Smith, who came to Randolph County in August, 1817, and resided therein for more than fifty years until his death].

Winchester was the first town established in the county. The site was fixed by the commissioners to locate the county seat in 1818. As already stated, they located it on Sections 20 and 21, Town 20, Range 14 east of second meridian, by donations from five different persons, in all 158 acres.

Lots were laid out in the fall and winter of 1818. The first sale of lots took place February, 1819. The whole plat was an unbroken forest, a primitive wilderness, heavily timbered, with a thick undergrowth.

A large oak, three feet through, stood for years on Inlot No. 9, east front. It was cut down in 1825 or 1826, and the stump was standing there in state when Judge Smith built the Franklin House in 1839.

The Commissioners, Messrs. Cox, Overman and James, and Paul W. Way, Agent, had agreed upon the plan of the town. Overman and Way were both surveyors, backwoods fashion. Charles Connor, who was also a "half-surveyor," had a little stiff-armed compass, four-inch face, and an old two-pole chain, tied with leather and tow strings. Paul Way did the surveying. As the Commissioners were looking over the ground to locate the public square, Charles Conway told Judge Smith that Old Eli Overman stuck down the Jacob-staff, saying, "Here shall be the northeast corner of the public square," and there it *was*, and there it *is*, and *is to be*, unless, indeed, as seems not very unlikely in these latter days, some city "engineer" shall take it into his overgrown head to plant *new corners* and turn town, streets and all "awry."

The first house built was a round log cabin, one-story high, "scutched down" after it was raised, and before the rafters were put up.

It had a clapboard roof, and a clay and stick chimney. Mr. Smith says, "I do not know who built the house, but Martin Comer owned it and lived in it a long time. It stood on inlot No. 9, north front, and was built in the early spring of 1819.

The second house was put up by Thomas Wright, father-in-law of John Coats, still living in the county (1871), in the spring and summer of 1819. It was like the other, and stood on inlot No. 8, north front.

In the summer and fall of 1819, James McCool, a blind man, put up upon inlot No. 1, west front, a good, two-story, hewed-log house. When I first came to Winchester (1819) it was the hotel of the town, kept by the blind man, McCool. When next I came, James Oldham, hatter, kept tavern in it, and a hatter's shop back of it. Old Esquire Odle owned it afterward, and built a little frame store at the north end, and a frame shed back for bedrooms, and he ran it as a hotel, store and residence for some years.

In the winter of 1819–20, James Oldham, the hatter, built a good hewed-log house, story and a half, on inlot No. 11, southeast square; and in the spring of 1820, Alvin C. Graves built a round-log cabin on lot No. 14, in the southeast square.

The hewed-log court house and the Banta jail were built in 1819–20.

In that year (1820) Judge John Sample built the first frame house, a small one-story building, on lot No. 3, east front. He set it on the west line of the lot, some distance south of the northwest corner of the lot. He sold it the next year to George Burket, who extended the house north to the corner of the lot, and kept store in it for some years. He then sold it to Jesse Way, and he also had a store there for awhile."

It would seem from this account that there were now (1820) seven buildings in Winchester (if the Judge has mentioned them all).

Mr. Smith goes on, "The next frame house was in 1824–25, by David Haworth, which house was standing in 1871. It was on inlot No. 10, northeast square, where Jacob Elzroth lived so long, and where he died.

"Andrew Aker, in 1826 or 1827, built a frame house on inlot No. 8, north front, two stories, with a one-story store-room at the west end.

"In 1826–27, Abner Overman built a frame house on the northeast corner of lot No. 2, east front. He sold it to John Way in the fall of 1829, who moved into it, and started a blacksmith shop, and lived there the rest of his days. In 1823, Mrs. Mary Reeder bought inlot No. 2, west front, built a cabin and lived there some years. She then traded it off to Nathaniel Coffin, for inlot No. 12, southeast square, on which last lot she is still living. She (Mrs. Mary Reeder) is the "oldest inhabitant" of Winchester, having lived in it ever since, being (in 1881) fifty-nine years old. She was in the town seven years before I was, and ten years before Jesse Way.

"There were, I presume, other cabins and shanties put up in the town during this decade, but I cannot now call them to mind."

Thus far Mr. Smith.

Winchester would seem to have had an exceedingly slow growth, remarkably so, considering it was the seat of justice of a county containing at the start 200 voters, and increasing its population with considerable rapidity; considering, moreover, that for ten years not another town was even attempted within its limits.

Judge Smith appears to think that the dozen or so houses which he describes were nearly or quite all that had been built up to 1830. And information from several sources indicates that not more than a dozen families were residents of the town at the lapse of twelve years after the town had been platted. One jail and two court houses had been built. Court after court had been held; jurors had heard cases in the court house, and determined their verdicts seated upon the stumps and logs outside; lawyers and judges and clients had threaded and waded and swam their way through the primal woods to that frontier town; but lo! almost no town was there. But in those halcyon days small need was there of towns, people lived at home and made wellnigh every thing they used, and had little occasion to buy anything which they could not make. The larger portion of the settlers had come from the Carolinas, where towns were "few and far between," and what more need was here of such things?

EARLY BUSINESS.

Some facts as to the early business are as follows:

The first store was kept in Randolph County in November, 1818, by William Connor, an older brother of John Connor (mail-carrier), whose widow lived in Winchester until a short time ago. It was licensed by the Commissioner's Court held in November, 1818. and was kept in a log cabin on the north bank of the creek, on the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 18, Range 14 (a little northwest of Old Snow Hill).

David Connor's Indian trading-post on the Mississinewa was older, but this of William Connor's was the first licensed mercantile house in the county. He paid $20 for his license, and had perhaps $200 worth of goods. Of David Connor and his trading-posts Mr. Smith says:

"David Connor, of Greenville, Ohio, established a little Indian trading-post on the little (?) Mississinewa near the present site of Allensville. When the war broke out he discontinued it. At the close of the war, or rather during its continuance, he moved farther down the river, and established his post where Lewallyn afterward settled and built his mill. Connor did not enter the land or make any improvement at either place. Meshach Lewallyn, then living seven miles north of where Richmond now is, moved out to Connor's trading-post, and Connor moved his post still farther down the river, nearer the Indians, to a point two miles below where the town of Wheeling now stands (Delaware County). After the treaty of 1818 (some years after), he made another move, following the Indians, and set his trading house near the boundary of the thirty-mile reserve and about three miles below the present site of Marion, where he died."

[NOTE.—Burkett Pierce, Arthur McKew, Robert Sumption, Thomas Ward, Edward Edger and others, do not agree with the above statement. They make his first location at Fort Recovery, his second two or three miles above Deerfield, his third below Wheeling, and his fourth and last below Marion, where he built mills and where he finally died. They say that he never had a post either at Allensville or Ridgeville, and, moreover, that he was at his station above Deerfield up to perhaps 1833, or afterward.

It will be seen that up to 1830, Winchester as a town was not much of a success. The business of the place was small, the buildings were few and poor, the roads leading to it were new and bad, the people needed but little trade, and all went thoroughly on the slow order. The court sat and did whatever there was for them; Charles Conway, as Clerk and Recorder, had all the county writing to do, which was not as much for the whole eleven years as has been since recorded in a single year. County offices were at a discount then. The Sheriff could not have done much, though he was Collector and Sheriff both, as the county tax for 1829 amounted to a sum less than $900. Jurymen came and returned without any bills to find or cases to try, and were paid the magnificent sum of 50 cents per day; and the Associate Judges maintained their dignity and satisfied their desires for food and lodging to the tune of $2 per day.

Winchester was a town in the woods, but for a long time there was decidedly more woods than town. It was an old saying by some odd specimen of humanity concerning a certain town, that "he could not see the city for the houses." But at Winchester he would have found no such difficulty. The houses were not in the way, the city was all in full view, the buildings were not near enough together to obstruct the vision in any direction. The trees, with their huge trunks and far-reaching branches, may have hindered the sight somewhat. Doubtless they did. But what of that? They were cut down and felled to the ground and reduced to ashes one by one, or else in vast heaps they formed a holocaust to the God of Fire, submitting helpless and palsy-smitten to his terrible power.

And gradually, too, but oh! how exceeding slowly, the town increased its fair proportions until, at last, we behold a city, goodly in size, bustling and thriving in its business, and successful in its prosperity.

Winchester has been hindered in its growth by the fact that Union City stands on the one side and Farmland on the other, but there is room for her also, and she shall make her victorious way through trial and struggle to assured renown during the days to come. There are those who affirm that Winchester, instead of Union City, might have been the original railroad center for the region. Possibly so. Some who are quick to find fault insist indeed that one prime cause of the slowness of growth of Winchester, is, that the capitalists of the place have not been sufficiently enterprising in investments for business of various kinds. One thing at least is true of the chief citizens of Winchester, which cannot be said of that class of persons in every town, that they are genial, estimable, reliable men, and the form of investment which any man shall adopt must be left to his own volition.

The judicious investment of capital in enterprises affording useful, honorable and remunerative employment to large numbers of people is, in fact, a great advantage to a town, and a great blessing to her people; and wealthy men who thus furnish such means of employment and useful industry are a bonefit alike to themselves and to the public.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

[Much of this official history is from Hon. Jere Smith's manuscripts].

William Edwards, elected Associate Judge in 1818, was a younger brother of Jonathan Edwards, who located south of Winchester in 1818. He continued to be Judge some sixteen years; was Representative two or three times, and then moved to Illinois.

Charles Conway continued to be Clerk and Recorder three terms (twenty-one years). In 1832, he was strongly opposed by Daniel Worth, who was beaten. In 1839, he moved to Missouri. He was born in Pennsylvania. His father was in the northwestern army, and was killed in St. Clair's defeat. His mother then moved to Tennessee, where Charles was raised. He married there, and came here in 1814 or 1815. [Perhaps not so soon as that]. Mr. Smith says, "He was truly an honest man, which, the poet says, is the 'noblest work of God.'"

David Wright resigned as Sheriff, and the Coroner filled the term. David Wright soon died. He had three brothers—William, James and John B. David was the youngest of the four.

Solomon Wright, Coroner, was elected Sheriff in 1820 and 1822. Ten years afterward he moved to Grant County, and died long ago. The Solomon Wright now living in the county is another member of the Wright family.

Of the Commissioners, Eli Overman served two years, and was succeeded by John Wright (blacksmith). Eli moved to Grant County twelve or thirteen years afterward, and died there.

Benj. Cox served two years. He lived many years in the county. Overman and he were Friends. Cox was a preacher.

John James was Commissioner five or six terms, moved to Grant County and died many years ago. He was a Baptist.

1818, 1819.

The Commissioners met August, 1818. They accepted the Report of the locating Commissioners; appointed Paul W. Way Agent, and selected grand and petit jurors for the Circuit Court in October.

The grand jurors were John Ballinger, Jesse Roberts, William Diggs, Armsbee Diggs, John Way, Jonathan Edwards, Isaac Wright, William Wright, William Kennedy, Jesse Johnson, James Massey, Travis Adcock, William Way, Sr., Daniel Petty.

PETIT JURORS.

Paul W. Way, Samuel Lee, James Jacobs, William Way, Jr., Jonathan Heath, Jesse Green, Solomon Wright, Meshach Lewallyn, David Stout, Joshua Cox, Abraham Wright.

Some account in detail of these jurors: Jonathan Ballinger, foreman, died soon after. He was a resident of West River settlement.

William Diggs (then called old Billy Diggs) was father of Armsbee Diggs, also a juryman. William Diggs has been dead a long time. There is now a William Diggs, a very old man—not, however, that William Diggs, but his son—who is nearly ninety years old.

William Way, Sr., had also three sons on the same jury—Paul W., John and William, Jr. Old William lived to a great age, and died at Newport, Wayne County, (Fountain City) some years ago.

John Way lived and died in Winchester. His son, Jesse, still resides there.

Paul W. Way lived and died in Winchester. His children are all dead but his oldest son, William M. Way, who lives in Illinois, and his oldest daughter, Anna, the wife of Nathan Reed. [Mrs. Reed is dead]. Isaac and Jacob Wright, two of three who were triplets, emigrated West years ago.

William Kennedy lived southeast of Winchester and died about 1870.

James Massey was an old man, and died soon after. He lived in (Jackson or) Ward Township. His son-in-law, James Smith, was Commissioner two or three terms. His sons left the county early. One of them was Associate Judge of Grant County a term or two. [NOTE—A James Massey settled in Nettle Creek, who may have been the same man].

Jesse Roberts we can say nothing of.

Jonathan Edwards died a few years ago one mile south of Winchester.

Jesse Johnson lived and died a half-mile south of Lynn. He came to the county in 1817 (or sooner).

Travis Adcock lived in the south part of the county. He afterward had his name changed to Travis Emery. The residents near Lynn say Travis Adcock (Emery) removed to Iowa about 1837.

Daniel Petty lived on the Moorman Way place. In 1826 or 1827, he moved to Walnut Level, where he was living a few years ago.

Joshua Cox lived and died east of Winchester, where his sons, Andrew and Joel, still live (or did a few years ago).

Samuel Lee was an old man, and died in 1827.

Jonathan Heath we can give no account of.

Meshach Lewallyn was an old man, with a large family of sons and daughters. He lived at Ridgeville, and built a mill there. [Lewallyn seems to have been a resident of Randolph, August, 1817].

Mr. Smith says: "The Connor trading post, Lewallyn's mill, the building of pirogues and flatboats, the killing of two Indians, and the (somewhat frequent) 'mistakes' in killing hogs in the woods, constituted the chief interest in Ridgeville life in those days." Mr. Smith would seem to be in error as to the location of David Connor at Ridgeville.

James Jacobs there is no account of. Mr. Jacobs was a settler on the Mississinewa.

David Stout moved to Delaware County; built a mill on White River, and laid out Smithfield near his mill.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The first court was held at the house of William Way, October 12, 1818, Associate Judges Edwards and Wright. James Rariden was admitted to the bar and appointed Prosecuting Attorney. The grand jury were impaneled and discharged for lack of business with an allowance of 75 cents each.

The petit jury was not impaneled. The court allowed Mr. Rariden $12. There were no cases and the grand jury returned no indictments. Adjourned to the next term.

The second court was held May 7, 1819, at Charles Conway's house.

John A. Daly was admitted to the bar. James Rariden was made prosecutor.

Mr. Daly was the brother of George Daly, and the latter was the father of ex-Sheriff W. A. W. Daly, residing near Lynn.

Mr. Rariden is the same famous "Old Jim Rariden," so well known ever since.

GRAND JURORS FOR MAY, 1819.

John Wright (Hominy), Isaac Wright, David Stout, Joshua Cox, James Wright, William Haworth, John Wright (Bl.), James Massey, David Haworth, William Wright, Tence Massey, Armsbee Diggs, Jonathan Hiatt. Five of the above are Wrights. They found no bills, and were discharged the same day. No cases were pending in this court.

Third court, September 10, 1819. John Watts presiding Judge of the Third Circuit, and Associate Judges Edwards and Wright.

GRAND JURORS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1819.

Paul Beard, Benjamin Cox, John James, Paul W. Way, Meshach Lewallyn, Abram Peacock, William Blount, Travis Adcock, David Bowles, Thomas Parker, Ephraim Overman, Jr., John Cammack, Abner Overman, Isaac Wright, Jesse Cox, John Thomas, Jesse Ballinger. No bills were found; jury discharged same day. One case in court, an appeal from Esquire Moorman, Greensfork Township. Cause dismissed.

Up to the third term of court no trial, and but one judicial decision, viz., the dismission just named.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT—CONTINUED.

Board of Commissioners held second term at the house of Benjamin Cox, November 1818. Appointments: Jesse Johnson, County Treasurer, one year.

Overseers of Poor—Francis Frazier, John Thomas, Greensfork; John Way, John Wright, White River.

Constable—Jonathan Edwards, White River; Abner Overman, Greensfork.

Viewers—John Wright, William Diggs, Joshua Cox, White River; Joshua Wright, Isaac Kinley, David Bowles, Greensfork.

Superintendents School Section—William Hockett, Towns 18 and 19, Range 14; James Massey, Town 21, Range 14; John Way, Town 20, Range 14.

Board granted license to William Connor to sell merchandise one year—first store in county, Section 10, Town 18, Range 14 (between Snow Hill and Winchester). Special term held December 6, 1818, to let court house and jail (see Public Buildings).

Third regular session was held February, 1819. George Bowles was made Lister (Assessor) for the county.

Fourth term Commissioners' Court held May, 1819, George

Bowles made his report and was allowed $10 for assessing the county.

Levy on every horse, beast, etc., 25 cents. And this was all in 1819 (for county taxes).

Jesse Johnson, Treasurer, reported—Received taxes, $20; paid out, $20.

It were enough to make the heads of the present tax-ridden population whirl to think how different matters are now.

First road laid out May, 1819 (see Roads).

August, 1820, Commissioners organized all the territory northward, probably to the State line, into a township, calling it Wayne (see elsewhere).

November, 1819, Treasurer reported—Receipts, $260; expenditure, $259.75.

February, 1820, Abner Overman, Lister.

May, 1820, Lister reported.

Levy—Each three year old horse, 37½ cents; each house of entertainment, $10.

November 1820, Treasurer reported:

Revenue	$152 00	
Lots sold	309 63	
Fine	1 00	$462.63
Disbursements		437 08
On hand		25 55

As the law then stood, the Commissioners had to fix the rate of charges at licensed taverns. They did it thus:

Dieting (per meal)	25
Gin (half pint)	28
Brandy	25
Whisky (half pint)	12½
French Brandy	37½
Rum (half pint)	37½

First delinquent list had seventeen names; amount $11.50. Up to 1824, Sheriffs were ex-officio collectors. The county business was done by three Commissioners. But in 1825, the Board of Justices began, embracing every Justice in the county, service gratis. This board had to appoint a Collector each year.

February, 1825, John Coats, Justice, White River, was made President of the Board.

May, 1825—Present, Justices John Coats, White River; Geo. Ritenour, on Mississinewa River; David Moore, on West River; Joshua Wright, on Martinsdale Creek; David Vestal, on Stony Creek; Joseph Hall, on White River (crossing of Lynn road); David Frazier, Greensfork; Noah Johnson, S. Sample's Mill.

LEVY TAXES.

Poll, 50 cents; gold watch, $1; horse, 37½ cents; carriage, 50 cents; ox, 12½ cents; liquor license, $5; brass clock, 50 cents; foreign merchandise, $10; silver watch, 25 cents; town lots ($100), $1; covering horse, price of standing.

LAND.

One hundred acres (first quality), 25 cents; 100 acres (second quality), 20 cents; 100 acres (third quality), 15 cents.

Treasurer reported:

Liquor License	$10 00	
Estrays	8 87½	
Taxes, Collector	552 88¾	$556 51½
Disbursements		575 70
Due Treasurer		$ 9 19

May 1826, rates were changed: Tavern license, $3; meal, 18¾ cents; whisky, 6¼ cents; peach brandy, 12½ cents; rum or French brandy, 18¾ cents; horse (one gallon), 6¼ cents; horse, all night, 25 cents; lodging, 6¼ cents.

May, 1829. Levy—Covering horse, once-and-a-half the price; 100 acres of land, first quality, $1.20; 100 acres of land, second quality, 90 cents; 100 acres of land, third quality, 60 cents; ferry, $2; licensed store, $10; horse, 75 cents; ox, 37½ cents; town lot, 3 per cent; watch, silver, 43¾ cents; watch, gold, $1.50; Carriage, $2; brass clock, $1.50.

Treasurer's Report, 1829—Receipts, $817.49; disbursements, $826.93; balance due Treasurer, $9.44.

Thus, after twelve years, the annual county taxes fell shortof $1,000.

Now we have, one does not know how much—and in all more than $150,000. Then only a few things taxed, now everything!

Treasurer to 1824, Jesse Johnson; Treasurer to 1825–29, John B. Wright; Treasurer, 1829–30, James T. Liston.

The Sheriff was Collector, 1818–24.

Thomas Wright was Sheriff, 1825–27, and was appointed Collector also. But for 1828 he was not appointed.

Mr. Smith says (in substance) "I may be allowed to give the history of that matter.

"I came (for some reason) to Winchester, January 7, 1828. Board of Justices in session, only three present, Woodworth, Nelson, Willson. Esq. Nelson wished me to be collector; I told him 'No, I cannot give security;' he said, 'I will fix that.' 'Well, I will do it then,' said I.

"The board appointed me, and I was sworn in with David Heaston, John Nelson, and Charles Conway for my security. In May, 1828, I was elected Teacher at Richmond. I made my brother, Carey Smith, Deputy, and he did the collection, and I taught school nine months, being my first and last.

"Revenue collected, $804.38. Commission for collection, $40."

From 1818 to 1824, Commissioners were elected; 1825–30, Boards of Justices did the county business.

As the Justices got no pay for this service, their attendance was very irregular. They would come, for the most part, only when their neighborhood wished or needed something special, and then they would go home again. On one occasion the Sheriff had to go with a subpœna and compel the attendance of two Justices to form a quorum. Hence, after seven years, the Legislature of 1831, restored the Commissioners, and the county business has been done in that way ever since.

COURTS, 1820–30.

During this time, there was but one court of record, consisting of a Presiding Judge and two Associate Judges. The court could be held by the Presiding Judge alone, or by the Associate Judges alone, or, of course, by the Presiding Judge, with one or both Associates. But the Associates could try neither criminal nor chancery cases. The Associates did the probate business with a separate record.

Court, April, 1820, Edwards and Wright. One day Charles Conway took judgment by default against William Connor (store keeper) for $135, with interest at six per cent, from December 26, 1818, with costs and charges. The court did not compute the interest and add it in, but added this clause, "This execution is entitled to a credit of $1.50, from January 30, 1820."

This was the first judgment ever rendered in the Randolph Circuit Court, and it was one by the Associates, without a lawyer so far as appears. The judgment might have been considered void for uncertainty of amount. But no advantage was taken of the defect (if it were one). Jesse Johnson "stayed the execution" twelve months, and doubtless the amount was duly paid sixty-one years ago.

April, 1820. Solomon Wright, Sheriff. Grand Jurors—William Hunt, foreman, Henry Hill, James Massey, Daniel Petty, Ephraim Bowen, R. McIntyre, John Ballinger, Amos Peacock, Joshua Wright, Isaac Wright, Albert Banta, John Coats, Thomas Wright. No cases, discharged; 75 cents each. The next court was held at Charles Conway's, June, 1820. Court held two days, and had two cases. Grand Jury found one indictment, the first in the county. John P. Huddleston vs. William Frazier, affray.

October, 1820. Held in court house, one day, no case—no indictment.

April, 1821. Judges Eggleston, Edwards, Wright. Court

sat one day. Frazier was tried and acquitted. A chancery, a divorce and one appeal case were disposed of.

July, 1821. Associate Judges—two days, Bethuel F. Morris, Cyrus Finch and Isaac M. Johnson were admitted to the bar, and Morris was appointed Prosecutor.

He removed to Indianapolis shortly, and became the first Judge of the Indianapolis Circuit Court. He was the Judge at the trial at Pendleton (Falls Creek), of the white men convicted and hung for the murder of some Indians. And he is the Judge also, against whom some scribbler in a Philadelphia paper of that day perpetrated the monstrous tale that "went the rounds," to wit: "He (the writer) came to a hewed log building with a wooden chimney, raised a little above the mantel, and the hearth not filled in. He found a barefooted man sitting on the puncheon floor near the fire-place paring his nails. By and by a man came riding up with a deer's-skin hunting skirt on. The other man (the barefooted man) accosted the 'man on horseback' 'Well, Mr. Sheriff, have you got a jury?' 'Not quite, Judge, I have nine men caught and tied, and I'll soon have three more.'" This picture was intended for Pendleton Court House and Judge Morris, not so far out of the way for the court house, but a vile caricature of an able and upright Judge, by some Philadelphia upstart, prospecting in our far-off Indiana wilderness!

But to the court. Two cases, and Philip Hobaugh made proof of a pension claim.

October, 1821. No cases, no indictment.

April, 1822. One day, little business.

August, 1822. Judge Eggleston—two days, some business.

April, 1823. One day, three indictments. Charles H. Test, Lot Bloomfield, and Charles W. Ewing, were admitted to the bar. Test and Ewing both became Judges afterward.

August, 1823. Court sat two days. Martin M. Ray and William Steele admitted. Divorce (first one) granted. Huldah Way from her husband, Nathan Way.

November, 1823. Full bench, two days, three State cases, two civil suits.

February, 1824, one day, three cases. August 1824, full bench. Cyrus Finch was appointed Prosecutor; Josiah F. Polke admitted. Mr. Smith says: "I was at this court, and saw and heard my first criminal trial and conviction to the penitentiary. It was a somewhat peculiar case. David Banta had been indicted for hog-stealing, so-called, *i. e.*, taking and killing a marked hog not his own. Cyrus Finch prosecuted and James Rariden defended. It was clearly proved that the hog was marked with a mark not his; that he took the hog home, cleaned, dressed and salted it. Judge Eggleston charged the jury that when he found by the mark that the hog was not his, the asportation of the hog completed the larceny, if he did that with the intent of appropriating it to his own use; and that, if the jury so found, they must bring him in guilty. The jury brought in this verdict:

"Guilty, as charged in the indictment. We do further find that the property has been restored, and do fine the defendant $3 and costs, and that he go to the State prison for one year."

Rariden gave notice of a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment, reasons to be filed next morning.

Next morning Judge Eggleston asked Rariden, "Where is the prisoner?"

"I have not seen him."

"Call the prisoner."

The bailiff called at the door, "David Banta." three times. No answer. Rariden (sotto voce), "My client probably has some business in Ohio which he wants attended to just now." Some of the jurors had thought that, as the property had been restored, the parties should be quits. But the judge held that recovery of the property did not condone the offense, and gave judgment for $3 and costs, and one year in the State prison. But David was not there to pay the money, nor to go to prison, and he has not, to this day, come and done it, nor any part of it. That was the first conviction for felony in a Randolph court. But, though there was a conviction and a sentence, there has never been, to this day, an execution of the judgment."

August, 1824. Two days, some dozen cases. February, 1825, Edwards & Sample, Judges; Oliver H. Smith, Prosecutor. Five days, half-a-dozen cases. August, 1825, full bench, O. H. Smith, Prosecuting Attorney. Two days, four State cases, two civil cases. February, 1826, full bench. Two days, eight or ten cases. August, 1826. Amos Lane, Prosecutor, full bench. Three days, nine pages of record. Elijah Arnold's name appears for the first time on the record (to keep the peace). It appears often after this, for, perhaps, twenty-five years. He has been dead some years. He was a wild, troublesome, reckless man. He was reckoned to belong to a gang of counterfeiters, thieves, etc., with headquarters in the "fallen timber" in the south part of the county. Old residents of that region are full of tales of the reckless mischief of Arnold and his comrades in daring and crime. The gang was broken up after a long time.

Wilder Potter was also indicted for "mayhem." The first slander case was disposed of, defendant acquitted.

February, 1827. Two days, seven pages of record. August, 1827. Full bench, Test, Prosecutor. Wilder tried for mayhem, convicted, fine $5 and costs, Rariden, defense.

February, 1828. Full bench, two days, nine pages. Second slander suit, defendant found guilty. August, 1828. Full bench, two days, ten pages. February, 1829. Three days, fifteen pages; M. M. Ray, Prosecutor. Jere Smith first acted as Deputy Clerk that term, serving thus for ten or eleven years.

August, 1829. Three days, seventeen pages. John D. Vaughn, John S. Newman and Caleb B. Smith were admitted to the bar.

"At this term, my old friend, Conway," says Mr. Smith, "was tried for assault and battery. He owned the fact. 'I'll be punished,' said the old man,' 'if I didn't put him out.' Conway, however, was acquitted by the jury."

This brings the history of the courts up to 1830.

OFFICIALS, 1818–1830.

It may not be amiss to devote a chapter to the detailed official history of the county, up to the limit just named.

The commissioners were as follows:

Benj. Cox, 1818–20; Eli Overman, 1818–20; John James, 1818–24; John Wright, 1820–22; Zachariah Puckett, 1820–22; David Bowles, 1822–23; Daniel Blount, 1823–24; David Stout, 1823–24.

PRESIDENTS, BOARD JUSTICES.

John Coats, 1825–26; Samuel D. Woodworth, 1826–29; John Odle, 1828–31.

Justices, attending more or less, 1825–31:

George Ritenour, Wm. Hunt, Wm. Rowe, David Frazier, Wm. Massey, John Nelson, Noah Johnson, Jesse B. Wright, Geo. T. Willson, Isaac Barnes, Samuel Woodworth, Daniel B. Miller, John Odle, Curtis Voris, John Jones, David B. Semans, John Coats.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William Edwards, 1818–34; John Wright, 1818–46.

SHERIFFS.

David Wright, 1818–19; Solomon Wright 1820–24; Thomas Wright, 1825–1827.

CLERK AND RECORDER.

Charles Conway, 1818–39.

TREASURERS (APPOINTED BY COMMISSIONERS).

Jesse Johnson, 1818–24; John B. Wright, 1825–29; James T. Liston, 1829–30.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At a special term of Commissioners' Court, December 6, 1818,

the building of a court house and jail was let—the first to Abner Overman for $254.50, the second to Albert Banta for $125—to be completed in eighteen months. The court house was to be 18x24, hewed log and two stories. The jail was to be 14x18 feet, of square hewed logs, thirteen inches on each face, floored above and below, and also a middle floor all of the same timber, two stories, each six feet high in the clear.

In October, 1820, the court house and jail were received by the Commissioners. There was no outer door to the lower story of the jail, but its only entrance was a trap-door from the upper story, and that was entered by a short flight of stairs and a door at the top of the stairs.

In 1826, the Commissioners thought the county needed a new court house, which was the truth. In July, 1826, Paul W. Way was appointed to let the contract for the new building, which he did, and it was finished in 1828.

The old log court house was sold (with the lot No. 7) in 1829 or 1830.

The public square, three and one-half acres, was cleared about 1820, by David Lasley, a young man who had lately come to the county. The timber was very heavy, sugar-tree, oak, beech, hickory, etc. Some of the trees were three or four feet through. He says it took him three or four days to get a hole in the woods large enough for the sun to shine on the ground. He did the job alone and it took him three and one-half months. He got $35 for the job, boarding himself and working often far into the night.

It was winter when he burned it, and there had come snow, and to burn it was almost impossible. He says that Moorman Way got $70 for putting *new* trees in the square, just twice as much as *he* got for taking the *old* ones off.

The original jail was still in use as a jail in 1846, and for years afterward (till 1856). That block-house jail was all Randolph had for thirty-six years.

The second court house did not prove a good job, and the Commissioners sold it, and from that time till 1877, Randolph County had no court house.

Some years before (1856) two buildings had been erected, one for a jail and one for county offices, brick, two stories. The courts were held in Ward's Hall, on the north side of the public square.

However, in 1875, the Commissioners, Thomas Clevinger, F. G. Morgan and Philip Barger, let the contract for a new court house to A. J. Campfield; architect, J. C. Johnson, Fremont, Ohio, for $73,000. The building was completed in 1877 without the changing of a single dollar in specifications or estimates. What may now seem strange, it was yet a fact, that very strong opposition was made to the measure and a fierce furor of denunciation took place, in so much that, when two of the Board, Messrs. Morgan and Clevinger, were presented as candidates for renomination by the Republican party, they were defeated because they had been guilty of contracting to build that said court house. But the court house was built nevertheless, and there it stands to-day, the pride and glory of the county, of its architect, and of the Commissioners who had back-bone enough to go forward and secure its construction. It is, indeed, a gem of beauty, a marvel of taste and elegance and of cheapness as well. A man might sooner be the architect of that edifice than be President of the United States, or King of England. A President may be only an ordinary man, and a king may be a dunce or a madman; but for such a building as that, only genius the most wonderful could conceive, and skill the most consummate could design and execute so beautiful and artistic a structure. It has been justly pronounced by good judges to be one of the finest buildings in the State.

One of the Commissioners has since said (and doubtless the others would say the same), that he is not sorry for the part he took in the transaction, and that if he had the thing to determine again he would do just as he did before.

Say what one will as to the time or manner of construction, none can deny that it is one of the most beautiful edifices in the whole land, and well worth the money it cost, and now stands an honor to the county to which it belongs.

It has been claimed since its erection, that two very serious draw-backs and defects exist—that it is not *fire proof*, and that no sufficient provision was made for heating the building.

If these things be true, they are indeed serious objections, and mistakes that should not have been committed.

The necessity of fire-proof arrangements for the security of the public records is, indeed, the grand, unanswerable, overwhelming reason for the construction of costly public buildings, and no expense should be spared which is really essential to the attainment of that end. And careless or defective flues are in a vast number of cases, the cause of the conflagrations that so often bring dismay, and widespread desolation upon the dwellers of the county.

The corner-stone of the new court house was laid in the presence of a crowd estimated at 8,000 people.

The following documents were deposited thereunder, viz.:

Copy of the Holy Bible.

Roll of officers and members of Winchester Lodge, No. 56, F. A. M.

Reports of Grand Masonic bodies, 1874–75.

Masonic Directory for Winchester.

Copy of each paper published in the county.

Copy of Winchester *Patriot*, first paper published in Randolph County, dated October, 1843.

Report of Superintendent of Winchester Schools, 1874.

Premium list of Randolph County Fair, 1875.

Names of Judges and officers of the Circuit Court.

Names of county officers and members of the bar.

Names of corporation of officers of Winchester.

Copy of Hon. John E. Neff's speech on the Civil History of Randolph County, delivered at the laying of the corner-stone.

Coins and medals.

Copy of contract for first court house.

Names of members of the Richmond Commandery and cornet band present.

Among others on the stand were David Wysong, who built the first court house; David Lasley, who cleared the public square of the native forest; and John Coats, who, at that time, was thought to be the oldest citizen of the county—eighty-eight years old.

Material—Stone, brick and iron.

Exterior—Stone, pressed brick and galvanized iron.

Mansard Roof—Slate.

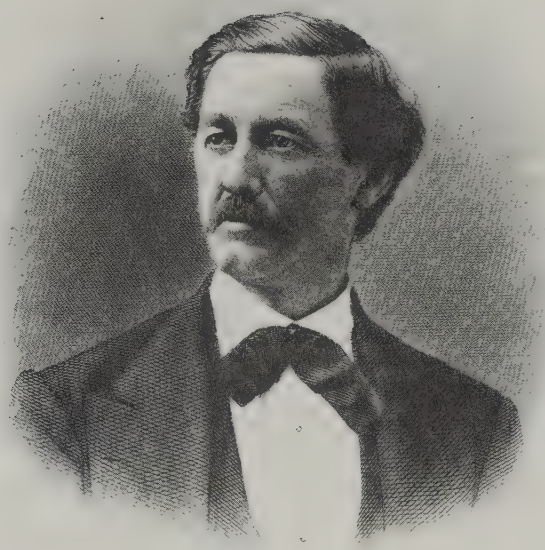
Rooms—First floor as follows: Auditor's office, two rooms; Clerk's office, two rooms; Recorder's office, two rooms. Two iron stairways—one large, one small. A large hall lengthwise. A hall crosswise. Four iron doors at the ends of the halls. The halls have tile marble floors, black and white. Second floor as follows: A large hall opening into the various rooms. A large court room; several other rooms for various purposes.

Construction—Rubble stone foundation with various rubble stone walls along and across the basement; entrance, step-stone; walls, pressed brick, with cut stone finish; stairways and outer-doors, iron; cornice, dormer windows, etc., galvanized iron; deck-roofs, etc., tin; mansard roof, slate; framing timber, solid pine; floors and inside floor, ash; inner doors, pine; court room painted in frescoe.

Cost (without heating) $73,000; compensation of architect, three per cent; cost of heating apparatus, $4,900.

NEW JAIL.

The Commissioners are now (March, 1881) making provision and arrangements for the construction of a new jail, at a cost of between $30,000 and $40,000. They have purchased of Martin A. Reeder, south of the Franklin House, on the east side



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of Main street, a lot for $1,200, and the intention is to proceed to the erection of the building during the present summer, and the expectation is, that it will be substantially and thoroughly built with modern methods of strength and security for the detention and safe keeping of the persons confined within its walls, not to the neglect, however, of their health and bodily comfort. The following are (in substance) the specifications for its construction:

At the April session, 1881, the building of the jail (and Sheriff's dwelling) was let to A. G. Campfield, contractor, according to specifications by Hodson, Architect, to be completed by December, 1881.

Cost of building, $34,500; compensation of architect, three per cent; dimensions of jail, forty-five by fifty-eight feet; sheriff's residence, fifty-four by twenty-nine and a half feet; foundation, rubble work; prison floors, stone flagging; mansard roof, covered with slate; prison proper, iron cells with passageway seven feet wide all around them inside the outer walls, and a central hall nine feet wide; cornices, chimney-caps, etc., galvanized iron; glass, AA double strength; windows, grated with heavy twisted and riveted iron bars. Upper tier of cells reached by corridors, extending from the stair-cases in the hall, between the jail and the Sheriff's residence. The hospital is over the jail proper, in the second story (in the mansard roof), the lower story being sixteen feet high and including both tiers of prison cells. The cells open into the inner hall, and have grated unglazed openings for light, heat and ventilation. The hospital department contains a hospital room and two or three bed-rooms, besides some others.

The sheriff's residence has three stories (with the roof). On the first floor are sitting room, kitchen, parlor, office, hall and stairway, and two other small rooms for no special purpose. On the second floor are two large rooms and two small rooms, the juvenile and the female departments, each of the latter two having two cells apiece, and a larger room to each department. The whole building is to be heated by steam from the court house engine, 400 feet away. Great improvements, so reckoned, and great expense as well, in jail construction, have been made since the days of the hewed log jail built in 1819.

Then, log jails at a cost of $100 or less were strong enough to hold the rogues of that day; now, whether a jail built wholly of iron will hold the villains of the present time remains yet to be tried.

The old adage is, "The world grows wiser and wickeder," and many believe the saying to be the truth. It is, at least, the fact that the shrewdness displayed, both in the commission of crime and the evasion of its penalty, is perfectly amazing. The building is now (July, 1882) completed and in use. The heating from the court house proved a failure. A separate engine for the jail is now employed.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

Some provision was made in the first days of the state for the poor. For many years, however, there was no County Asylum. Thirty years probably elapsed before Randolph County did more than to give outside aid, or to "hire out" or to "bind out" paupers or pauper children. One curious fact appears, that for some years a man was paid for keeping his own mother as a pauper. After that she was "sold out" to another party, who would keep her cheaper than her own son would do it.

Overseers were appointed by law to attend to the poor and afford needful help. The law required these officers to "farm out" such as were paupers, on the first Monday in May, allowing, however, the money to be paid, when judged proper, to the pauper himself; and required them, also, to "bind out" all paupers (females) under eighteen and (males) under twenty-one years of age. Some instances occur in the record of "farming out" at a very low price, which, however, room for insertion is lacking.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Some time previous to 1851, the Commissioners purchased a tract of land two miles southeast of Winchester, on the Lynn pike, for a Poor Farm. A dwelling was on the premises, which for a time was occupied for a Poor House. In March, 1852, William Fitzgerald was as (also he had previously been) employed as Superintendent of the Poor House, as follows: $400 a year, quarterly, in county orders, including food and lodging for himself and family; the family to give all their services, except when "the five younger children" were in school during the winter season. Before that date two reports are on file, showing the personal property of the county at the Poor House to be about $800 and $900 respectively.

In July, 1852, a County Poor Asylum was put under contract, to be completed by December, 1852; contractor, Joseph Johnson. Dimensions, 65x40 feet, 12 feet high, 16 rooms below, hall 12 feet wide lengthwise the building, and another hall 7 feet wide the other way, with rooms also above. Cost, $1,750. This building was burned down in a few years and another one was erected not long after, which is now standing. The first was built of wood but the second is of brick, having two stories. It is large and commodious, being reasonably adapted to its purposes.

The cost of maintaining the poor at the Poor Asylum and otherwise during the years 1868, 1877 and 1880, is given below: 1868 (year ending May 31), $1,369.57 (probably excluding Superintendent's salary); 1877, $4,415.99; 1881, $5,998.22. One would suppose there must be some error in the statement of cost of maintaining the poor for 1868. We give it, however, as set down in the annual exhibit for that year, as spread upon the Commissioners' record at the time.

SUPERINTENDENTS' POOR ASYLUM.

William H. Fitzgerald, from beginning to 1855; Simon Gray, from 1855 to 1857; Jeremiah Cox, from 1857 to 1859; Thomas McConochay, from 1859 to 1861; Elias Kizer, from 1861 to 1866; Jonathan Edwards, from 1866 to 1869; Amos Hall, from 1869 to 1878; Madison Hill, from 1878 to 1879; Amos Hall, from 1879 to 1882.

TOWNSHIPS—ORGANIZATION.

GREENSFORK TOWNSHIP

was organized in 1818 by David Wright, Sheriff, appointed by Gov. Jennings for that purpose. It included the whole southern half of the county. The north line of the township was a line one mile south of the line between Townships 19 and 20. The northwest part of Greensfork for one and a half miles reaches that line still. The north line of the rest of the township is one mile farther south. This division remained during 1818 and 1819. November, 1819, West River was erected, including "all that part of Greensfork lying west of the west line of Section 16, Township 18, Range 14." This line is two and one-half miles west of the present west line of Green's Fork Township. Washington was afterward formed on the west, taking off two and a half miles, and Wayne on the north, taking one mile on the north (except for one and a half miles) in the northwest quarter of Greensfork, leaving that township as at present.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP

was created in 1818 by David Wright, Sheriff, before the organization of the county and preparatory thereto. It included the whole of the county north of the line between Greensfork and White River as above stated.

[NOTE.—The county at that time itself extended only west and north to the outer boundary of the twelve-mile strip, commonly called the "new boundary."]

August, 1820, Ward Township was formed, taking all that part of White River north of the line between Townships 20 and

21, leaving White River on the north line as it is now. About this time (1820), the boundaries of the county had been enlarged to take in what it includes at present west of the twelve-mile boundary and Delaware County, and Grant County and all the State northward from Randolph County were attached thereto for temporary judicial purposes. Liberty Township (now in Delaware County), was erected in 1825. Delaware was made a separate county in 1827, and Grant in 1831.

Stony Creek was set off July, 1826, embracing at first Townships 19, 20 and 21, Range 12, and perhaps the north half of Township 18. Green and Monroe were afterward formed, and the boundary of Stony Creek moved one mile eastward, making White River stand as it now does.

WARD TOWNSHIP

was created August, 1820, and included all the county north of the line between Sections 20 and 21, to wit: All the present townships of Jackson, Ward, Franklin and Green (if the boundaries of the county had then been extended to its present limits, which is probable.) In fact, the general formation of counties in (this part of) the purchase of 1818, and the final establishment of the bounds of Randolph County were made by the Legislature at the session commencing December, 1819.

The other three townships were cut off subsequently, leaving to Ward its present limits.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP

was created July, 1826. It embraced Townships 19, 20 and 21, Range 12 (and, one would suppose), the north half of Township 18. Liberty Township, including perhaps Delaware County, had been formed on the west side of what is now Randolph, in 1825, and Stony Creek embraced the entire west side of Randolph County. It then included (probably) all of Nettle Creek Township, the most of Stony Creek and the larger western parts of Monroe and Green. Nettle Creek, Monroe and Green were in due time created with their prescribed limits. The limits of Stony Creek were also enlarged on the east by taking a mile from White River, and thus Stony Creek became as she stands at the present writing.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP (NORTH).

NOTE 1.—In August, 1820 (at the same time that Ward was cut off from White River), a township was created, extending northward indefinitely from (probably) the present north line of the county, perhaps to the north end of the State, and named Wayne Township. Mr. Smith says: "The Commissioners appointed the place of election at the house of Dr. William Turner, at Fort Wayne. They made Ezra Taylor Inspector, and directed an election to be held for the choice of two Justices and one Constable." This territory (as we think), was wholly outside what is now Randolph County.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (DELAWARE COUNTY).

NOTE 2.—As to "Liberty Township" Mr. Smith writes:

"In the May term of 1825, David Rowe was allowed $1.50 for making return of the election of two Justices of Liberty Township. From this and from my recollection, I can say that in January, 1825, either the whole or the east part of Delaware County was made into Liberty Township. The township containing Smithfield is still called Liberty. And as Daniel Stout had been County Commissioner in Randolph, and had moved to what is now Delaware County, built a mill and laid out Smithfield, I presume he had that county erected into Liberty Township. There were but few inhabitants in that region, and David Rowe, who brought the election returns, lived pretty well up on Prairie Creek, at least six miles from Smithfield. Also, May, 1826, John J. Deeds, who had settled on White River and built a mill above Smithfield, was appointed Supervisor on the West Fork of White River from the mouth of Cabin Creek to Mont-see-town, as the Indians called it. Hence "Mont-see-town" was then (May, 1826) in Liberty Township and in Randolph County as well."

John Sample was at the same time made supervisor on West Fork of White River from Sampletown to the mouth of Creek. It should be stated that the Legislature had declared the West Fork of White River to be a navigable stream, and had ordered it to be worked as such. Thus, up to 1830, the townships stood as stated below:

Greensfork, 1818; Ward, 1820; White River, 1818; Stony Creek, 1826; Wayne (outside, north), 1820; Liberty (outside, west), 1825.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, 1831.

Was erected at the term in May, 1831, beginning at the corner between Sections 14 and 15, Township 18, Range 14; thence north eight miles; then west seven miles; thence south eight miles; thence east seven miles to the place of beginning.

The line between Washington and West River was then exactly through Huntsville north and south, and the line between Greensfork and Washington was half a mile west of the present line.

In September, 1834, half a mile was taken from the west side of Greensfork and attached to the east side of Washington.

West River was created at the same time (1881) and extended to the Delaware line. It embraced all west of the west line of Washington Township, *i. e.*, the west half of the present township of West River, westward from a line north and south through Huntsville, all of Nettle Creek Township and two miles at the south end of the present Stony Creek Township.

WEST RIVER TOWNSHIP, 1831.

Was first formed May, 1831, embracing at that time all west of Huntsville, and eight miles from north to south, including thus the west part of West River, all of Nettle Creek and two miles at the south end of the present Stony Creek Township.

In January, 1835, West River Township was made to be thus: Beginning at the southwest corner of Township 19, Range 13, and extending northward seven miles, and four miles eastward, the east line being one mile west of the present line of West River.

Afterward one mile was taken from the west side of Washington and attached to the east side of West River, making West River and Washington as at present.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP, 1833.

Was first laid out by the Commissioners at the November term, 1833. The bounds of the township at first were all of what is now Jackson and Wayne Townships. But in September, 1838, Wayne Township was cut off from Jackson, leaving Jackson, Greensfork and Wayne as they are at present.

Before that (September, 1834) half a mile was taken from the west side of Greensfork, and attached to the east side of Washington.

GREEN TOWNSHIP, 1834.

Was created in January, 1834, embracing its present limits and two and a half miles of what is now the north part of Monroe. Afterward Monroe was formed from parts of Green and Stony Creek, leaving Green as it now appears on the map.

NETTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP, 1835.

Was created January, 1835, lying in Range 12, and extending seven miles north from the Wayne County line, and including one mile at the south end of what is now Stony Creek. Afterward (probably when Monroe was formed) one mile was given to Stony Creek from the north end of Nettle Creek, making Stony Creek to stand as it now does.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP, 1838.

Was formed September, 1838, being cut off from the south

end of Jackson Township, and leaving Jackson as it now stands.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Was in existence in 1851 and must have been created before that time. It was formed by taking parts of Stony Creek and Green Townships, and Stony Creek was extended southward by taking two miles from the north end of Nettle Creek Township.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, 1859.

Was created with its present limits, in June, 1859, being cut from the west side of Ward Township, leaving Ward as it is found at the present time, Franklin being the last township formed in the county.

UNION TOWNSHIP, 1838.

Union Township was created by the Commissioners in March, 1838, four miles square, at the north end of West River, leaving West River four miles square. A remonstrance was afterward presented against the formation of Union Township, and it is to be presumed that the township was dissolved asi t is not now in existence, though no record has been found of such action on the books of the Commissioners.

Union Township included the village of Unionsport. Why action was taken for so small a township, and what was to be done with the remainder of West River, deponent saith not. Both Union and West River were far too small. The name, Union, would seem to indicate some connection between the formation of the new township and the "community" movement which established Unionsport Village about that time.

SALAMONIE TOWNSHIP, 1834.

Salamonie Township (Jay County), was erected by the Randolph Commissioners September, 1834, embracing all of Jay County (then a part of Randolph). Jay County was formed by the Legislature shortly afterward. Allen County had been laid off before and Blackford was made a few years later.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Madison Township (Jay County), was erected in May, 1835, embracing five miles on the east side of Jay County. Jay County was afterward organized, including Salamonie and Madison Townships.

CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS, 1818–1859.

Greensfork, formed 1818, brought to present form, 1834.
White River, formed 1818.
Ward, formed 1820, brought to present form 1859.
Stony Creek, formed 1826.
Washington, formed 1831.
West River, formed 1831.
Jackson, formed 1833, present form 1838.
Green, formed 1830.
Nettle Creek, formed 1835.
Wayne, formed 1838, in its present form.
Monroe, formed before 1850.
Franklin, formed 1859, in its present form.
Union, formed 1838, remonstrance, organization dropped.
Wayne (northern regions), 1820.
Liberty (Delaware), 1825.
Salamonie (Jay), 1834.
Madison (Jay), 1835.

TOWNSHIPS AS NOW LOCATED.

On the north side of the County are four townships, making a strip across the north side of six miles wide, except Green, which is four and one-half miles wide. They are arranged thus, reckoning from the west:

Green, six and one-half miles east and west and four and one-half miles north and south.

Franklin, six miles north and south and four miles east and west.

Ward, six miles square.

Jackson, six miles north and south and about five and one-eight miles east and west.

On the south side of the county are four townships, bounded on the north by an irregular line, with location and size as follows, beginning at the east side of the county:

Greensfork, six and one-eighth miles from east to west and about seven miles from north to south, with a corner in the northwestern part, one mile north and south and one-half mile east and west.

Washington, eight miles from north to south and five and one-half miles from east to west.

West River, eight miles from north to south and five miles from east to west.

Nettle Creek, seven miles from north to south and four and five-eighths miles from east to west.

Through the middle of the county are four townships as follows, beginning at the east:

Wayne, five miles from north to south and about five and one-eighth miles from east to west.

White River, seven miles from north to south and ten miles from east to west, and also a strip at the southwest four miles from north to south and one mile from east to west.

Monroe, four and one-half miles from north to south and six and five-eighths miles from east to west.

Stony Creek, five miles from north to south and five and five-eighths miles from east to west, excepting one square mile in the southeast corner.

Area of townships: Green, 30 square miles, 19,200 acres; Franklin, 24 square miles, 15,360 acres; Ward, 36 square miles, 23,040 acres; Jackson, 30¾ square miles, 19,680 acres; Wayne, 41 square miles, 26,240 acres: White River, 74 square miles, 47,360 acres; Monroe, 30 square miles, 19,200 acres; Stony Creek, 27⅛ square miles, 17,360 acres; Nettle Creek, 32⅜ square miles, 20,720 acres; West River, 40 square miles, 25,600 acres; Washington, 44 square miles, 27,560 acres; Greensfork, 47⅛ square miles, 30,160 acres. Total area of county, 457⅛ square miles, 292,480 acres (approximation).

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There were, at first, no roads. Every man picked his way according to his own fancy, as a hunter roams through the woods. The earliest regular track, perhaps, through the Randolph forest of any considerable length, was the "Quaker Trace," opened by the settlers of Richmond and vicinity, to get an outlet to Fort Wayne for trade with the Indians.

Squire Bowen says: "The 'Quaker Trace' was begun in 1817. James Clark and twenty-five or thirty others took three wagons with provisions and a surveyor with his compass and chain and measured distances and blazed trees and marked mile trees, cutting out the road wide enough for a wagon to pass. They wound around ponds and big logs and trees, and quagmires, forded the Mississinewa and the Wabash, and so on to Fort Wayne. James Bowen went as one of the company twenty-five miles to beyond the Mississinewa Crossing, till one wagon load had been used up. That team returned, and James came back with them. The route passed through Arba, Spartansburg, Bartonia, South Salem, (west of) Union City, through Mount Holly, through Allensville, crossing the Mississinewa just north of that place, through North Salem, and crossing the Wabash at Jay City, Jay County, near Corydon. There was but one house between (what is now) Dan Comer's, one mile north of Spartansburg and Fort Wayne, viz., at Thomson's Prairie, eight miles north of the Wabash."

This road or trace was, for a long time, a famous thoroughfare, being known far and near, and it obtained much travel. Most of it came to be at length a public highway, and much of it remains so to this day. Except the "Quaker Trace,"

there were, up to May, 1819, no regular traveled roads. There were simply blazed paths, or tracks haphazard through the woods wherever a settler might happen to go.

FIRST ROADS.

At the session of the Board of County Commissioners, held May, 1819, Jesse Johnson and others, residents of the south part of the county, petitioned for a road as follows:

Beginning at Winchester, thence the nearest and best way to go between Jesse Johnson's and Paul Beard's, thence the nearest and best way to the county line at the southwest corner of Section 14, Township 18, Range 14. The petition was granted and the road was laid. It took chiefly the route now the Winchester and Lynn pike and southward to the county line.

The second road was from Winchester west to the boundary, August, 1819.

The third road was ordered at the same time, August, 1819, from Winchester through Bloomingport to Wayne County line.

The fourth road was the extension of the "Lawrenceburg road" from the house of Ephraim Overman to that of William Yates (August, 1819) [the road through Arba northward]. William Yates entered the north half, Section 9, Township 16, Range 1, northwest of Spartansburg.

The fifth road was from West River settlement to Winchester, August, 1819.

The sixth road was from Economy to Huntsville.

The seventh road (February, 1820) was from Winchester to Fort Recovery. This road is not now in use.

The eighth road (May, 1820), was from Winchester to John Foster's (Griffis farm). This afterward became substantially the State road to Muncie, Indianapolis, etc., the route, however, being somewhat changed.

[NOTE.—The John Foster or Griffis farm, on Sections 25, Town 17, Range 1, Wayne Township, was entered in 1817 by Chenowith].

The ninth road (May, 1820), was from Sample's Mill to Huntsville. [Sample's Mill was on White River west of Winchester, somewhat east of the "twelve mile boundary]."

The tenth road (August, 1820), was laid out from Winchester to Ridgeville.

[NOTE—The County Records of 1821–25 are mostly lost.]

The next road on record (call it the eleventh) is from Sample's Mill to Lewallyn's Mill (Ridgeville), May, 1825.

The twelfth road (May, 1825) was from southeast corner Section 35, Township 16, Range 1 west, to Obadiah Small's. The point of beginning is on the county line two miles east of Arba, and Obadiah Small owned the land that Spartansburg now stands on. This road is thought to be the one now running from Bethel, Wayne County, by "Pinhook," Charles Crist's, and Jeremiah Middleton's to Spartansburg.

The thirteenth road was from the State line north of Union City to Ridgeville, via Deerfield.

The fourteenth road was from (the direction of) Dalton through Losantville to Windsor.

The fifteenth road (November, 1827) was from the Winchester and Lynn road, west through Bloomingsport to Huntsville.

The sixteenth road was (September, 1828) from Huntsville, by Hunt's, Rook's and Vestal's to the county line west of Vestal's house.

The "Quaker Trace" began to be worked in 1825–28, and much of it is worked and traveled still.

January, 1830, a road was laid from the west end of Hockett's lane to the Wayne County line, at the southeast corner of "Martindale's Deadening." A wonderfully, clear and exact description. The settlers knew where the "road" was as easily as the "boy knew his daddy."

March, 1831. From John Moorman's, via Arba to Ohio State line.

May, 1831. Road from the southwest corner of Samuel Smith's fence to the crossway south of Jackson's, thence to the new road at the north end of William Smith's lane. (Another description worthy of special notice).

September, 1831. Cartway laid from Winchester across the ford of White River to Lewallyn's mill.

September, 1832. State road from Winchester to Newcastle.

May, 1833. Richmond and Fort Wayne State Road.

May, 1833. State Road from (toward) Greenville, Ohio, via Ridgeville and Fairview to Saunders' in Delaware County.

May, 1839. State Road from Winchester via Ridgeville and Camden to Bluffton, Wells County.

May, 1839. State road from Cambridge to Fort Wayne,

March, 1845. State road from Huntsville through Unionsport, Macksville and Fairview into Jay County.

March, 1845. State road from Deerfield through Steubenville and Fairview to Granville, Delaware County.

Doubtless many roads have been laid at some time or other not herein mentioned. Enough are named to give a general idea of the system of highways established and maintained by the county for the use of the citizens.

These roads, laid out, as we have said, by public authority, were opened and worked to some extent, yet for a long time most of them were but poor indeed. The trees were cut away somewhat, a few bridges were made, and log ways were built in some places, yet for the most part they were horrid enough. David Lasley relates in his "reminiscences" how he (with another man) built three-quarters of a mile of "log-way" on the road west of Winchester. As late as 1859 there was one and a quarter miles of log-way, nearly in one "string," north between Winchester and Deerfield. Often logs a foot or eighteen inches through would be laid down and sometimes absolutely nothing on them, and the wagon had to go "bumping" across that continuous log-heap. Each new road would be divided into districts an overseer appointed, and "hands" given him for his "gang" to open and work the highway, e. g., Francis Frazier (bellmaker, east of Lynn), James Wright and William Hockett, were appointed to mark and lay off the road leading through Lynn, which they did. Albert Banta claimed damages, and John Ballinger, John Way, William Haworth, Joshua Cox and Henry Hill were chosen to consider and assess damages. They reported "no damage." The road was laid, and Paul Beard was made Supervisor of the south end and John Elzroth of the north end. Beard had all the east part Greensfork Township (in the south end of the county) for his district, and Elzroth had all the north end for his, east of Sugar Creek.

Paul Beard was a physician, and was called "Old Dr. Beard," being the grandfather of Elkanah Beard, and he lived southeast of Lynn.

John Elzroth lived near the "Poor Farm." After residing in Randolph a long time he moved to the "Reserve," in Grant County. In 1871 he came back by rail to Deerfield, and on foot to Winchester, hale and hearty, then eighty years old. He was an older brother of Jacob Elzroth, so long a magistrate in Winchester.

[NOTE.—Either he or a brother of his died June, 1880, at Crawfordsville Ind., aged ninety-four years. He was in Randolph County on a visit five weeks before his death, being then hale and sprightly].

Dr. Beard's district was eight miles long and about four miles wide, with thirty-two sections and perhaps thirty road-hands, and nine miles of road to open and work.

Mr. Elzroth's district was nine to ten miles long and seven miles wide, containing sixty-six section and about forty hands and four and a half miles of road.

All males from eighteen to fifty years had to work two days each per year, and that was all the road tax there was. Hands could be hired from 25 to 50 cents a day. Mr. Smith says:

'How does that look by the side of the road-taxes now (leaving out pikes and railroads)."

And it may be added, how did the "bridle paths" and "log-ways," "pole bridges" and "mud-beds" then compare with the roads now. It must be confessed that, even now, road work is often laid out to poor advantage. A better method of highway labor is sadly needed.

For the second road (west from Winchester) Judge John Wright was made Supervisor, with all the hands in White River Township west of Sugar Creek and south of White River.

On the third road (Winchester to Bloomingport) is a point of some interest, Joseph Gass'. Mr. Smith says: "His house stood on the north side of a brushy prairie in Section 29, Town 19, Range 14, some three miles north of Bloomingport. He built there in early days on the main Indian trail between Muncie (an Indian town at that time) to Greenville. where the Indian annuities were paid from Wayne's treaty in 1795 to 1815 or 1816, at which time the place of payment was changed from Greenville to Fort Wayne. The Indians traveled from Muncie (which they called Mont-see-town) up White River on the south side till they crossed Prairie Creek at its mouth. They then took a "bee-line" for Greenville, which none but an Indian can do. The trail passed north of Huntsville and Spartansburg, and was about as straight as a surveyor could have made it. The trace was quite a plain one and was much traveled even by whites in those days.

Joseph Gass was a brother of the Gass who went with Lewis and Clark across the continent to the mouth of the Columbia River (1805–07), and who published a journal which he kept on that expedition. Joseph Gass built and settled on that trace at that point when there was no white settler from six miles west of Greenville to "Mont-see-town," and he lodged travelers who passed on that trace, and hence his house was a noted place to mention on the route of that road. Mr. Smith says he had often seen him and the house he built there.

The town of Springboro was afterward laid out February 15, 1834, at the point where Joseph Gass lived, but the town was not a success, and it is now extinct.

[NOTE.—Jesse Way says Joseph Gass's was not on the "Indian trail" but considerbaly south of it.]

Mr. Gass probably settled there before he entered his land. He was there when the "Way company" came through from Carolina to White River, March, 1817. But the date of his land entry is August 11, 1817. How much earlier than March, 1817, Mr. Gass settled at that place we are not able to state. He seems to have been one of that enterprising class quite common in those days, whose activity took the form of trading with the Indians, which perhaps might have been well enough except that it often included the practice of selling strong drink to the poor red men. That business, whether among white men or Indians, however lucrative it may be to the trader, brings evil and only evil to him who uses the fearful fluid. And as now, so of old, the traffic in strong drinks was one great source of trouble between the settlers and the savages. A sober Indian was commonly peaceable but a drunken savage was an object of fear and dread.

However, in those days, the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and the traffic in them was not regarded as otherwise than proper and honorable.

The fourth road (north from Arba) was viewed by Ephraim Bowen, Ephraim Overman, Jr., and David Bowles; and Jonathan Small was made Supervisor, with all the hands on Nolan's Fork and Greenville Creek to work the road. Lawrenceburg, at the mouth of the Great Miami was then expected to be "the town" on the Ohio, and roads had been extended (among others) up White River, past Richmond, to Randolph County line, and it was called the "Lawrenceburg road."

Of the eighth road (May, 1820, State line to Winchester), Mr. Smith says:

"In May, 1820, Viewers were appointed to mark out a road from Winchester to the State line, near Foster's (Griffis farm). The road was reported and established in August, 1820. John Coates was made Supervisor from Winchester to the ford of White River, and Amos Peacock from White River to the State line. In 1822 or 1823 the Legislature authorized the laying of a State road from the State line near Foster's, through Winchester to Indianapolis. Joshua Foster, John Sample and John Way were appointed Commissioners to lay the road. They took Paul W. Way for their surveyor, and started from Foster's to run to Winchester. But they ran too much south, so they made a "bend" to the north before reaching White River. But being still too far south they veered again northward, west of George Hyatt's, and came in at the end of Broad (now Washington) street and ran on that street through Winchester. Then diverging to the south till they got opposite (west of) the middle of the public square in Winchester, they struck west on the route of the present State road (Pike now) to the west side of the county. Thence down White River (south side) to Old Town (Indian town) six miles above Muncie, thence down the river by Anderson, Strawtown, etc., to Indianapolis. The county road from the State line west to Winchester was merged in this State road." Again Mr. Smith says (of the thirteenth road above): "September, 1825, a road was reported beginning at the Greenville road northwest from Greenville (Connor's old trace to his trading post) by Daniel B. Miller's to Lewallyn's Mill. This was not opened and worked till 1832. February 2, 1832, the Legislature passed an act appointing Daniel B. Miller Commissioner to lay out a State road from the State line (same point as the thirteenth road) to Parson's Mill, thence to Lewallyn's Mill, thence to intersect the Miamisport road, near Sanders', in Delaware County. Judge Miller appointed me his surveyor, and in August or September, 1832, we began the survey.

We started where Connor's trace crossed the State line, a little north of Union City, went nearly straight to the east side of Deerfield, thence to Parsons' Mill, half mile below Deerfield, thence to Lewallyn's Mill, near Ridgeville, thence onward beyond Emmettsville, keeping in a straight line to Sanders' in Delaware County, passing north of Fairview. The county road from the State line to Lewallyn's Mill was merged in this State road. The road remains substantially as we laid it out, having on it Middletown, Deerfield, Ridgeville and Emmettsville."

Of the "Quaker Trace" Mr. Smith says (among other things): "One Baker settled at the Wabash Crossing and kept entertainment many years, as also a canoe for crossing the river. It was a prominent point for a long time." A Mr. Storms settled very early near the Mississinewa Crossing. But at first and for some years there were none anywhere on the route except a single house on Thomson's Prairie, as already stated.

[NOTE Mr. Smith says the "Quaker Trace" was opened in 1818 or 1819. The Bowens say in 1817; which date is correct we do not know. The Bowens are more likely to be right, since they lived on the route, and one of them helped to make the "trace."

BRIDGES.

Probably at first the large streams was crossed by fords.

The first road (through Lynn) crossed White River in its upper course about a mile north of (old) Snow Hill, and the East Branch of Green's Fork, south of Lynn. The road west to Windsor crossed Cabin Creek near Solomon Wright's, and Stony Creek east of Windsor. The road north toward Deerfield crossed White River north of Winchester, and Mississinewa north of Deerfield.

The State road from Greenville to Winchester crossed Greenville Creek east of Bartonia, and White River east of Nathaniel Kemp's.

The road from Losantville to Windsor would probably cross Little White River.

The large bridges (if any were built) would needs be in the north part of the county, since the large streams were all there.

There are now several large bridges, some of which are of iron. A bridge crosses the Mississinewa in connection with the Allensville pike running north. Another one is south of New Pittsburg. There is one north of Deerfield, one at Ridgeville and one at Fairview, besides one or two between the two places last named.

There is a bridge across White River east of Winchester, and one on each of the pikes leading thence to Union City, one across White River northwest of Winchester, one still west of that, one south of Farmland, and one near Parker. There is a large bridge across Stony Creek east of Windsor on the Winchester Pike. There are, of course, bridges innumerable across the several creeks that course through the county in various directions.

Some of the streams are still crossed by fords, as Cabin Creek just west of Unionsport, Greenville Creek northeast of Bartonia (between Elihu Cammack's and William Macy's), Salt Creek northwest of Winchester, Mississinewa east of Ridgeville, and perhaps many other places.

BRIDGES IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Iron bridge at Fairview, across Mississinewa River, old, Section 4, 21, 12, not substantial.

Iron bridge at Ridgeville, Section 12, 21, 12.

Iron bridge over White River, near Stephen Moorman's, on the line between 15 and 16, 20, 13.

Bridge south of Farmland, over White River, between 19, 20, 13 and 24, 20, 12.

Bridge south of Parker, 29, 20, 12, over White River.

Bridge north of Deerfield, over Mississinewa, between 8 and 9, 21, 14.

Bridge west of Ridgeville, over Mississinewa, between 10 and 11, 21, 13.

Bridge north of Allensville, over Mississinewa, between 9 and 10, 21, 15.

Bridge south of Pittsburg, over Mississinewa, between 12, 21, 14, and 7, 21, 15.

Bridge west of Harrisville, over White River, between 13, 20, 14 and 18, 20, 15.

Bridge east of Winchester, Section 35, 20, 14, over White River.

Bridge northwest of Winchester, over White River.

Bridge near Maxville, 20, 20, 13 (probably down at present).

Bridge north of Winchester, over White River, 17, 20, 14.

Bridge east of Ridgeville (gone), between 17 and 18, 21, 14.

Bridge north of Steubenville, over Mississinewa, between 11 and 12, 21, 12.

Bridge southeast of Winchester, over White River, on Greenville State road.

Bridge over Stony Creek, near Windsor, on the Winchester Pike.

Bridge over Greenville Creek at State line, 24, 17, 1.

Bridge over Greenville, east of Bartonia, 26, 17, 1.

Bridge over Cabin Creek, west of Maxville, 23, 20, 12.

Ford over Greenville Creek, northeast of Bartonia.

Ford over Mississinewa, east of Ridgeville.

Ford over Cabin Creek, west of Unionsport.

IRON BRIDGES IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, 1881.

1. Over Salt Creek in Winchester, on Franklin street.
2. Across Mississinewa, at Ridgeville.
3. Across White River, south of Parker.
4. Across White River, five miles west of Winchester, near Stephen Moorman's.
5. Across Mississinewa, at Fairview. This is the first iron bridge in the county; built in 1868.

Road work has been heretofore done under the direction of Supervisors chosen for each road district, each man between eighteen and forty-five having to work the road. A law passed the Legislature of 1880–1881 making important and radical changes, putting the roads into the hands of a new officer styled Township Superintendent. The law goes practically into effect April, 1882, since no Superintendent can be appointed until that time.

MILLS, MACHINERY, ETC.

As to mills, etc., before 1820, we have not been able to gain any certain or exact information. There were some mills built on Nolan's and Green's Forks (as, also, some horse-mill corn-crackers and hominy-pounders).

William Smith, father of Hon. Jeremiah Smith, built a mill in 1819, on West River. Meshach Lewallyn built one at Ridgeville on Mississinewa, about the same time. Jere Cox erected one on White River, some miles east of Winchester, in 1825. Jessop had a mill on Greenville Creek as soon as 1820 or before. Aaron Hill's father, as also a Mr. Hawkins, in the region of Arba, had hominy-pounders, and perhaps, corn-crackers, run by horse-power, shortly after the first settlers came. However, Aaron Hill's father came to this county in 1831.

Jesse Way says he thinks the first water mill in the county was built by John Wright, on Salt Creek, just north of Winchester, in 1818 or 1819.

But to find exact dates, and to determine the locations of those early mills, has been a difficult, and in many cases an impossible task. In the statement herein given, locality has been followed rather than priority of date; and no doubt many, after all the labor expended in the work, have been omitted.

WATER-MILLS.

A mill was built at (just below) Macksville by Robert Cox about thirty-two years ago (1848). It is now owned by Roberts & Goode. It is a good (grist) mill, and does a thriving business.

At the mouth of Cabin Creek Mr. Bunker built a saw-mill very early. Afterward John H. Bond rebuilt the saw-mill and added a grist-mill. William Roberts bought and rebuilt the mill soon after 1854. It is standing yet and is owned by Dick & Cowgill.

Roberts put in steam, but the mill is now run by water alone. The saw-mill has been removed but the grist-mill does a good business.

Up Cabin Creek (three-quarters of a mile) is another grist-mill; Jacob Boles built one on that site very early. Afterward it was rebuilt by Peter S. Miller (from Bucks County, Penn.), and again by William Marine (about) 1844. It was owned by John H. Bond and Solomon Wright, and now by Studebaker. Steam was used at one time but now water alone. A portable saw-mill was there once but it has been taken away. The mill now has a good reputation for work.

Just above that (also on Cabin Creek), William Marine had built another mill (about) 1839. He at one time owned both these mills (called Marine's upper and lower mills). The upper one has gone down.

While Marine was running both these mills, Nathan Mendenhall undertook to build still another mill between Marine's upper dam and the lower mill connected with that dam. He built his dam, dug the race, got the timber on the ground but finally he stopped. Why we do not know, for one would think a man might as well go clear through as to begin such a job as that. It is a pity he had not put to actual test the project of running a water-mill without water!

Two miles above (on Cabin Creek still) stood Mendenhall's (lower) mill, built before 1840. It has been rebuilt once or twice, and was discontinued not long ago. The works were taken to Parker, and the mill is in operation there now.

A mile above was Mendenhall's upper mill, built by Nathan Mendenhall (father of the one mentioned above), at a very early day.

The mill was rebuilt by his son Hiram. It has since been changed into a woolen factory, and is now used as such. It is at Unionsport, and is run by both water and steam. It has had a good reputation, and with the requisite capital a fine business might be maintained.

A saw-mill was built by William Davison before 1829. It was running up to 1852, but was discontinued soon after.

Thomas Gillum built a "corn-cracker" one-fourth of a mile south of Buena Vista, one of the first water-mills in the county. It was gone long ago.

Below Macksville mill (on White River), Mr. Spiller built a saw-mill (about) 1850. It was rebuilt by David Harris. The mill was running five years ago, but is gone now.

On Sparrow Creek, a saw-mill was erected (before the Macksville grist-mill was built) by Morgan Mills. He used to saw day and night. He would set his log and start the saw, and then lie down and take a nap. When the saw got through the log, the snapping of the trigger would wake him up, and he would set the log again. That mill went down twenty-five years or more ago. Robert Cox rebuilt the mill and used it to saw the lumber for the mill he built (at Macksville) on White River.

Noah Johnson built a grist-mill on Sparrow Creek at the crossing of the Huntsville and Sampletown road, southeast of Macksville, very early, about the same time as Gillum's mill on Cabin Creek there was also a saw-mill. Both have been gone many years (twenty-five years or more).

James Clayton built a saw-mill on "Eight Mile Creek" above Macksville. That mill quit sawing before 1830.

Lewallyn's grist-mill on the Mississinewa near Ridgeville, was built (say) 1819 or 1820. It was afterward owned by William Addington, and then by his son Joab Addington, afterward by Addington & House. Still again by Arthur McKew, and now by Whipple. It goes by water and steam both, and is an extensive and valuable establishment, having done a large business for many years.

Frederick Miller had a grist-mill and saw-mill on Bear Creek, three miles southwest of Ridgeville, perhaps forty years ago. They have been gone many years.

On Bear Creek, Josiah Bundy and Jacob Horn once had a saw-mill. It did not do much.

The old Sampletown Mill between Macksville and Winchester, just east of the "twelve-mile boundary," was built very early, but has been gone a long time. Some of the old timbers are to be seen yet.

Jere Cox built a grist-mill above Winchester on White River in 1825, on the farm now owned by William Pickett. Joseph and Benjamin Pickett built a saw-mill, William Pickett in 1853 purchased the place and both mills. They were operated till about 1864, and were torn down in 1870. Mr. Pickett says there were five dry years (from 1864 to 1869), in which the water was so low that the mills could not run, and they were left to go to wreck, and were taken away in 1870.

Parsons had a grist-mill on Mississinewa one-half mile below Deerfield before 1832.

Jessup had a "corn-cracker" on Greenville Creek, north of Spartanburg before 1820.

A grist-mill used to stand on Greenville Creek northwest of the Griffis farm in Wayne Township. It was there in 1850, but has been gone many years. The timbers are there still.

A Mr. Hinchy had a saw-mill and grist-mill on the Mississinewa, east of Allensville, in the early settlement of Jackson Township, which were somewhat important for several years.

There are some mills (one or more), on Mississinewa, near Fairview.

John Wright is said to have had a corn-cracker water-mill on Salt Creek, north of Winchester, thought by some to have been the first water-mill in the county. Jesse Way says Wrights mill was built in 1818 or 1819.

Joshua Bond, uncle to Benjamin Bond, long of Washington Township, had an oil mill (perhaps the only one in the county), as, also, a grist-mill, both run by horse-power, near Winchester, very early—perhaps as long ago as 1820, or thereabouts. Benjamin Bond was married in 1826, and he spent most of several previous years with his uncle Joshua, working in that mill.

Joshua Bond settled near Winchester about 1818, and set up his mills soon after; and about 1835 or so, he removed to Jay County, building a horse mill there also, and running the same till a comparatively late day, dying about 1878, at the age of ninety-four.

His mill in Jay County was noted, settlers coming from both far and near.

He was one of seven brothers, all large limbed, stalwart mountain men of North Carolina, five of whom, when he was sixty years old, were living still.

Old Paul Beard had a saw-mill on Greensfork, which was old in 1837. There was a mill site where a grist-mill had been, but had gone down in 1839, and a new mill by Levi Stout (same man) two miles lower down on Greensfork, a mile and a half north of west from Lynn, about 1838, which was still running in 1854. It is now wholly gone.

Amos Ellis had a saw-mill, in old times, between these two mill sites, which was gone, however, in 1840.

Most of the water there now runs in a ditch.

There were other mills built from time to time, particularly saw-mills, concerning which no information has been obtained. These early mills must not be reckoned to be like the great mills of the present day. They were, indeed, but small and insignificant affairs. It is related of one of the first mills in Jackson Township, that the owner boasted that his whole "fixings" had cost him only $2.50. What in particular that same $2.50 was expended for "Dame Rumor" has not condescended to furnish information. Whether it was for dressing the "gray heads" into mill-stones, or to purchase the iron gearing (if they had any), or for something else, it matters not. The money was spent, and it has gone past recovery, and the mill has gone, too, and no relic of either remains. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*" And so "passeth the glory" of those old-time marvels of machinery as well.

Those old-time mills were very humble, unpretending establishments. Cox's mill above Winchester, built fifty-six years ago, and eleven years after the first settlement of the county, bolted flour in a hand bolt. The "corn crackers," so called (Jessup's on Greenville Creek, for instance), used to grind about a peck an hour. The stones employed in many of the first mills were simply the native boulders of the region, dressed to suit the purpose. Still they served the needs of the settlers in a small way for many years. Some half-dressed mill stones are lying beside the highways still.

The grist would be sent on the back of a horse or a mule with a half-grown lad, and one by one these grists would be slowly, oh, how slowly, worked through the machinery of the mill.

Men, however, who were able to command a wagon and team and enough grain to warrant the labor required, would take a trip to the more extensive and better appointed mills on the White Water, or the Stillwater, or even the Miami. In the earliest times, boys have been sent on horseback twenty miles or more, from the Arba settlement to the mills on the White Water below Richmond, both to buy corn and to get it ground in one of the mills in that region.

The story told by the old settlers of nearly every one of the first mills in the whole region, though perhaps not an actual fact as to even a single one of them, is yet painfully suggestive of the more important real fact that the mills did actually grind so "awful slow" that everybody would naturally believe that a dog might "lick the meal by spirts," and lift up his head and howl between the "jets" for more. But let us not laugh at these small beginnings of things. The settlers used far more labor, and displayed much greater energy in undertaking what they

were able to accomplish under such appalling difficulties than their posterity do in effecting the far greater results of the present day.

STEAM MILLS.

For years after the opening of the country for settlement, the use of steam power was unknown. To fit up a steam establishment required a large amount of money, more, in fact, than most could command. Still as the country grew, and the milling necessities began to surpass the capacities of the water-power, and the "corn cracker" and the hand-bolt mills of the region, men ventured to try how steam would answer the purpose, and one by one, mills were built away from the streams. The result has been that water-power has dwindled and almost grown out of use, and steam has nearly carried the day.

One of the first steam mills in the county, possibly the first, was built by Elias Kizer at Winchester, as early perhaps as 1835, in the east part of the town. It was discontinued perhaps twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Roberts had a steam grist-mill at Winchester (in the west part of the city). It was running say in 1860, but its rumbling has been silent for some years.

The brick mill and warehouse near the depot has been standing for some twenty years. It was built for a warehouse by John Mumma. Martin owned it awhile, then Heaston & Riley, then Colton & Bates, now Bates Brothers. It is an extensive mill, has a high reputation, performing good, thorough, reliable work, and a large amount of it.

Deerfield Steam Mill was built by Jason Whipple thirty-seven years ago (1845). It has been in operation ever since, and is a good mill. For many years it had a very large patronage, and does still an extensive business. At one time it drew custom for thirty or forty miles in every direction. Customers had the privilege, by staying through the night, of having their grists ground in turn, and many availed themselves thereof. Sometimes a dozen or twenty teams would wait through the darkness of the night, rather than go home through the long and tedious journey, and then be obliged to return at a future day.

People came from Centerville, Wabash, Greenville, etc. Other mills have been built, and its business has decreased, though it does well still. It is now owned by Willis Whipple, son of Jason Whipple.

The mill at Allensville is fixed so as to run by water or steam. It was built in about 1850, and has been running under various control ever since. It has a fair reputation for quality of work.

A saw-mill (water and steam) was built, and afterward a grist-mill, by McNeely before 1845. Both are there still, and doing good work. The establishment was rebuilt by Thomas Reese & Co.

There was a steam saw-mill on Olive Branch, then it was made a grist mill, and afterward the works were taken out and carried to Farmland.

At Farmland, Dr. William Macy had a steam saw-mill, afterward belonging to Ford & Co., but it has been silent for twenty years.

Stanley Brothers had a steam grist-mill at Farmland before 1860. Having been burned, it was rebuilt with new machinery by Hawkins. It is now in operation.

Another steam-mill is at Farmland, built by Charles Stanley about ten years ago, which is running still.

A steam-mill was built at Ridgeville on the railroad, by Arthur McKew. It was burned and rebuilt of brick; is now owned by Starr & Co. The mill is a good one, and does much work.

There is a steam-mill at Harrisville, built some years ago, and doing a considerable business.

A steam grist-mill was running for several years at Arba, but it burned down in 1877, and has not been rebuilt.

There are two steam saw-mills at Spartansburg. One has been in operation for twenty-five years. The other was built by Wesley Locke about two years ago. It has a corn-mill and planing-mill attached, and does good work.

A large steam grist-mill was erected at Union City, Ind., five or six years ago. It is a grand establishment; is owned by Converse & Co.; has a capacity of 200 barrels per day; has an extensive run of custom, and does also a large amount of merchant work.

There are two corn-mills in Union City, one is owned by C. W. Pierce and the other by Kirschbaum.

There is a saw-mill at Parker, also a steam grist-mill, built in 1876.

There is a steam saw-mill at Pleasantview, which has been running for several years.

Several mills have existed at different times in Jackson Township, but most of them have ceased to run, except the one at Allensville.

A steam saw-mill has been in operation for several years on the State line pike, two miles south of Union City, but it was removed a year or so ago.

Carter & Montgar had a steam saw-mill in Union City, Ohio, in and after 1852 for several years; the first saw-mill on that ground.

Mr. Sheets set up a saw-mill west of Union City, near where the machine shop is now, in 1852.

There was a saw-mill on Oak street, Union City, near where William A. Wiley now resides.

John H. Cammack has a saw-mill in the Cammack neighborhood, some two miles east of Bartonia. It does considerable business.

There is a saw-mill eight miles southwest of Farmland, still doing work, having been in operation many years.

A steam grist-mill has been for many years, and still is, in operation in Union City, Ohio. It has a good reputation, and does a large business.

There is a steam-grist mill at Huntsville. It has been in operation for fourteen years, and is a good mill.

There is also a saw-mill at Huntsville, owned by Peyton Johnson.

There is another saw-mill owned by Jere Hyatt.

A saw-mill has stood not far east of Deerfield, on the State road, from early times until a year or two ago, owned latterly by John H. Sipe.

There was, for years, a saw-mill on the boundary, southwest of Spartansburg.

A saw-mill was in operation for twenty years or more near Salem. When Union City began to need lumber for building, that mill, among others, helped much to supply the demand.

A grist-mill and a saw-mill were formerly in operation north of Lynn, but one was burned (or both) and now there is neither.

Anthony McKinney built a saw-mill on Mississinewa, one and a quarter miles below Fairview, about 1839, put in a corn-cracker about 1840, and built a new and more extensive mill, putting in "wheat buhrs" about 1842. He had three run of buhrs—and a bolt carried by machinery. It was a good mill for awhile, and is still in operation. Mr. McKinney sold the mill to Samuel Zaner. He owned it about a year and sold to Abner Wolverton, about 1864, who owns it yet. There are now two runs, one for corn and one for wheat. Steam was put in in 1875, and now water and steam are both employed.

Mr. Ward had a saw-mill on Mississinewa, below Ridgeville, some twenty years ago, which ran for several years.

John Foust had a saw-mill and corn-cracker in about 1856, in Franklin Township, just at the township line, on Mississinewa, which stood five or six years.

Cyrus A. Reed had a saw-mill one mile above Fairview. It was built about 1850, and stood perhaps ten years.

There is a saw-mill at Shedville, running by steam. It has been in operation but a short time.

Before 1825, Lemuel Vestal undertook to erect a mill on Stony

Yours Respy.
D. S. Cottom

Creek, near Windsor. Before completing it, he sold out to John Thornburg, who finished the grist-mill and also built a saw-mill. [See record of John Thornburg]. After four years, he sold to Andrew G. Dye, and he to Moses Neely, and still again the mills were transferred to Thomas W. Reece, who built them anew. Their owners since have been Neely, Mark Pattis, Johnson & Dye, William A. Thornburg, Reece & Sons, Mahlon Clevenger, John Thornburg, and now, Robert Cowgill.

Doubtless other mills may exist, or have done so in years past, of which no account has been obtained.

OTHER MACHINERY.

Peter Cable had a carding machine, etc., in the west part of the county. At first Mr. Cable had a little carding machine in the garret of John H. Bond's grist-mill. He was very poor, and got the use of Bond's "power." After awhile he bought a waste farm that was too wet for tillage. He ditched the prairie and drained the ponds, springs and swamps, and collected the water, and got enough to run a carding machine and woolen factory. For a long time it was a famous establishment, getting custom far and near, and Mr. Cable made a fortune. His factory is gone now. There are pleasant anecdotes about Mr. Cable and his mill. Somebody had at one time turned the water upon the wheel and made the mill run empty through the night. He was provoked, and on Saturday he sawed the foot-bridge over the fore-bay almost in two, and laid it in its place. Monday morning he came to start his mill, and, forgetting all about his "trap," he stepped upon the sawed plank and went, souse, into the fore-bay. He scrambled out just as Thomas Addington was going to the mill. He ran to meet Thomas, laughing and crying out: "O, Thomas, Thomas, I caught mine self, I caught mine self!" Another. Mr. Cable was one day walking along a muddy road, near a horse. The animal stepped in a water-hole and the water flew fiercely into the honest German's face. Wiping the muddy slosh from his eyes, he cried out, "Vell, dat vas right mutty, didn't it?" Mr. Cable lives there still, three miles south of Macksville.

There has been for some years a woolen factory at Unionsport. It has a good reputation, and its yarns are in great demand.

There used to be a carding machine at Winchester, belonging to Elias Kizer, but it is not there now.

The old county seminary, at Winchester, was fitted up and run as a woolen factory for several years. It was quite extensive and did much work, but it has been discontinued.

There was, for many years, a carding machine and woolen factory at Deerfield. It was burned down and rebuilt, and burned again, and, since the last fire, has not been rebuilt.

There is a large amount of machinery at Union City, Ind., and Ohio, as also at Winchester, Farmland and Ridgeville, for various purposes which will be described under the head of Union City, and the rest.

It is told us, as a matter of curiosity, that Moorman Way once undertook to fit up a carding machine at Winchester, and run it by ox-power. The establishment did some work for awhile.

A carding machine was built and operated in very early days, near Winchester. It is thought to have been the first in the county, but has been gone for many, many years. It belonged to Daniel Petty, and was operated by horse-power.

PIKES—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

The first pike asked for and granted is thought to have been the Williamsburg & Bloomingsport pike, September, 1858.

The second was the Greenville State Line Company, granted also September, 1858. Its officers were: N. Kemp, President; Daniel Hill, Secretary; James Griffis, George Hiatt, Alexander White, Directors. The whole length of this line was some ten miles. But it is remarkable that of this pike has been built only about four miles; three and half miles at the westward, and three-quarters of a mile next the State line, leaving a wretched gap of some six miles of the worst road in the county.

Since 1858, a great number of pikes have been projected, many of which have been made, and the difference between the "old time mud" and the new "regime" is very great indeed, though it must be confessed that even the pikes are by no means what they ought to be; since in the "muddy, rainy time," some of them get so badly cut up that the imagination has to be brought into service considerably to succeed in considering them actual gravel pikes and not old-fashioned mud roads.

Below is given a statement of the assessed valuation of some of the pikes now in Randolph County for the year 1880, as also the estimated cost of different pikes as contained in the statements to the Commissioners by the parties asking permission to build them.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PIKES IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, 1880.

White River, Farmland and Shiloh, $1,892; Macksville and Unionsport, $253; Winchester and Windsor, $3,300; Winchester and Deerfield, $2,800; Winchester and Bundy's Mill, $2,050; Winchester and State Line, $500; Dunkirk, $400; Lynn and Winchester, $1,000; Lynn and Spartanburg, $600; Arba and Bartonia, $2,040; Nettle Creek and Stony Creek, $600; Buena Vista and Unionsport, $1,173; Winchester and Huntsville, $1,526; Salem and Union City, $2,180; New Pittsburg and Hoover, $200; Union City and White River, $1,088; Union City and Winchester, $1,500; Stone Station and Olive Branch; West River and Washington Township, $282; White River and Southern, $600; Williamsburg and Bloomingsport, $116; Economy and Bloomingsport; Newport and Winchester, $300; State Line, south from Union City; State Line, north Union City and Recovery.

ESTIMATED COST OF PIKES.

From the Commissioners' record, we take some data as the estimates upon the costs of pikes projected in the county.

Some of the earlier ones were not discovered in our search and hence they do not appear.

Two have already been mentioned. We number the others in order (not altogether in order of time):

Winchester and Huntsville, August 19, 1867, length seven miles, fourteen and a half rods; estimated cost $17,100. N. P. Heaston, engineer.

Huntsville and Hagerstown, February 21, 1867, over six and a half miles; cost $8,200. Robert C. Sheets, Engineer.

Unionsport and Hagerstown, June 21, 1867; ten and nine-tenths miles; cost $17,985. Charles Jaqua, Engineer.

Farmland South, two miles; cost $8,777.04 (large bridge). P. Pomroy, P. Hiatt, Engineers.

Winchester and Deerfield, November 6, 1865, nine and a half miles; cost $17,000.

Farmland and Hagerstown, November 6, 1867, nine miles 281 yards; cost $18,834.12. P. Hiatt, Engineer.

Farmland and Economy, south end, October 22, 1867, four miles 420 yards; cost $8,468.31. P. Hiatt, Engineer.

Salem and Union City, May 5, 1868, eight and two-thirds miles; cost $17,044. C. Jaqua, Engineer.

Losantville and Northern, September 6, 1868, ten and three-quarter miles; cost $23,782. N. P. Heaston, Engineer.

Spartansburg and Arba, Cherry Grove and Lynn, March 23, 1869, seven miles; cost $14,616. James H. Hiatt, Engineer. Winchester, White River and Union City, September 10, 1869, seven miles, four chains; cost $8,998.20. J. Wharry, Engineer.

Bloomingsport and Greensfork, August 16, 1869; cost $6,860. S. P. Heaston, Engineer.

Lynn and Winchester, August 31, 1867, eight and three-quarter miles; cost $19,500.

Winchester and Bloomingsport, May 18, 1867, ten and a half miles; cost $27,300.

Huntsville and Buena Vista, July 3, 1867, six and a half miles; cost $8,310.26. P. Pomroy, Engineer.

Union City and White River, May 28, 1870.

Winchester and Salt Creek, May 20, 1867.

Farmland and Mississinewa Valley, March 27, 1869.

Winchester and White River, July 17, 1869, three and a half miles; cost $6,165.

Spartansburg and Arba and Bartonia.

Mississinewa and Shiloh, March 5, 1869, seven miles.

Spartansburg and Lynn, March 5, 1869.

White River and Farmland, March 5, 1869.

Buena Vista and Unionsport, and West River, September 6, 1875.

Macksville Cemetery and Unionsport, September, 1875.

Dunkirk Company, right of way granted, June 5, 1876.

Stone Station and Olive Branch, June 5, 1876.

New Pittsburg and Brown, June 6, 1876.

County Line and Farmland, March, 1880.

Bush Creek and Mississinewa, February 20, 1880.

Tampico and Lynn, February 2, 1880.

Huntsville and Buena Vista, June, 1880.

Bush Creek and Rockingham, June, 1880.

Elkhorn, June, 1880.

Ridgeville and Mississinewa Valley, June, 1880.

Ward and Franklin Townships, June, 1880.

Mount Zion, June, 1881.

The Winchester and Windsor pike was granted June, 1867.

The Arba and Bartonia, June, 1868.

The Winchester and Richmond, via Lynn, about the same time.

Some of the above pikes were never made.

The first pike in Green Township was begun in the summer of 1880. Considerable work of that sort is going on in that region now (1881–82).

TOWNS.

In the present article, we give simply the names of the towns in Randolph County, with their location and actual condition, leaving the detailed description of each to another time and place. There are (or have been) in Randolph County, fifty-two towns, (or hamlets with names attached) and post offices, located in the various townships as follows:

[NOTE—The townships are arranged in order of location].

Green Township—Emmetsville P. O., Sec. 5, Town 5, Ranges 7 and 8, Town 21, Range 13, decayed; Fairview P. O., Section 4, Town 21, Range 12, not flourishing; Olive Branch (hamlet), small; Rockingham, on Mississinewa, below Ridgeville, extinct; Shedville P. O. (unincorporated), just begun; Steubenville, Sections 13 and 14, Town 21, Range 12, extinct; Carlisle, Section 12, Town 21, Range 13, extinct.

Franklin Township—Ridgeville P. O., Section, 12, Town 21, Range 14, thriving.

Ward Township—Berlin (perhaps on Mississinewa River), extinct; Deerfield P. O., Sections 16 and 17, Town 21, Range 14, decaying; Randolph P. O., Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21, Town 21, Range 14, small; Saratoga P. O., on Panhandle Railroad, not large; Stone Station, Sections 30 and 31, Town 21, Range 14, very small; (Clark P. O.).

Jackson Township—Allensville, Section 9, Town 21, Range 15, dead; Castle P. O., Section 27, Town 21, Range 15, store and toll-gate; Mount Holly, Section 27, Town 21, Range 15, dead; New Lisbon, Section 12, Town 18, Range 1, dead; New Middletown, Section 30, Town 21, Range 15, dead; New Pittsburg P. O., Section 6, Town 21, Range 15, decayed.

Wayne Township—Bartonia P. O., Section 27, Town 17, Range 1, decayed; Harrisville P. O., Sections 17 and 18, Town 20, Range 15, thriving; Randolph (old), Section 27, Town 17, Range 1, extinct; Salem, Sections 11 and 12, Town 17, Range 1, dead; Union City P. O., Sections 24 and 25, Town 18, Range 1, large.

White River Township—Macksville, Section 20, Town 20, Range 12, decayed; New Dayton (hamlet) P. O., Section 2, Town 20, Range 13, small; Sampletown, Section 22, Town 20, Range 13, extinct; Winchester P. O., Section 20, Town 20, Range 14, large; Unionsport P. O. (partly in West River), small; Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo P. O. (partly in West River), decayed.

Monroe Township—Farmland P. O., Sections 12, 13, 18 and 20, Town 20, Range 13, thriving; Morristown, Parker P. O., Sections 16 and 17, Town 20, Range 12, thriving; Royston, Section 17, Town 20, Range 13, extinct.

Stony Creek Township—Georgetown, Section 29, Town 20, Range 12, extinct; Neff P. O., Section 24, Town 20, Range 12, store and dwelling; Windsor P. O., Section 10, Town 18, Range 12, small.

Nettle Creek Township.—Fallen Timber P. O., northeast of Losantville; Flemingsburg, Section 23, Town 19, Range 12, extinct; Losantville P. O., Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, Town 19, Range 12, small; Pleasant View, Good View P. O., Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, Town 19, Range 12, small.

West River Township.—Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo P. O., Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, Town 19, Range 13, decayed; Huntsville, Trenton P. O., Sections 27 and 28, Town 19, Range 13, thriving; Swain's Hill P. O., Section 5, Town 18, Range 13, post office; Unionsport P. O., Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, Town 19, Range 13, neat.

Washington Township.—Bloomingsport, P. O., Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, Town 18, Range 14, not large; Johnson's Station P. O., Section 11, Town 18, Range 14, small; Lynn, P. O., Sections 34 and 35, 19, and 2 and 3, Town 18, Range 14, thriving; Rural P. O., Wood Station, Sections 9 and 16, Town 19, Range 14, small; Snow Hill (old), Section 23, Town 19, Range 14, extinct; Snow Hill Station, Section 16 and 21, Town 19, Range 14, very small; Springboro, Section 29, Town 19, Range 14, extinct; West Lynn, Sections 3 and 3, Town 19, Range 14, not large.

Greensfork Township.—Arba P. O., Section 33, Town 16, Range 1, thriving; Spartansburg (formerly Newburg) P. O., Section 10, Town 16, Range 1, thriving; Edgewood (hamlet), Section 12, Town 16, Range 1, seminary and church.

RECAPITULATION.

Four of the above are only post offices. Four are only hamlets, never laid out as towns. Eleven are absolutely extinct. Four are dead, but not wholly gone. Eight are very small. Eleven are much decayed. Two are somewhat active. Six have considerable trade. Two are quite large towns. There are twenty-eight post offices.

Fort Wayne (now Allen County, but when laid out, in Randolph County), 118 lots; streets, 66 feet; alleys, 5, 14, 16 feet. The streets in the plat were: North and south—Barr, Clinton, Calhoun; east and west—Water, Columbia, Main, Berry.

Location: Junction of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers, head of the Maumee River (now Allen County), in Section 2, Town 30, Range 12.

Recorded at Winchester, June 9, 1824.

The town has grown, of course, immensely since those primitive days, and it is now a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

SURVEYS OF THE TOWNSHIPS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Township 16 north, Range 1 west, of First Principal Meridian—surveyed by Israel Ludlow, 1800; subdivided by Samuel Archer, 1812.

Township 17 north, Range 1 west—surveyed by Daniel C. Cooper, 1800; subdivided by Jeremiah McLane, 1805.

Township 18 north, Range 1 west—surveyed by Daniel C. Cooper, 1800; subdivided by Jeremiah McLane, 1800.

Township 19 north, Range 1 west—surveyed by Daniel C. Cooper, 1800.

Township 18 north, Range 13 east—east part, Henry Bryan 1811.

Township 19 north, Range 13 east—east part, Jacob Fowler, 1811.

Township 20 north, Range 13 east—east part, Jacob Fowler, 1811.

Township 21 north, Range 13 east—east part, Jacob Fowler, 1811.

Township 18 north, Range 14 east—Henry Bryan, 1811.

Township 19 north, Range 14 east—Jacob Fowler, 1811.

Township 20 north, Range 14 east—Jacob Fowler, 1811.

Township 21 north, Range 14 east—east part, Jacob Fowler, 1811.

Township 18 north, Range 15 east—not told.

Township 19 north, Range 15 east—Jacob Fowler, 1811.

Township 20 north, Range 15 east—Jacob Fowler, 1811.

Township 21 north, Range 15 east—Jacob Fowler, 1811.

Township 18 north, Range 12 east—not known.

Township 19 north, Range 12 east—John Hendricks, 1821.

Township 20 north, Range 12 east—John Hendricks, 1822.

Township 20 north, Range 12 east—J. F. Polke, 1822.

Township 18 north, Range 13 east—west part, John Hendricks, 1821.

Township 19 north, Range 13 east—west part, John Hendricks, 1821.

Township 20 north, Range 13 east—west part, John Hendricks, 1821.

Township 21 north, Range 13 east—J. F. Polke, 1822.

Township 21 north, Range 14 east—west part, John Hendricks, 1822.

[NOTE.—The "old boundary" separates 16, 17, 18, 19 north, Range 1 west, from 18, 19, 20, 21 north, Ranges 12, 13, 14, 15 east.

The "new boundary" divides 18, 19, 20, 21 north, Range 13 east, and 21 north, Range 14 east].

The "field notes" were copied from the records at the Land Office (Cincinnati, perhaps) by Samuel Williams, Clerk in said office, March 1, 1834.

They were recopied from the first copy by Calvin G. Goodrich, Surveyor of Randolph County, August 24, 1841.

The latter copy is now on file in the office of the County Auditor at Winchester, Randolph County, Ind.

CHAPTER VI.

RECORDS.

DEEDS—APPRENTICESHIP—FREE PAPERS—ABSTRACT OF TITLES—MARRIAGES—CIRCUIT COURT—COMMISSIONERS' BOARD—PROBATE COURT.

EARLY RECORDS.

CHARLES CONWAY was for the first twenty years Clerk, Recorder and Auditor (i. e., he did the business which the Auditor now performs), all three at once. The three together must have made but a poor living for even one man.

The Recorder's book shows the following facts, viz.:

From September, 1818, to December 31, 1822 (four years and four months), fifty-six instruments in all were put on record.

In 1823, thirty-two instruments; 1824, twenty-two; 1825, thirty-eight; 1826, twenty-one; 1827, fifty-two; 1828, forty-eight.

By the close of 1828 (about ten years), 262 pages had been filled by the Recorder, including all kinds: deeds, bonds, mortgages, bills of sale or chattel mortgages, official bonds, etc., or an average of twenty-seven instruments or twenty-six pages a year for ten years.

The following statements will show the slow but gradual increase of work in the Recorder's office:

In 1829, 64 pages; 1830, 77 pages; 1831, 68 pages; 1832, 100 pages; 1833, 149 pages; 1834, 143 pages; 1835, 260 pages; 1836, 294 pages; 1837, 350 pages; 1838, 480 pages; 1839, 467 pages; 1840, 415 pages; 1841, 478 pages; 1842, 393 pages; 1843, 389 pages; 1844, 335 pages; 1845, 415 pages; averaging for nine years, 1829–37, 167 pages annually; for the last eight years, 487 pages yearly; for seventeen years, 318 pages annually; and for the whole time 210 pages, or about 17 pages per month.

In 1818, only one "record" is made, viz.: David Wright's bond as Sheriff.

In 1819, only one record, Solomon Wright's bond as Coroner, date of record, November 25, 1819.

In 1820, things began to "start" a little. Thirteen instruments were put on the record, or one a month and one to spare.

First bond for deed—Paul W. Way, County agent, to James McCoole, for Lot 1, west front, Winchester; deed to be given on or before the year 1825, on what conditions precedent to be fulfilled does not appear.

Second and third patents (5,967 and 6,105) to Charles Conway, dated August 15, 1817, and May 5, 1818, signed by James Monroe, President. Recorded February 10, 1820.

Fourth warrantee deed—From Paul W. Way, agent, to Isaac Wright, of Clinton County, Ohio, for north half of Lot 6, south front, Winchester; price, $30. Date of deed, December 14, 1819; date of record, March 7, 1820.

Fifth deed—P. W. Way, agent, to Albert Banta, Lot 3, southwest square, for $31.20; date, April 3, 1820.

Sixth deed—David Heaston to John and Elizabeth Elzroth; land in Section 6, Town 19, Range 14; price, $500; dated, March 13, 1820.

Seventh deed—A curious instrument; purport as follows: First. John Elzroth has sold sixty acres of land to Jacob Roths (Roads) on south side of Section 33, Town 20, Range 14. Second. Elzroth agrees to take in payment the share of Polly (Elzroth) Roths in the estate of Nicholas Elzroth (her father), provided said legacy amounts to $150 or more. Third. If said legacy falls short of $150, John Roths agrees to pay to John Elzroth the deficit. Recorded April 6, 1820.

Eighth deed—From John Elzroth to John Roths as described in seven.

Ninth deed—John Elzroth to John Irvin, 180 acres; price, $500; Section 6, Town 9, Range 14; recorded March 13, 1820.

Tenth deed—P. W. Way, agent, to Hiram Bailey, Clinton County, Ohio; Lot 6, south front, Winchester; price $30. Dated December 14, 1819; recorded February 5, 1820.

Eleventh deed (by donation)—Charles Conway to Paul W. Way, County Agent, sixty acres, Section 20, Town 20, Range 14, for town plat (in part) of Winchester. Deed made September 30, 1819; recorded September 4, 1820.

Twelfth, bill of sale—George Hight, of Darke County, Ohio, to William Vance, Jr. Amount, $2,678.50.

[NOTE.—The schedule is deemed worthy to be here inserted.]

One bay horse, 7 years	$200 00
One brown horse, seven years	100 00
One dun-mare	90 00
One black horse (abount 12 years)	60 00
One sorrel horse	50 00
One black horse, 15 years	50 00
One sorrel horse, 3 years	50 00
Ten steers, 1 year	50 00
Ten heifers, 1 year	50 00
Five calves 1 year	10 00
Seventy hogs at $3	210 00
Two wagons	200 00
Four oxyokes	12 00
Three ox chains	20 00

One sorrel mare, colt	50 00
One bay horse, colt, 1 year	20 00
One iron gray mare, colt, 1 year	20 00
One pair oxen, 8 years	100 00
One pair work steers, 3 years	50 00
One English bull	75 00
Twenty-one cows at $18	378 00
Five steers, 3 years at $12	60 00
Two heifers, 3 years	24 00
Seven steers, 2 years at $10	70 00
Four heifers, 2 years, at $10	40 00
Gears for three horses, three double trees	40 00
Three plows	25 00
Three felling axes	9 00
Three weeding axes	9 00
Two mataxes	6 00
One crowbar	3 00
One cradle, two scythes	7 00
Three grass scythes and hangings	12 00
One horse sledge	4 00
Three iron wedges	5 00
Two pitchforks	3 00
Three negro hoes	6 00
Six sickles	6 00
One wooden clock	30 00
One plate stove	35 00
Seven Windsor chairs	15 00
Four tables	16 00
One stand	2 00
Three looking glasses	12 00
One iron shovel	2 00
One set harrow teeth	13 00
Two grindstones, with cranks, etc	18 00
One pair andirons	4 00
One crane, trammel and hooks	5 00
One shovel and tongs	4 00
One 12-gallon kettle	7 00
One coffee mill	3 00
One shot gun	17 00
One musket	10 00
Three saddles and bridles	70 00
One U. S. map	20 00
Four maps	40 00
One Ohio map	10 00
Two hand axes, two drawing knives, six augers, four planes, three chisels, one cross-cut saw, one hand saw	34 00
Four bedsteads	10 00
Three bed sacks, ten bed blankets	40 00
One mattress	6 00
One counterpane, four sheets	25 00
One pair saddle-bags, etc	5 00
One seven-gal. kettle, one large pot, one stew pan, one grate iron, one bake oven, one griddle, one small pot, one toasting iron, one dish kettle, one spider, one skillet	23 50
Three sad irons, two pairs steel yards	5 00
One frying pan	1 50
One wheat sieve	2 50
One buffalo hide	8 00
One cutting box	5 00
Total amount	$2678 50

If the above marked prices were a fair estimate for the time, the schedule furnishes a noteworthy exhibition of the comparative value of commodities of various kinds at that date.

It would be interesting to know more of this George Hight. He would seem to have been a large farmer for those early days.

Thirteenth deed (mortgage)—James Oldham to Paul W. Way, agent of Outlot No. 2, southeast square, Winchester, $150, given as security for the payment of two promissory notes given by Oldham to Way (doubtless for the land itself), and due in one and two years from date, with interest. Notes dated September 30, 1819; acknowledged September 27, 1820; recorded January 6, 1821.

In 1821, nineteen instruments were recorded. Twelve deeds in fee, two deeds of gift, two mortgages, one bond for deed, one Sheriff's bond, one bill of sale.

In 1822, twenty-two instruments passed to the Record. Eighteen deeds in fee, two deeds in gift, one Sheriff's bond, one Coroner's bond.

As specimens of the frequency in those times of bringing deeds, etc., for record, we give a statement for 1826.

From November 28, 1825, to April 15, 1826, none; May 8, 1826, three; June 3, 1826, one; June 26, 1826, one; July 3, 1826, one; July 4, 1826, one; July 5, 1826, one; July 17, 1826, two; July 8, 1826, one; July 14, 1826, one; September 2, 1826, three; September 14, 1826, one; September 15, 1826, two; October 11, 1826, one; October 23, 1826, one; January 11, 1827, one.

It is refreshing to those who complain in these latter days of exorbitant fees to bloated officials, to learn that "Charlie" Conway's fee-bill for recording instruments of writing for the worthy citizens of Randolph County from September 2, 1826, to January 11, 1827, amounted to $6.75, or exactly $1.50 per month. This princely sum was not all, however. He had, besides his fees as Clerk of the Court (including Circuit and Probate business), his fees for issuing marriage licenses, and then the fees for serving as clerk of the Commissioners' Court, which would doubtless raise his monthly salary to $5, possibly $7.50 per month.

Our good friend, Conway, must have got even more than that, for the record frequently shows that he was in the habit, as often as he could get the chance, of taking acknowledgments, solemnizing marriages and similar things. And the entire avails of his official labor may possibly have swelled to the amount of $10 per month. And think what a vast sum, honest man as Judge Smith reckons him to be, he wrested from the pockets of the hard-handed yeomanry of Randolph during his almost life-long continuance in office.

Twenty-one years make 252 months, and ten times 252 are 2,520, and so many dollars, and how many more no mortal knows, that gray-haired official took in pretended compensation for work performed in official station, from the tax-payers and business men of that over-burdened community.

The first deed on record seems to be one made by Charles Conway (as Recorder) to Paul W. Way, agent, of sixty acres of land, being the tract donated by the said Conway to the county for the location of the county seat. The date of the deed is September 30, 1819.

Another deed is founded on notes that bear the same date, September 30, 1819, though the deed itself was acknowledged nearly a year later, September 27, 1820, and recorded January 6, 1821. It was from James Oldham to Paul W. Way, agent, for outlot No. 2, southeast square, Winchester, to secure the payment of two promissory notes for $75 each, due in one and two years from date.

The next deed in order is dated the next day, October 1, 1819, made by William Jones to Paul W. Way, agent, for Lot No. 14, southwest square, Winchester. It is a mortgage to secure pay-of two notes $31.28 each, due in one and two years.

The transaction hardly seems clear, but probably Way had conveyed the lot to Jones in some way, as agent for the county, and then Jones had mortgaged it back to Way to secure the payment of the purchase money. No account of such a transaction, however, has been found, and the actual deed on record, made by Way, as agent, conveying the lot in question to Jones, is dated in 1822 (probably), at any rate after the time for payment of the notes.

[NOTE.—Daniel Lasley, County Superintendent of Education, found amid the rubbish of the Recorder's office (where it had lain for more than sixty years, the original of the above document. He rescued it from its hiding place, mounted it in a neat frame, and it now serves to assist in decorating the walls of his office in the court house. Two or three other instruments (not so old as that, however), are in the back of the frame].

APPRENTICESHIPS.

On page 233, Book B. is found the record of the indentures of Cornelia Ann Jackson, a poor child of the age of five years and nine months. She is to be taught the "business and mystery of housekeeping," to have fifteen months' schooling (sixty-five days for three months, or 325 days

on the whole) three months thereof to be when she is between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years; and at her majority she is to have as follows:

"One good feather bed with bedding, bedsteads and cord, such as are common among respectable farmers; one good spinning (flax) wheel; two good suits of warm clothing, such as good home-made flannel; two pair of new shoes, and two pair of new stockings."

On page 202, Book B, is found another record of apprenticeship, of a lad named Logan M. Jackson, to Francis Frazier. He is to have eighteen months' schooling (sixty-five days for three months), three months to be when he is between nineteen and twenty-one. He is to have $50 (in land, or otherwise under the direction of his guardian), two good home-made suits, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings and one fur hat.

SHERIFF'S DEED.

The first Sheriff's deed that is found is made by Solomon Wright, Sheriff, of Lot No. 6, southeast square, Winchester, under a writ, "*alias plures fieri facias*," against Thomas Hutson and Jacob B. Hornish. Date of deed, April 12, 1823. Recorded, June 29, 1824.

The first mention in the record of a Notary Public appears under date of October 15, 1834. The deed was made by N. Longworth, of Cincinnati, and acknowledged by him at the date above mentioned, before James Foster, of Hamilton County, Ohio, who was a Notary Public.

The deed was made to Dennis Kelly, and was recorded October 27, 1834.

"FREE PAPERS."

A curiosity is to be seen under date of August 4, 1834. It consists of the "Free Papers" of Ezekiel Lewis, an enterprising colored man, who was one of the pioneers of the Greenville settlement, northeast of Spartansburg. We give the document entire:

STATE OF VIRGINIA, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. } No. 52.

To wit: Registered in the office according to law, October 19, 1820. Ezekiel Lewis, a free man of color, about twenty-two years on the fifth day of March, 1829, as appears by his indenture, he having been bound by the overseers of Rockingham County, to John Koontz, to learn the tanning business. by order of the court of said county at the January court, 1818. He is about five feet ten and one-half inches high, has a scar on his forehead, which is not perceivable when his hat is on; he is stout built, and follows his trade, and is very dark.

The foregoing register was compared by the County Court of Rockingham County, with the said Ezekiel Lewis, and found to be duly made, and a copy thereof was ordered to be furnished him as the law directs. Done at October court, 1820.

In witness whereof I have delivered him this copy, and hereunto affixed the seal of my said county this 29th day of November, 1834, in the forty-ninth year of our commonwealth.

H. J. GAMBELL,
Clerk of Rockingham County.

Recorded (at Winchester) August 4, 1834.

[This Ezekiel Lewis became a permanent and prominent settler in the colored settlement on the Ohio line, and, at his death was the owner of an excellent tract of land, 160 acres, northeast 1, 16, 1.]

KINDS OF RECORDS KEPT.

For many years, all records belonging to the Recorder's office, were kept in the same set of books. But, after some years, different sets were provided, and there are now eighteen distinct sets of books in that office alone.

The records, in all, number 142 books; the deeds alone include sixty-five books; the mortgages number nineteen books; the chattel mortgages are in three books; the school fund mortgages comprise two books; tax titles are in two books; Sheriff's deeds have been recorded in two books; mechanic liens are all in one book; record of executions, one book; record of decrees, one book; record of fee bills, one book; indexes of deeds, twelve books; indexes of mortgages, seven books; entry of deeds, three books; entry of mortgages, three books; partition records, one book; soldiers' discharges, one book; town plats, one book; miscellaneous records, five books. Each book contains from 400 to 700 pages.

The whole number, as before stated, is 142, several of which are in the process of being filled. The contrast is indeed sharp and striking, in the Recorder's office, between the business in early years and at the present time. The first four years and four months have less than sixty entries, covering about sixty pages. The last four years include several thousand pages. For some years past a memorandum has been taken of the mortgages recorded, and also of those which have been canceled during the same time. The gratifying fact appears that the amount canceled far exceeds that of those entered upon record during the time in question, though the exact sums cannot now be stated.

ABSTRACT OF TITLES—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

This very important business was undertaken about 1875, by William Harris. Daniel Lesley bought half interest, and, in about a year, he purchased the whole. The work is immense, having taken thus far about six years, and requiring several months yet to complete the labor.

The books are as follows: The books of general abstract, 240 and 464, immense double folio pages; one book, maps of sections, 169 large double pages; two books, towns, 240 and 319 large double pages. The abstractor at present has his office in that of the Recorder. The enterprise is of great and constantly increasing importance to the real estate interests of the county.

MARRIAGES—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

A very ancient authority has declared that it "is not good for man to be alone," and for all the ages since that primitive era, the search has been unceasing by each individual man to find his mate.

This universal "race for a wife" was not stopped, perhaps not even checked by the process of emigration. The boys went on courting the girls in the western woods, even as they used to do, and their fathers before them had done, in their far-off Eastern or Southern homes. And hence it came to pass, ere a long time had lapsed, that the Clerk of the Court was called on for a "marriage license," and the services of the squire or parson were had in requisition, and the log cabin beneath the shadow of the beeches was the center of a gay and joyous festal scene, in the shape of a country wedding. And the young people of Randolph were no exception to the general rule in this respect. And so the record of marriages, as kept in the Clerk's office, begins at the very first, and keeps equal step through the lapsing years with the ceaseless whirl and turmoil of business and of pleasure.

That record, though faithful and true, doubtless, for the most part, to the facts of marriage, at any rate to the number seeking marriage in the county, yet fails to show the whole number of the residents of the county who, in those early years, took unto themselves wives of the daughters of the land.

It very often happens, almost of necessity, in fact, that the young men, hale, strong and personable, would come into the wilds and select for themselves a home, and after remaining long enough to clear a patch and erect a cabin, would return to the land of their nativity, marry the lovely lass who had long been the girl of their choice, and wend their cheerful way, sometimes on horseback, man and wife, possibly two upon the same horse, to the Western paradise, and settle down in their new home to fight life's rough battle in earnest together. One couple came on horseback, and the bride stuck her riding whip into the ground

on reaching the place of their destination, and it stands there yet, now grown a giant tree, to commemorate their early arrival. The lady died many years ago, but the groom, then hale and young in 1822, lived until the spring of 1881 in the county, almost sixty years a denizen of Randolph, between eighty and ninety years old. And many found their mates among the damsels dwelling in the older settlements, outside of Randolph.

Two of the very first pioneers on White River went out from the places of their selection, and found their way down into Wayne County, the very first winter of their tarry in this region, and, when they returned, each had a wife to share his labors and his pleasures. And, moreover, as the number of settlers multiplied, there were swarms of boys and girls everywhere, for the old pioneer families were wondrous for their numbers. Ten, twelve, fourteen, eighteen, twenty-two, and even twenty-four children have been found to be reckoned in a single household. Some families there were who moved into the Western wilderness with fourteen children. One family in this region of the State numbered eighteen children, nine sons and nine daughters; and, when the youngest was twenty-three years of age, the whole eighteen were grown, married and still living, as also the father of this immense company of descendants; and now, when the youngest is forty-four years old, twelve of the eighteen yet behold the glorious sun, and still breathe the vital air. There is a citizen now residing in the county, who has eleven sons now alive, all farmers but two, and every one Republicans, so that (with his own vote) he turned an even dozen for the successful candidate in 1880. No wonder that Randolph gave 2,200 majority for Garfield.

The first license for marriage in Randolph County was issued to Jacob Wright and Sally Wright, February 1, 1819; and they were married February 2, 1819, by Rev. John Gibson, M. E. preacher.

The second marriage was that of Absalom Gray and Margery Cox.

The license was dated June 7, 1819, and the marriage took place June 10, 1819, the nuptial ceremony being performed by John Wright, Justice of the Peace.

The third marriage license was to Samuel Frazier and Mary Cook, dated June 21, 1819. The marriage was performed by Ephraim Bowen, Justice of Peace, August 3, 1819, six weeks after the license was issued.

The number of licenses varies greatly in different years. In 1819, twelve licenses were issued; in 1820, ten; in 1821, ten; in 1822, eight; in 1823, twenty-three; in 1824, seventeen; in 1825, twenty-five; in 1826, fifteen; in 1827, thirty; in 1828, twenty-seven; in 1829, twenty-four; in 1830, thirty-nine; in 1831, thirty-two; and up to April, 1832, sixteen.

From February, 1819, to April, 1830, 290 marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk; up to August, 1837, 271; to September, 1847, 907; to July, 1852, 686; to June, 1858, 1,164; to October, 1865, 1,272; to February, 1870, 1,109; January, 1875, 1,208; to January, 1879, 1,117; to February, 1881, 593. Making a total in sixty-two years of marriage licenses issued by the County Clerk of Randolph County of 8,678 couples, waiting to be joined in the bonds of holy wedlock. Probably, including those happy Randolph swains, who were so fortunate as to find their fair dulcineas in other counties or other States, the whole number would reach 9,000.

Who and how many of this immense multitude still remain alive; how many yet are residents of Randolph County; how many have removed to other regions of our widespread land; how many have gone to that clime where they "neither marry nor are given in marriage;" how many descendants have sprung from these marriage unions; how many have been separated by the remorseless hand of death; how many of the whole vast number have been second, third, or even fourth marriages, and how many now remain in the loneliness of their desolation, waiting in patient resignation the hour when they shall be summoned to join the pale nations of the dead are known only to Him who dwells in the light of omniscience!

This statement of the marriage licenses issued does not embrace those who were married in "Quaker meeting;" and that, in this county, where, almost from the very beginning, there have been six or eight "preparative meetings of Friends" in constant and prosperous existence, must have been a considerable number. How many, however, have thus been joined in the bonds of holy wedlock, the means of determining are not now at hand.

The whole number of marriages cannot fall far short of 10,000.

RECORDS—CIRCUIT COURT.

Amount of record. Up to April, 1838, not quite twenty years, there had been made in all about 500 pages of record for the business of the Circuit Court, an average of about twenty-five pages for each year. The first twenty-four terms, one hundred and twenty-one pages of record were filled in the "Order Book," making an average of five pages per term, or ten pages per year.

From that time the record stands thus: April term, 1840, 96 pages; September term, 1840, 80 pages; March term, 1841, 74 pages; September term, 1841, 66 pages; March term, 1842, 101 pages; September term, 1842, 82 pages; March term, 1876, 142 pages; March term, 1877, 825 pages; during the year 1880, 446 pages.

Besides all this there is an immense amount of Probate Record and of Vacation Record, etc., concerning which we have made no account. Statements concerning the marriage license record may be found elsewhere.

The entire mass of "records" in the various "county offices" is something astonishing.

We have already stated the "Books of Record" in the Recorder's office to be 147 (including those pertaining to the "abstract of title).

In the Clerk's office are about 340 books; in the Auditor's office are about 240 books; in the Treasurer's office are about 250 books. The whole mass of "record" includes about 1,000 books, most of them large, with from 300 to 700 pages each, and some of them of immense size.

Besides all these, the "papers" belonging to every case that has ever been before the courts are supposed to be on file, and every report made to the Commissioners and everything else is (in theory) preserved (in one office or another) for ready and convenient reference. In the Auditor's office "pigeon holes" are made to suffice for the "stowing away" of these endless "papers;" but in the Clerk's office, through the painstaking ingenuity of the late Circuit Clerk, John W. Macy, Esq., a system of tin "boxes" has been put into use, in which all the "cases" that could be found in the office are deposited in regular detailed order.

The whole number of boxes is 1,685. Only 1,047 of them are yet in use. Each box containes a greater or less number of "cases." Some have in them as many as twenty "cases." Each "case" is in a strong, firm envelope, the envelope being numbered to show the "box" to which it belongs and also its own number in the box.

The "cases" are "indexed" in the "order books" so as to show the number of the "box" and of the "case" in each box. The system is ingenious, simple, perfect and capable of indefinite expansion in application to years or even centuries to come; and its successful establishment in the Clerk's office is of incalculable advantage to the public business.

AMOUNT OF RECORD—CIRCUIT COURT.

First six terms, 8 pages, October, 1818, to October, 1820.

Second six terms, 21 pages, April, 1821, to November, 1822.

Third six terms, 41 pages, August, 1823, to August, 1825.

Fourth six terms, 51 pages, February, 1826, to August, 1828.

Fifth interval, 383 pages, February, 1829, to April, 1838.

Sixth interval, 476 pages, May, 1838, to January, 1841.

Seventh interval, 560 pages, September, 1845, to February, 1849.

Eighth interval, 640 pages, March, 1876, to January, 1877.

Ninth interval, 626 pages, September, 1879, to February, 1880.

These statistics show an almost incredible difference between the early and the later times in this respect.

These statements include only the "order books," so called, besides which there are the "fee books," "index books" and various other kinds, familiar indeed to the incumbent of the office, but a fathomless mystery to the "outsider."

RECORDS—CIRCUIT COURT GLEANINGS.

In looking over the books containing the records of the Circuit Court, various items of interest have been gleaned, some of which are given below:

November, 1823, a license to sell spirits was granted to William Suttonfield, of Fort Wayne, under bond of $500.

August, 1826, Daniel Shoemaker was fined $1 for disturbing the court by crowding on the window. The next day the fine was remitted and paid back to the delinquent.

August, 1827, the grand jury report concerning the jail, that it is clean but not strong, that the trap-door is not sufficient and that the hinges on the outside door are not strong enough.

February, 1828, Thomas Shaylor was indicted for an assault and battery. He pleaded guilty, and was fined $1 and costs, and was to stand committed until paid.

Bazel Jay was declared insane, and guardians were appointed to take charge of his estate, viz., Nathan Hockęt, James Jay and Joseph Jay.

Same court—Slander trial. John Irvin *vs.* Richard Tharp. Defendent adjudged guilty, and damages set at $17.52\frac{2}{12}$ (not another mill) and costs. It would be interesting to learn by what process the jury were able to attain such marvelous exactness, even to the twelfth part of a cent, but that will probably never be forthcoming. That degree of exactness would be invaluable at the present time, both to juries and otherwise.

August, 1828; Marshall Wright *vs.* Kizer for an affray. They confessed guilty, and were adjudged to pay each $1 fine and half the costs.

August, 1828, grand jury report "the jail is sufficiently strong but not sufficiently clean. It needs an inside door-shutter, and a lock for the accommodation of both sexes."

February, 1829, Sheriff allowed $1 for furnishing wood for the session of the court.

If we could only find so accommoduting a Sheriff now-a-days! But alas! *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis.* Times change and we change with them.

February, 1829, Paul M. Way indicted for retailing liquors without license. The defendent pleaded guilty, was fined $2 and costs, and paid the fine to the clerk forthwith. Not many years afterward, the same Paul Way was an active, thoroughgoing temperance man. And the exact *why* of the case does not appear in the record.

Edward Mason was indicted for "vending foreign merchandise without license." Pleaded guilty and was fined $1 and costs, and it is to be presumed he paid up like a little man, "though nothing is said about it in the records."

Several indictments are found against parties for selling spirits without license.

The jail is reported to be clean and strong, but not sufficiently warm.

February, 1830, the fact is set down that the petit jury got 50 cents a day.

Seventeen jurymen served a total of forty days, and received among them $20.

The Associate Judges received $2 a day.

February, 1834. Ezekiel Roe *vs.* Isaac Lewallyn and Edward McKew. Charge—trespass *vi et armis.* Lewallyn adjudged guilty and fined $13, McKew cleared and authorized to recover costs of plaintiff.

Hannah Lewallyn *vs.* Ezekiel Roe—charge of slander. Defendant guilty and mulcted in damages 1 cent and costs. Paid forthwith to the Clerk.

May, 1835, Ezekiel Roe decreed to lie in jail six hours for contempt of court, in making noise and other disturbance in court-room.

Winchester was incorporated as a town in 1838, by popular vote.

At an election held to determine the question, thirty-eight voted for incorporation, and none against. The persons voting were these:

John Way, Carey S. Goodrich, Edward B. Goodrich, George T. Willson, John D. Stewart, George M. Goodrich, David Heaston, Jeremiah Smith, Nathan Garrett, John Neff, Zachary Puckett, John Connor, Josiah Mongar, Jacob Elzroth, Alfred Rossman, Robert Way, John Wright, Martin Comer, Charles W. Wischeart, Andrew Aker, Welcome L. Puckett, James W. Olds, John Aker, George W. Monks, Elisha Martin, Michael Aker, Jesse Moorman, David Aker, Thornton Alexander, Paul W. Way, Stephen Segraves, W. Page, Philip Allen, Jesse Way, Joseph Botkin, William Kizer, Micajah Puckett, James Alexander.

The town was divided into five wards, and a Trustee was chosen for each ward:

First Ward, northeast square, Elias Kizer; Second Ward, north front and northwest square, Nathan Garrett; Third Ward, west front and southwest square, Jeremiah Smith; Fourth Ward, south front and southeast square, John D. Stewart; Fifth Ward, east front, Jesse Way.

October, 1839, eleven indictments were found against one person for selling liquor. He was found guilty and fined $2 in each case, and the costs also were assessed against him.

On file in the "pigeon holes" are found immense quantities of all sorts of things. Among them are great numbers of old "bonds." From these were selected the following "grocers' bonds," given at various times:

James Burke, 1835; James H. Hart, 1836; Thornton Alexander, 1836; John Neff, 1836; Jesse Cartwright, 1836; S. Dye, 1837; A. B. Hester, 1837; A. Garinger, 1838; D. S. Dye, 1838; Michael Aker, 1838; Henry Neff, 1838; Alexander & Martin, 1838; William Page, 1839.

Thornton Alexander is probably the one who was afterward elected Sheriff, became a sot, and finally died some years afterward with delirium tremens; and from his desolate dwelling while his lifeless corpse lay stiff and gaunt therein, the ladies of Winchester, headed by the widow of the wretched man, marched in long and grim procession to the groggery of William Page, and, knocking in the heads of his barrels and what-not, spilled the abominable, murderous stuff into the street, out of which startling transaction grew the noted "Page Liquor Case," so famous twenty-five years ago. And the same terrible demon of the drink traffic raises still its devilish head, and eagerly goes about to destroy everything fair and lovely and of good report.

Hundreds, possibly thousands, of indictments have been effected against liquor sellers in Randolph County, and scores of men have been fined for selling strong drink "contrary to law." Yet men are to be found who, for money, will carry on the mischievous traffic, and law-makers will still play with the wild beast, Alcohol, as though it were a merry, gamboling kitten to be petted and cuddled, instead of being, as it is, a fierce and ruthless monster to be throttled and slain, with its horrid carcass burned to ashes and scattered to the four winds.

CURIOUS CASES.

In 1842, Philip Kabel, a wool-carder, sued one Jonathan Frier for slander. The complainant charges that Frier had said publicly of Kabel, "He spoiled my wool," "he stole ten pounds

out of sixty, and that before my eyes." After a severe quarrel, the matter was settled apparently; Frier agreed to haul a load of wheat to Lawrenceburg for Kabel and to take him and his family on a visit into Wayne County, Ind.; and on this promise from Frier, Kabel withdrew the slander charge from court.

It would seem, however, that Frier broke his agreement. At any rate Kabel sued Frier for damages for breach of contract and recovered $4. Frier appealed to the court and a judgment was rendered against Frier, but only for $3. Whether that was the end, and how much was the cost we do not know. It must have been considerable, and, moreover, must have been somewhat equally divided. Frier would have to pay the first costs, since he was beaten, and Kabel would have to pay the second since the amount was lowered in the court above. But what a comment on the folly and passion of men!

ANOTHER CASE.

A father was a farmer, his son was a blacksmith. They dealt and kept accounts; on a petty disagreement as to items of account, one sued the other before a Justice, and the beaten one appealed to court. When the case was decided the parties provoked each other into a fight in the court yard, and a severe battle took place; suits followed, and so on until both were broken up after years of bitter hostility and estrangement, and hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars expense.

CASES IN COURT.

Fey, for killing Heltz, his son-in-law, in 1845, convicted of murder, sentenced to be hanged, commuted to imprisonment for life, hung himself in prison soon after entering penitentiary.

Calvin Bunch, for poisoning his wife near Bartonia in 1863, convicted of murder in first degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life; pardoned by Gov. Gray in 1880.

Barney Hinshaw for killing Abram Heaston in Winchester, acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

—— ———, for killing Kennon at Union City, adjudged guilty of manslaughter with three years in penitentiary.

Another murder at Union City, we have not the names.

Case of John H. Lewis and son, for killing young Lumpkin in 1879. A terrible case of passion; one man killed and two badly wounded, concerning a ditch across a pike.

The public mind was greatly aroused, and many thought it a clear case of willful murder; the result, however, as tried in Jay County, was a verdict of acquittal, which ending was, to say the least, entirely unlooked for and, to many, utterly unaccountable.

Case of State vs. Woodbury was a remarkable one, in which a sister undertook to fasten upon another sister the charge of having set a barn on fire to spite herself against a suitor for giving attentions to another. The trial occurred seven years after the burning of the barn charged upon the young woman. The result was a verdict of acquittal, which is thought to have been in accord with the general sentiment.

A very curious case was tried in the Circuit Court, in the fall of 1880. Hartzell vs. Hartzell, in which both man and wife sued mutually for divorce, but the judge denied them both, so that in law they are still *one*, although in fact distinctly and decidedly *two*.

CASE IN PROBATE COURT.

In the time of Judge George Debolt, a jury was trying a case which had already taken a week and was likely to take two weeks more. The wages of the jury were 25 cents a case. Some of the jury were Asahel Stone, W. W. Smith, Elias Kizer, Pearson, etc. Pearson had lost a child and was nearly crazy with grief, and the jury finally agreed out of consideration for him. But during the progress of the case, after a week's sitting as above stated, the jury rebelled, and informed the Judge that they must have pay or they would refuse to continue. The Judge was surprised, and said to them: "Do you know it will be my duty to send you to prison for contempt of court?" "We do, and we shall not resist your order if you make it." The worthy Judge was nonplussed, but the parties to the suit came to the rescue and agreed to pay the jury per diem till the trial was ended, which was some three weeks or more.

The courts in their various forms furnish sad commentaries upon the failings and crimes of the human race, as also upon the curious and strange "tangle" into which, often, in spite of everything, business will manage to fall. He that knows enough to keep "clear of law" is indeed an exceedingly wise and wonderfully fortunate man.

In old times, a landlord who had been engaged for years in a wearisome and expensive lawsuit, upon the decision of the case, painted a new sign for his hotel, having on one side a man clothed in rags, and on the other a man with no clothes at all. When asked the reason for such a freak, he replied, "The man in rags is the successful party in a lawsuit, and the man *in puris naturalibus* is the one who is beaten."

RECORDS OF COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The record begins in November, 1818.

Superintendents of school sections were appointed:

William Hockett, Townships 18 and 19, Range 14.

John Wright, Township 20, Range 14.

James Massey, Townships 19 and 20, Range 13.

Expenses of establishing the county seat were found to be $97. Two and a half pages of record were made at the first session.

December, 1818, contract was entered into for building a court house and jail; two pages of record.

February, 1819, two pages.

May, 1819, George Bowles appointed Lister (Assessor); cost of assessing the county, $10; county tax was 25 cents on each "horse beast;" three pages of record. Commissioners' wages, $2 per day.

August, 1819, five pages.

November, 1819, Jesse Johnson, Treasurer, allowed $13 for services to November, 1819.

West River laid off from west line of Section 16, Township 18, Range 14, north to White River and west to county line; record, seven pages.

February. 1820, Abner Overman. Lister; four pages of record.

May, 1820, four pages.

June, 1820, special session upon the court house and jail: one and a half pages.

August, 1820, Ward Township created, whole north part of the county; Wayne Township also, extending indefinitely northward to Fort Wayne, etc. [Records missing up to Nov., 1825.]

November, 1825, first session of Board of Justices; two pages.

January, 1826, Robert Way was allowed $5.25 "for 'blazing lines' through the woods for streets in the town of Winchester," six days' work, 87½ cents per day; four pages record.

March, 1826, two pages.

May, 1826, Joshua Foster, who had been Commissioner of Greenville & Winchester State road, had removed from the region, and John Nelson was elected in his room.

Road laid out from Hockett's road three-quarters of a mile north of "Gass'" in an irregular direction to the State road at Vernon." [Where is that? Perhaps Sampletown—No one now seems to know.] Eleven pages of record. David Vestal was paid $5 for assessing Liberty Township (Delaware County.)

July, 3, 1826—Special—two pages; called to arrange for a new brick court house.

July 29, 1826, conditions for court house agreed upon; two and a half pages.

September, 1826, David Wysong had contracted for building a new court house; the price does not appear. He is allowed $225 extra for rock foundation instead of brick; four pages.

November, 1826, three pages.

Truly Yours
J. N. Converse

January, 1827, David Wysong is paid $292.50 in part for work on court house.

March, 1827, one and a half pages.

May, 1827, Robinson McIntyre appointed Trustee of Seminary Fund for three years; nine pages.

July, 1827, bounty offered for wolf scalps; 12½ cents over six months old, 6¼ cents under that age, except old prairie wolves. Stony Creek was laid off, comprising Townships 19, 20 and 21, Range 12; two pages record.

Account of sales of lots in Winchester by Paul W. Way, County Agent:

First sale, November 6, 1818, thirty lots, $1469.76; second sale, September 30, 1819, fourteen lots, $736.32; third sale, September 26, 1822, eleven lots, $269.16; fourth sale, February 26, 1825, eleven lots, $208.26; fifth sale, November 26, 1825, eighteen lots, $121.15; sixth sale, January, 1828 (items not given).

September, 1827, Albert Banta was acquitted of 13 cents tax on town lot; John Coates, 16 cents for the same, which doubtless made them feel better; William Smith was allowed $6 for keeping Judith Ray, an infant pauper, three months; Curtis Cleny was allowed $11.44 for keeping Levi Hale, a pauper, three months; three and a half pages.

November, 1827, road laid out leading from Winchester toward Richmond, between Obadiah Harris and John Moorman, by William Connor's, Hezekiah Hockett's and the meeting house near William Hunt's; two pages. January, 1828, one and a half pages; March, 1828, 5 pages. Inside work of court house let. May, 1828, twelve pages; July, 1828, two pages; September. 1828, five pages; November, 1828, Paul W. Way was allowed $189.90 for work on court house. January, 1829, Solomon Wright was allowed $112.50 for work on court house. David Heaston, allowed for same, $109.67; Abraham Kerne acquitted of 4½ cents tax; Elijah Arnold adjudged a resident; three pages. March, 1829, four pages; May, 1829, fine reported by Justice assessed against John Stevenson for swearing ten oaths, $10; allowance made for keeping pauper six months, $12; twelve pages. July, 1829, three pages.

September, 1829, Ezekiel Williams is reported as fined for swearing ten oaths, $10; for something else, $2; total, $12. Joseph Crown is allowed to work at his trade in the west room of the court house; seven pages.

January, 1830, road is laid "from the west end of Hezekiah Hockett's lane to the Wayne County line, at the southeast corner of Martindale's deadening." Surveyors now might have some trouble in locating that road; Surveyor Jaqua would better be set to find the route. But the parties then knew where the road was to be and the Commissioners thought that was enough.

December, 31, 1829, John Mann fined for working on Sunday in his clearing, $1; no costs charged, David Semans, J. P.; four pages; March, 1830, five pages. May, 1830, Travis Adcock is allowed $1.50 for three days' time spent in attending to a pauper. Philip Storms then lived in the county since he is appointed supervisor in place of Charles Simmons; thirteen pages.

July, 1830, four pages. David Semans, President.

September, 1830, four pages; November, 1830, two pages, William Hunt, President; January, 1831, John Odel, County Treasurer, four pages; Treasurer's Report for 1830, $869.24; Treasurer's Commission, $25.90.

Joel Ward is engaged to do work at his own price; if he and the county do not agree, a committee of workmen are to settle the dispute, and he may draw at any time for $50. May, 1831, four pages.

Road laid from southwest corner of Samuel Smith's fence to the crossing south of Jackson's, thence to new road at the north end of William Smith's lane. Charmingly accurate and clear description, only "Samuel Smith's fence," southwest corner and all, is probably gone long ago.

Commissioners' Court revived and county divided into three districts: First District, east of line dividing Townships 15 and 16, Range 14. Second District, west of said line to the line between Townships 15 and 16, Range 13. Third District, west of said last line.

Commissioners met September, 1831. Cartway laid out from Winchester across ford of White River to Lewallyn's mill, five pages.

November, 1831, five pages; January, 1832, report of Paul W. Way, agent, in settlement; total receipts, $2,679.02¼, settled in full; eight pages.

May, 1832, Jere Smith appointed Commissioner of the "three per cent fund." Ordered as follows (of that fund): $50 to the bridge over White River east of Winchester, $30 to the bridge over Sugar Creek, $500 upon the road from Winchester to Newcastle. S. R. Shaylor, J. P., reports: Three men fined for swearing, $3; fine for assault, $1; fine for disturbing religious meeting, $1; eighteen pages.

September, 1832, State road from Winchester to Newcastle located shortly before; expenses of location through Randolph paid by Commissioners; length of road in Randolph 17 miles, 28 chains, 47 links; November, 1832, seven pages; January, 1833, County receipts, $796.13; March, 1833, John Odle, Treasurer, reports: Receipts, $2.50; expenditures, $1.50; balance on hand, $1. Jeremiah Smith appointed Treasurer one year.

May, 1833, Jere Smith, Surveyor, makes reports of the location of the following roads: State road from Richmond to Fort Wayne; State road from Winchester to Newcastle; State road from Greenville (via Ridgeville and Fairview) to Saunders' in Delaware County.

September, 1833, Andrew Aker is appointed Commissioner of the three per cent fund, the avails from which fund are said to be $500. Paul W. Way is put in charge of road from Winchester toward Fort Wayne to expend $150. David Heaston is to expend $150 on the Greenville road; David Frazier is to apply $90 on the road toward Richmond, and $70 toward Newcastle.

November, 1833, Jackson laid out, including also all of what is now Wayne. Treasurer's receipts, $775.73.

January, 1834, Green laid out, present limits and two and a half miles of what is now the north end of Monroe; Treasurer's receipts, $759.19; taxes laid—license for capital in trade, $1,000, or less, $10; license for each addition thousand, $5; license for grocery, $10; license for selling wooden clocks, $10; license for tavern, $10; license for covering horses, one price per season; horses, 37½; oxen, 37½; watches, 37½; carriages, four wheels, $1; carriages, two wheels, 50; brass clocks, $1; town lots, two per cent; first rate land, 1 cent per acre; second rate do, ¾ cent; third rate do, ½ cent; Treasurer's report, $221.42.

September, 1834, half a mile taken from Greensfork and added to Washington, Andrew Aker appointed Treasurer; receipts for the year, $1,070.94¼; Joel Ward's work viewed by referees and adjudged to be worth $188.00 (moral, agree upon the price beforehand); Salamonie Township (Jay County) erected.

January, 1835, Nettle Creek, created with one mile also that now belongs to Stony Creek. West River arranged seven miles long and four miles wide (east line one mile west of present line).

May, 1835, Madison Township laid off in what is now Jay County, five miles wide on the east side of Jay County; meeting advertised by the Sheriff for the formation of an agricultural society to be held on the last Saturday in May, 1835.

September, 1835, two paupers farmed out at $30 per year; road laid beginning at the southwest corner of Robert Bunker's door yard; nice place to begin at.

March, 1836—Building an office for the Clerk and Recorder. Ordered to be let by Jere Smith. It seems from subsequent entries that David Heaston took the contract.

November, 1836—Three per cent funds on hand, amounting

to $1,914.22. Ordered to be expended thus: Greenville State road, $700; Richmond and Fort Wayne, $800; Centerville Road, $250; Newcastle, $114.22; Muncie, $50.

November, 1836—David Heaston undertook the contract to build an office for the Clerk and Recorder.

Samuel Skaggs was appointed Trustee of "Library Company" in place of Jere Smith, resigned.

March, 1837—Treasurer's receipts, $1,808.16.

May, 1837—License on vending wooden clocks at $60. Andrew Aker, Treasurer.

March, 1838—Union Township, four miles square laid off, embracing the north end of West River Township. Edmund B. Goodrich and Jere Smith appear as Commissioners of the Seminary fund.

Reports from seven Congressional townships show funds amounting to $2,640.81.

May, 1838—County divided into forty-seven road districts.

September, 1838—Wayne Township cut off from Jackson. Nathan Garrett licensed to keep tavern.

May Term, 1839—Court house not done. Paul W. Way directed to relet the job of completing it. It had been let to David Heaston, but he would not fulfill the conditions of the contract.

Benjamin Inman was allowed a license to sell goods at Springboro.

Receipts for county from January to November, 1839, $1,842.69¾.

Michael Aker contracted for finishing the court house for $2,480.

That second court house would seem to be almost as long in building as Herod's Temple in Jerusalem. "Forty and seven years was this temple in building, and wilt thou destroy it in three days?"

J. L. Addington was paid for attending the agricultural society 75 cents.

William Kizer, Collector—Receipts $2,707.24¾. Three per cent fund expended that year.

S. D. Woodworth, $1,894.27. H. D. Huffman, $318.79.

State road from Winchester via Ridgeville, Mount Pleasant and Camden to Bluffton, located.

Also road located from Cambridge to Fort Wayne; field notes recorded. Remonstrance presented against taverns and groceries to sell intoxicating drink, signed as follows, dated June 1, 1840: George W. Goodrich, W. C. Willmore, Moorman Way, George W. Monks, James W. Olds, E. B. Goodrich, G. W. Henderson, David Aker, Robert Way, W. M. Way, Philip Allen, S. B. Cunningham, Elias Kizer, Robert Woody, Paul W. Way, James Butterworth, David E. Heaston, John. Way, Thomas Best, Nathan Wooters, Asahel Stone, W. G. Puckett, Cary S. Goodrich, Mary Reeder, R. Irvin, Nelson S. Ball, Henry Diggs, William Holderman, John Leake.

March, 1840—Heman Searl received license for tavern at Deerfield.

May, 1840—Clock peddlers' license, $100.

August, 1840—J. L. Addington was allowed $2 for attending agricultural society.

March, 1845—Roads located. State road from Huntsville via Unionsport, Macksville, and Fairview into Jay County, nineteen and three-quarter miles in Randolph County.

State road from Deerfield to Granville, Delaware County, via Steubenville and Fairview, twelve and two-third miles in Randolph County.

COUNTY AGENT.

It would seem from the "record" that the business of County Agent, beginning at the first establishment of the county, continued a long time.

Paul W. Way was appointed County Agent in 1818, to sell lots in the county seat, etc., and in June, 1852, thirty-four years after his appointment, he reports business as follows: Moneys received since February, 1847, $497.79, with vouchers for the same. Whether this report closes his business the statement does not say.

1856—Two brick buildings were erected for county purposes.

It would appear that the second court house of 1826 was a "poor job" and became worthless so as to be abandoned. These buildings as above were erected for county offices, jail and Sheriff's residence, coupled with halls for secret societies in rooms above, and the courts were held for years in what is now Ward's Hall, north of the public square.

June, 1859, Franklin Township erected, the last and smallest in the county.

June, 1875—New court house put under contract.

April, 1877—New court house completed.

Spring of 1881, new jail contracted for and commenced, A. G. Campfield, contractor, Hodson, architect.

PROBATE COURT.

At first and up to 1834, the Associate Judges acted as a Probate Court. From 1834 to 1852, there was a distinct Probate Court presided over by a separate Judge.

From 1852 to 1873 the Probate business was done by the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1873, the Court of Common Pleas was abolished and the Probate business was transferred to the Circuit Court.

The first to administer the affairs of Probate for Randolph County were Hons. John Wright and William Edwards, Associate Judges for the county, elected August, 1818.

The first court seems to have been held May 3, 1819. At that time Antony Way (son of "Huldy" Way), aged ten years, nine months, was bound to Thomas Frazier to learn "farming." He was to receive eighteen months in all, schooling, and at his majority $100 in a horse, saddle and bridle, and one good suit of new cloth clothes. Thinking that a veritable "bond of Apprenticeship" "all of the olden time" would be a "curiosity" to the present generation, we subjoin the "bond" by which Thomas Frazier, master, and Antony Way, apprentice, were mutually obligated to care and instruction and service:

This Indenture, made this third day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, Witnesseth: That Antony Way, son of "Huldy" Way, aged ten years nine months and five days, by and with the consent of his guardian, Jonathan Ozburn, hath, of his own free will, placed and bound himself to Thomas Frazier, to learn the art of labor or husbandry, and with him the said Thomas Frazier to dwell, continue, and serve from the day of date hereof until the said Antony Way shall accomplish and arrive at the full age of 21 years; during all which term of years the said Antony Way his said master shall well and faithfully serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands gladly do and obey; hurt to his master he shall not do, nor willfully suffer it to be done by others, but of the same to the utmost of his power shall give notice forthwith to his said master; the goods of his said master he shall not embezzle nor waste, nor them lend without his consent to any; at cards, dice, nor any other unlawful games he shall not play; taverns nor ale houses he shall not frequent, * * * * * * * matrimony he shall not contract, from the service of his said master he shall not absent himself without his master's consent; but in all things as a good and faithful servant shall and will demean and behave himself toward his said master and all his during his said term. And the said master his said servant in the art of husbandry will teach and instruct or cause to be well and sufficiently instructed after the best way and manner he can; and shall and will find and allow to his said servant meat, drinks, lodging, and "apperrill," both linen and woolens and all other necessaries fit and convenient for said servant during the term aforesaid; and also shall, for the space of one year between the date hereof and the time when the said Antony Way shall come to be fifteen years of age, put the said Antony to some good English school to be instructed in reading and writing and arithmetic, and also six months when the said Antony is between the age of 18 and 20, to be instructed as aforesaid; and at the expiration of the said term of servitude for the said Antony the said Thomas Frazier shall pay to the said Antony the sum of $100, to be discharged in a horse, saddle and bridle, and also one good suit of new cloth clothes. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written. his

ANTONY X WAY, [SEAL.]
mark.

Attest, CHARLES CONWAY, *Clerk.* THOMAS FRAZIER, [SEAL.]

Under date of March, 1821, stands an inventory of goods belonging to Isaac Burnett, a deceased Indian trader, who had been located at Fort Wayne, then and for some years longer in Randolph County.

Some of the items appear below.

347¾ yards blue calico, at 35 cents	$121 71
9 yards Russia sheeting, at 75 cents	6 75
21 yards English calico, at 62½ cents	13 25
76 yards domestic cotton, at 30 cents	22 20
72 good coon skins, at 40 cents	28 80
82 bad coon skins, at 20 cents	16 40
4 catt, 1 rat, 2 bear skins (sic)	5 00
1 sorrel horse	15 00
Money on hand	153 00
56 pounds butter, at 12½ cents	7 00
18¾ pounds powder, at 87½ cents	16 43¾
Silk handkerchiefs, shawls, cross-barred handkerchiefs, scarlet clothes, blue cloth, blankets, surcingles, bridles, legging straps, knives, spurs, plumes, snuff boxes, fine combs, flints, screw nippers, playing cards, 26 looking glasses, wampum, belts, files, rasps, shears, bits, striped deer skins, moccasins, saddle bags, ribbons, etc., etc	25 00
20 best fine combs, at 37½ cents	7 50
657 ear bobs	
6 pair large ear wheels	6 00
6 pair small ear wheels	4 50
1000 white wampum	4 00
950 purple wampum	4 00
7 tomahawks	6 12½
2 traps	6 00
42 deer skins	
1 pound tea	2 00
1 breechcloth, etc., etc., etc	

B. B. Kercheval,
John P. Hedges,
Thomas Forsuth, } *Appraisers.*
Samuel Hanna, *Administrator.*

Fort Wayne, March, 1821.

FIRST WILL.

The first will on Record is that of John Ozburn, decedent, of Clinton County, Ohio. Its provisions are in brief, as follows:

1. Pay his debts and expenses.
2. Pay to Daniel Ozburn (his son) and his heirs forever, $1.
3. Pay his daughter, Ann Kersey, and her heirs forever, $1.
4. Pay Sarah Way's heirs, $1.
5. Pay Huldy Way (wife of Nathan Way) and her heirs forever, $1.
6. Give to John Ozburn a three-year old mare and one hundred acres of land (he to support his mother during life, or widowhood).
7. Give to Jonathan Ozburn sixty acres, the rest of the 160 acres (left after the one hundred acres on the north side has been taken by John Ozburn) upon payment of $80.
8. Pay to Mary Ballard and her heirs, $1.
9. Give to Susannah Ozburn and her heirs forever, a cow and $10.
10. To my beloved wife, Sarah Ozburn, all my movable property during her widowhood, then to return to John Ozburn, to be his forever, except her wheel and bed; she to have possession of the one hundred acres willed to John Ozburn, and support therefrom during widowhood.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION CASE.

April 30, 1821: Estate of John Moore. Administrator, David Wright. Sale May 25, 1821:

Feathers, $7.27¾; one stew-kettle, $2.05; one flax wheel, $1.39; one weeding hoe, 96 cents; one Yankee hoe, 75 cents; one kettle and bale, $4.06; one mare and bridle, $42.91; one bake oven and bale, $1.80; six pewter plates, $2.51; one castor hat, $1.76. Total, $84.81.

FIRST GIRL APPRENTICE.

April 8, 1822, Mary Moore, four years ten months, Solomon Wright, guardian, bound to James Massey till eighteen; to have schooling one year, and, at majority, one suit of clothes, one feather bed and furniture, and one cow and calf.

April, 1822, George Burkett obtained letters of administration on the estate of Dr. William Turner, of Fort Wayne, deceased.

April, 1822, Daniel Ozburn came into court with receipts from six legatees of John Ozburn, decedent, and paid $1 to the court for the heirs of Sarah Way.

July, 1822, Samuel Hanna, administrator of Isaac Burnett, of Fort Wayne deceased, returns inventory and bill of sale, containing among other things, as follows:

Sixty-seven deer skins at 13 cents, $8.71; twenty-six coon skins at 27½ cents, $5.33; thirty eight dressed deer skins at 36 cents, $13.68; seventeen muskrat skins at 16 cents, $2.72; reporting the debts to be $5,469.18. The estate was declared bankrupt, and an order issued to sell two sections of land belonging to the said decedent. The land had been granted to him at the treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, in connection with the Pottawatomies. Permission of the President of the United States for the sale had to be obtained, which was granted by James Monroe, and the land was sold.

Also his undivided interest in six sections granted to his children which he had by an Indian woman, Cakama, a Pottawatomie, sister of Toppemba, principal chief of the nation. The land was appraised at 68¾ and 50 cents per acre.

The tract on Tippecanoe River was sold at 70 cents, and that on Flint River, Michigan, for 50 cents per acre. Total, $768.

July 22, 1822, George Burkett, administrator of Dr. William Turner, returned the bill of sale, containing the following items.

"Waggon"	$30 00	1 Saddle	$ 5 00
Cow and calf	10 50	10 Bushels potatoes	5 25
Cow and calf	14 00	1 Box surgical instruments	8 00
4 Cows and calves (to the widow—all)	13 37	Medicine	16 00
2 Cows	16 50	1 Sofa	16 56¼
1 "Yoak" oxen (widow)	15 00	1 "Beaureau"	21 00
1 Horse (widow)	20 00	Shovel and tongs	4 37½
3 Yearlings and a calf (all)	18 00	Knives and forks	6 64¾
1 Grindstone	8 00	Pair decanters	15 00
3 Head cattle	18 37½	10 Wine glasses	1 62½
1 Large tin kettle	5 12½	½ Dozen tumblers	3 60½
1 Roaster	1 50	2 Beds and furniture	18 50
1 "Lantorn"	4 00	Set castors and glasses	5 00
		Umbrella	2 00

August, 1824, first guardian, self chosen, was by Adam Kizer, minor son of Henry Kizer; guardian, Charles Conway.

WILL OF JEREMIAH COX, RECORDED MARCH 29, 1830.

1. Pay his debts and personal charges.
2. To his sons Jeremiah and Elijah 160 acres each, previously deeded to them.
3. To his sons Enoch and Benjamin, 320 acres jointly.
4. To Robert and William, 320 acres jointly.
5. To Samuel and John, 320 acres jointly.
6. To his daughter, Amy Roberts, $25.
7. To her children at age, $200.
8. To his wife Catharine, one-third of all his estate not before mentioned, two-thirds to be divided equally between twelve children.

Money on hand of Jeremiah Cox's estate, United Stated notes, $225; silver, $1,082.31¼.

Sale bill covers nineteen double column pages.

June 7, 1830. Bill of sale of John Canaday's estate amounts to $1,009.22¼.

October 19, 1830. The inventory of the estate of Ishmael Bunch contains the following:

"A right of hogs not 'appraist,' running in the woods, and wild, 'cutent be got,' sold for ten dollars to James Simmons on the day of sale to highest bidder."

Philip Storms seems to have been a resident then, for he bid off a "froe" at 97 cents.

A list of the purchasers at the sale of Ishmael Bunch's property will be interesting as showing the residents at that date, November 4, 1830. [Ishmael Bunch lived not far from Dolph Warren's, in Jackson Township.] Zachariah Key, George Reitenour, John Wolfe, Samuel Helm, Charles Summers, Henry Jackson, Philip Storms, Samuel Williams, William Brockus, Jeremiah Brockus, John Gray, Bennet Evans, James Simmons,

Samuel Simmons, Mary Key, Samuel Emery, George Porter, John Jones, Samuel Hawkins, James Brown, Robert Parsons, William A. Lindsey, Amos Smith, Allen Wall, Isaac Lewallyn, Aquila Loveall—twenty-six persons. The territory from which these persons came is quite extensive, from below Deerfield to above Allensville, and from Jay County.

January 4, 1831. Estate of Joseph Small (Green's Fork), contained, among other things, one "spider," one "frying pan."

The purchasers at his sale were Emsley Wade (one skillet and frying-pan), Jason Overman, Aaron Mills, Jesse Overman, Alfred Long, Abijah Mills, Jonathan Moore, Nelson Conner, Sampson Shoemaker, Joseph Green, Daniel Shoemaker, Jesse Small, Aaron Hill, Henry Davis, Willis Davis, John W. Shoemaker, Daniel James, John Mills, David Harris, John Mann, Robert James, William H. Freeman, Charles Morgan, Ziba Marine.

WILL OF JAMES CAMMACK, 1830.

1. Pay debts and expenses.
2. Son William, land heretofore deeded and one cow.
3. Son John, land heretofore deeded.
4. Son Samuel, land heretofore deeded.
5. Son Amos, land heretofore deeded, and farming utensils.
6. Daughter Elizabeth (Ozburn), $30.
7. Daughter Margaret, $10.
8. Daughter Mary (Hall), $2.
9. Daughter Ann (Williams), $10.
10. His wife Rachel, all except as above, including household furniture, farming utensils and stock, during her life.

Estate of John F. Hawkins (of Jay County), father of Judge Nathan B. Hawkins, Benjamin Hawkins, Esq., Joseph C. Hawkins, etc., died 1831, $280.70¾.

WILL OF WILLIAM HUFFMAN, AUGUST 25, 1832.

1. To five sons and three daughters, the whole real estate; the daughters to pay $25 each, the amount to be divided among the boys, and William to pay $20 to the rest.
2. Rest of the property to pay the debts, etc., the balance to be divided equally among all the heirs.
3. Bay mare to George for two years.

WILL OF ABRAM PEACOCK.

1. 154¾ acres to his wife while she remains a widow or is alive, and then to John.
2. Daughter Margaret, the large Bible.
3. Amos, Elvira, Achsah have had enough already.
4. After the debts are paid, the remainder is to go to the widow, Pheriba, Miriam and Margaret.

The inventory of John Cammack's personal estate, as returned by John James and John W. Thomas, amounts to $704.51¼.

WILL OF MATTHEW MASSEY, DECEMBER 8, 1832.

1. To his wife, the plantation, while a widow or during life, then to the children.
2. To his wife, the gray mare, horse colt, two milk cows, thirteen sheep, all the stock and fatting hogs and geese, and corn and wheat, the household and kitchen furniture.
3. The rest to be sold and divided among the children.

WILL OF JOHN TULLES, OF WAYNE COUNTY, RECORDED IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

This will indicates a "new departure," the "day spring" of a "new era" as will be seen.

1. To his wife Eleanor all his property, she to bring up the children that are under age.
2. After her death and the majority of the youngest child the property to be divided among the children.

WILL OF MORDECAI MENDENHALL.

February 24, 1835.

1. Pay the debts.
2. To his wife, Phebe, two beds, two spinning wheels, reel, cupboard and ware, pot, Dutch oven, skillet, brass kettle, three chairs, chest and flax hackle, smoothing iron, wire sieve and fire shovel, cow, horse and saddle, half the orchard, and a comfortable support while living or his widow.
3. To Hannah, $20.
4. To Susannah, $1.
5. To Robert, $1.
6. To Aaron, $1.
7. To Stephen, $5.
8. To John, $114.
9. To Phebe, loom and $12, and a living with her mother while single.
10. Anything else divided among all the heirs.

WILL OF JAMES F. DRESSER.

November 29, 1874—probated June 18, 1879.

All his property to his sister, Charlotte A. Dresser; R. A. Wilson to be executor.

WILL OF JEREMIAH SMITH.

Recorded January 12, 1875.

1. My body for burial, and my soul to God.
2. Debts, if any, to be paid.
3. The graveyard where my father and mother lie buried on the old farm in Section 5, Township 18, Range 13, 150 feet square, to be kept for my posterity as a burial ground—a poplar tree in it, one foot through, to be preserved—the iron fence around my father's and mother's graves to be finished and kept up.
4. Oliver H. to be educated to graduation, and to have $1,500 like the rest.
5. No account to be taken of other sums given during life.
6. My flute to Jeremiah G., and the oil paintings of myself and wife to Charlotte A.; my private library, etc., to be divided among children amicably. Old books, manuscripts, etc., to be preserved.
7. My goods sold, and debts collected, and distribution made to heirs annually.
8. Real estate (except that in Union City) to be sold at the discretion of my executors and distributed.
9. The Union City property to be held and disposed of by the close of 1895.
10. The executors are to use their best judgment for the good of the estate, managing as they have reason to think I would have done in the same place.
11. William K., and John Dye Smith are to be executors, and after them or either of them, Henry B., Jere G. and Oliver H., in order as named.

I enjoin it upon all my sons and daughters that harmony and concord, unity and affection, be cultivated and preserved among them during all their lives, and that they suffer no "root of bitterness" to spring up and trouble them; and that they live humble disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ throughout their lives, that I may meet them in a happy eternity.

EDWARD STARBUCK'S PROPERTY.

Inventory, November 9, 1874. Taken by widow, $500; personal property, $1,211.49; dues, $47,734.34; additional, March, 1876, $6,141.50.

INVENTORIES.

George W. Monks, $20,378.14, October 21, 1865.
Carey S. Goodrich, $10,991.28, November 2, 1865.
David Riddlebarger, May 2, 1876, $4,488.33.
Philip Powell, September 13, 1876, $10,306.30.
William Chenoweth, November 24, 1876, $19,574.77.
James Rubey, February 3, 1877, $5,971.80.
Ezekiel Robbins, December 23, 1876, $3,579.16.
John Sumwalt, April 12, 1877, $3,329.45.
Edward Thomas, March 12, 1877, $3,039.01.

John C. Retts, March 31, 1877, and August 30, 1877, $7,947.38.
Levi Reece, September 1, 1877, $4,466.30.
A. Barnes, November 14, 1877, $8,589.90.
Dennis Hart, December 14, 1877, $9,153.60.
Robert S. Fisher, May 25, 1880, $58,991.11.
Fountain Murray, March 8, 1878, $5,528.60.
Samuel Emery, Sr., July 25, 1878, $4,285.01.
Mark Diggs, $18,369.34.
Abram J. Chenoweth, January 8, 1879, $7,548.45.
Mordecai S. Ford, March 1, 1879, $3,054.31.
James F. Dresser, August 22, 1879, $17,382.06.
Thomas Meeks, September 17, 1879, $10,605.21.
Israel F. Wirt, October 16, 1880, $15,468.50.
William Hawkins, July 27, 1880, $10,050.96.
Jacob S. Miller, June 10, 1880, $5,031.01.
Daniel B. Miller, 1881, $41,591.59.
Amos Rockhill, July 20, 1881, $5,254.85.
Joel Blanset, 1881, $3,279.79.
Peter S. Miller, $5,031.01.
John Fisher, February 22, 1881, $18,273.15.
John Demory (colored), $2,738.70.

CHAPTER VII.

REMINISCENCES.

THE following reminiscences by old and early settlers concerning their pioneer life in Randolph County and elsewhere, were ritten from their own lips, mostly in their own language. Care has been taken to have all the matter in these narratives fresh and unique, the same thing not being repeated, each pioneer's tale giving some fact or phase not found in any other.

Most of these sketches are from the original settlers, and from those who came when the land was heavily laden with dense, unbroken forests, and the country was still a wild and unpeopled waste.

The "reminiscences" are arranged for the most part, though not entirely, in the order of time.

Some of the "sketches" contain incidents that occurred outside of Randolph County, yet in connection with persons who have been at some period residents thereof. This portion of the work might have been greatly enlarged.

JESSE PARKER, 1814,

son of Thomas W. Parker, first settler, April, 1814, and long of Bethel, Ind., but dying November, 1881, near Lynn, Randolph County.

"The Indians were thick all around us, but they were civil and peaceable and friendly. They would help the settlers raise cabins, bring us turkeys and venison, etc. Three wigwams were in sight of our cabin. We children had great sport with the young Indians, and they were then almost or quite our only playmates.

"A squaw once scared me nearly to death. I had gone to drive a calf home to its pen. The calf was near one of the wigwams; I felt skittish (this was before I had became so familiar with them), but the calf had to be brought and I had to do it, for children had to mind in those days. So how about the calf? This way—I got around it and started it for the pen, and away we went, calf and boy, when, hallo! out popped a squaw full tilt after me! She had jumped behind a tree and stuck out what I took to be a gun, and as I came near she bounced after me. My legs flew, you may guess; I could keep up with the calf with the squaw after me. She chased me home, she was tickled well nigh to death, and I was scared nearly out of my wits. I thought I could feel the ball hit me; but she had no gun, it was only a stick, and she was in fun. But there was no going around nettles then; they flew like sticks in a whirlwind, and she came rushing after me, parting the brush as she came! The Indians would often come slipping around watching for deer, and would carry the dead deer to their wigwams. The squaws would dress the venison and jerk the meat and dress the skins for leather.

"The Indians wore paint and all their war equipments, which made them look frightful enough. But we soon got used to them, as they were very friendly. As the country settled up, they went farther back—Winchester, Macksville, Windsor—and then to Smithfield, Muncie and Anderson. They would pass back and forth on their trails, bringing moccasins, etc., to trade for iron, salt, corn, etc., for their use.

"There were many rattlesnakes, yet but few people ever got bitten by them.

"Father settled April, 1814; John W. Thomas and Clarkson Willcutts, farther north during the summer, and October 22, 1814, Ephraim Bowen drove up to father's door, and he went still farther up Nolan's Fork, and the farthest north of any. North and northwest was an endless wilderness, except a few soldiers at Fort Wayne and Fort Dearborn and Green Bay and Mackinaw.

"At first it seemed lonely, but neighbors came gradually, and the blue smoke of their cabins could be seen curling up among the forest trees, as we followed the "blazes" from hut to hut.

"The settlers who had come in by 1819 were these: Thomas Parker, John W. Thomas, Clarkson Willcutts, Ephraim Bowen, Ephraim Overman, Eli Overman, John Schooly, Seth Burson, Nathan Overman, Joshua Small, George Bowles, Jesse Small, Jonathan Small, David Bowles, James Cammack, John Cammack, John Jay, Isaac Mann, John Mann, William Mann, Stephen Thomas, Elijah Thomas, Stephen Williams, etc., etc.

"We settled near (east of) the old (Wayne's) boundary. Game was plenty—deer, opossum, coons, turkeys, crows, wildcats, catamounts, bears, wolves, etc. The wolves would come near the door at night to pick up the crumbs, though precious little they found to pick, except the bones. Stephen Williams built a wolf-pen. Sometimes a wolf would get caught, and there would be fun. They would put a dog into the pen, and the wolf would whip the dog quick enough. The wolves would howl till one could not sleep for their noise.

"Our bedsteads had but one post, and they needed no more. The rails were bored into the logs of the house, and met in one post at the corner. But we slept first rate. The floor was puncheon, the door was one big puncheon, the loft was boards laid on poles, or often none at all. We would climb into the loft by a ladder, and slept under the roof to the music of the rain on the shingles. The fire-place was cut out six or eight feet long; the back and jambs were dirt beaten in and puncheons outside; the chimney was sticks and clay; the table was a puncheon upon poles laid on forks; the chairs were rough stools, or we had none, or sat on puncheon benches; yet we were happy and full of glee. Our diet was splendid—venison, turkey, roasted coon, fat possum, bear steak, roasted squash, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, corn bread baked on a hoe, or a lid, or a board, johnny-cake, or dodger bread, all good. Health and hunger make the best sauce, and we had them both. Then we had pounded hominy, and lye hominy fit to set before a king.

"About my schooling: It was not much, picked up in the woods. The neighbors joined and put up a cabin for church and school, the first of the kind in the county. The first school was taught by Eli Overman, and I attended it and was there the first day. My first book was a primer, and my next (and my last) was Noah Webster (spelling book).

"The house had a puncheon floor and door, a puncheon to write on, scalped off smooth with the 'pitching ax.' The benches were split poles with legs. Not a plank, nor a shingle, nor a brick, nor a nail, nor a pane of glass was in the whole house. The nails were pegs, the bricks were dirt, the planks were puncheons, the shingles were clapboards, the glass was greased

paper over a crack for light, and the bigger boys got the wood for fuel. They had not far to go; the mighty giants stood huge, grim and frowning, stretching far and wide their monstrous arms as if to reach down and devour us. I tell you, the way the men and women (and the boys and girls, too) made the work hop around was a wonder—a sight to behold. Log-rolling would begin and keep on twenty or twenty-five days, people helping one another all around. Raising cabins, chopping trees, rolling logs, clearing land, splitting rails, making fences, plowing, planting and what not, kept folks busy enough for weeks and weeks the whole year through. People would go miles to help their neighbors; one could hear the ax ring or the maul go crack, crack, or the trees come crashing down, from morning till night, all over the woods. The loom and the wheel were heard in every cabin; the giant oaks, and the kingly sugar maples and the mighty beeches could be seen bowing their proud and stately heads, and coming heavily, helplessly down on every hand. The girls spun and the women wove and made the clothing, and took care of the family. Now, the first thing when a couple get married, is a hired girl, and the next thing a piano.

"We had hard times, indeed, in those grand old days amid the majestic, overshadowing forest. And now, how changed! And what shall sixty-six years more of time, stretching forward into the dim and wondrous future, accomplish for those who shall look on those coming days? We who have borne the brunt of the hardy past—how few we stand, how swift our passage to the opening tomb! The rising race—what do they know? They complain of hard times, forsooth! Then, it was the ax, the maul; the iron sledge-hammer, the flail, the brake, the swingling-board, the hatchet, the "cards," the wheel, the reel, the winding blades, the loom. If we went anywhere, it was on foot, or on horseback, or even on oxback, or on rough, home-made sleds. And now these things are fled, and the faithless ones of the present day will scarcely believe that such things are any more than idle tales made up to beguile the weary hours in the telling; yet they are true, as the few old pioneers know full well.

"The Indians helped father raise his cabin. There was no one else to help. He covered his "camp" with bedclothes and brush the first night. We crept into our cabin under the end logs the first night after it was built because no door hole had been cut. Father and mother went to Friends' meeting at New Garden (probably) the next "First Day" after they moved into the forest, seven miles through the woods. John Peale and Francis Thomas, at New Garden pole-cabin meeting-house, one day, swapped pants, and Peale kept the ones he got, and was buried in them, April 21, 1879. The swap took place about 1813, so that he must have kept those "pants" about sixty-six years.

"The Pucketts were eight brothers. Four settled near Dunkirk. Daniel settled near Newport, Benjamin lived a few years in Randolph, but moved to Morgan County, Ind., in 1826.

"We crossed the Ohio at Cincinnati, on a flat-bottomed boat, that was pulled over by a rope stretched across the river.

"There were just three pole-cabins in Richmond with families living in them, and one with goods for sale. The families were John Smith, Jere Cox and Robert Hill.

"Robert Hill had the store. Mother sold him some "slaies," reeds for weaving, for some muslin and other "traps."

"Francis Thomas lived near the toll-gate below Newport, perhaps. My father and John W. Thomas went up to Nolan's Fork and picked out their "places." Parker moved to his land first; Thomas next, and afterward Clarkson Willcutts.

"Thomas Parker sold out to John James, and bought out Clarkson Willcutts, and Willcutts bought elsewhere.

"The squaw who scared me so and chased me through the brush, was so "tickled" at my terrible "scare" that she could not tell mother what she had done, for laughing. She fell down on the cabin floor, and laughed and laughed, and kept on laughing; and to mother's question, she only pointed her finger at me as she lay there, and burst out laughing again; and I stood there, as mad as a lad of my age could well be, at the squaw, for scaring me so terribly, and then laughing herself well-nigh to death over the fun she had got out of me.

MRS. CELIA ARNOLD (PARKER).

Mrs. Celia Arnold, daughter of Thomas W. Parker, first settler of Randolph (who is now living at Arba, Ind.), and sister of Jesse Parker, being one of the three children who belonged to the family of the first emigrant to the Randolph woods. She says, "I was born in 1811, married Benjamin Arnold in 1830, and have had five children, three of whom are living. My husband died 12th month, 11th day, 1878, aged seventy-two years. He was born 3d month, 11th day, 1807. He came to Randolph County in 1823, being the son of William Arnold.

"As we were coming to Indiana, our wagon upset and scraped my wrist. Two families, John Thomas and Thomas Parker, came all the way in the same wagon, nine in all, and some of the way Thomas Willcuts and his wife and five children. [NOTE.—David Willcutts, later of Newport, Ind., Thomas Willcutts' youngest son came with us]. All these did all the riding they did on the one wagon. We brought beds and cooking utensils, and one chair (for mother). She died in 1823. I used, when a girl in my teens, to go on foot to New Garden, six and a half miles, to meeting. I have done it many a time, and did not consider myself as having done anything worthy of special mention."

SQUIRE BOWEN, 1814.

"The "Quaker Trace" was begun in 1817. James Clark, with twenty-five or thirty men, started with three wagon loads of provisions, as also a surveyor and chain, etc., and they marked "mile trees," and cut the road out enough for wagons to pass. They wound around ponds, however, and big logs and trees, and quagmires, fording the Mississinewa above Allensville, Randolph County, and the Wabash just west of Corydon, Jay County, and so on to Fort Wayne. My brother James and myself first went to Fort Wayne (with a four-horse team) in 1820. James himself had been the trip a year or so before that. We took our feed along for the whole trip, as there was but one house from one mile north of Spartansburg to Fort Wayne, viz., at Thomson's Prairie, eight miles north of Wabash River. At Black Swamp we had to wade half-leg to knee deep, walking to drive (we always had to do that). After that first trip, we always took oxen, generally three yoke for a team. No feed was needed for the oxen, for they could be turned out to pick their living. Our load was commonly about 2,500 pounds of bacon, flour, etc. Bacon would be 10 to 12 cents a pound, and flour $7 to $8 a barrel. The trip would take about two weeks, and we expected to make about $40 a trip. It would take eight days to go, three days in Fort Wayne and four days to return. Once an ox team came through in three days, which was the quickest trip ever made. We would unyoke the oxen, "hopple" them, put a bell upon one of them and turn them out. For ourselves, we would build a fire by a log, cook supper, throw down an old bed on the leaves under a tent stretched before the fire, and lie down and sleep as sound as a nut. We would start early, drive till 9 o'clock and get breakfast, and let the oxen eat again. From two to six teams would go in company. Sometimes the teams would get "stuck," but not often. If so, we would unhitch the "lead" yoke from another team, hitch on in front, and pull the load through. Once only I had to unload. I got fast in the quicksands in crossing the Mississinewa. We got a horse from a settler (Philip Storms), carried the flour to the bank of the river on his back, hitched the oxen to the hind end and pulled the wagon out backward.

"The first religious meeting was held in father's cabin. Stephen Williams exhorted (perhaps in 1815). The first sermon was

preached there also (in 1815), by Rev. Holman, of Louisville, Ky.; text, Isaiah, "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why then is the hurt of the daughter of my people not recovered?" It was a good Gospel sermon, and was food to the hungry souls longing to be fed in the wilderness. We used to go to meeting to Dwiggins' (near Newport), and they would come up to our house. The Methodist meeting house near Dwiggins' was warmed thus: They had a box, nearly filled with dirt, standing in the middle of the floor, and would make a fire with charcoal in the box. That house never had a stove in it, but was warmed in that way as long as it stood, fifteen or twenty years. They would have a rail-pen near the church to hold the coal, and carry it in as it might be needed. Mrs. Bowen says she has carried many a basket of coal to replenish the fire. The first meeting house was at Arba, built by the Friends in 1815, and used for church and schoolhouse both; I went to school there four or five years. Afterward they built a hewed-log church, and had a stove in it.

"We would catch wolves in a wolf-pen. We could pay our taxes with the "scalps." A wolf-pen was made, say six feet long and four feet wide and two feet high, of poles for bottom, sides and top, the size of your arm. The top was made like a "lid," withed down to the pen at one end, and so as to lift up at the other. The "lid" would be "set" with a trap so as to fall and catch the wolf and fasten him into the pen. The bait would be deer meat. To kill the wolf, take a hickory switch and make it limber by "witheing" it, i. e., twisting it limber. Make a noose and slip it through the pen and around the wolf's neck, and lift him against the top of the pen and choke him to death. If the wolf were shot and bled in the pen, no more wolves would come into it. One big wolf father undertook to choke, but the dogs wished so much to get in at him, that we let them in, but the wolf fought them terribly, and whipped the dogs out, till father put an end to the battle by choking him in dead earnest. We moved into the thick, green woods. We would cut out the trees a foot and under, grub the undergrowth, pile and burn the logs, girdle the big trees, and kill them by burning brush piles around them.

"The last time I went to Fort Wayne was in 1829. Several tribes drew their payments there for years after Fort Wayne was laid out as a town. The Indians around here were Shawnees. They would trap in April and May, and then go back to their towns. The squaws would plant and raise the corn, and dress the skins. The men did the hunting and the women did the work. At one time at Fort Wayne, thirteen Indians were killed during one payment in drunken fights."

"Plenty of wild plums and grapes (and some blackberries) were to be found. The plums and grapes grew on the banks of the creeks, and along the edges of the (wet) prairies. There were different sorts, red and purple, small and round, but very sweet and good, better than most tame plums. Some grapes were fall grapes and some winter grapes. The blackberries grew on the "windfalls." There was one near Spartansburg. There were crab-apples, but too sour to use, and papaws, but no one would eat them. The woods were full of weeds of many kinds, and of pea-vines, and horses and cattle lived well on them. Some places had been burned over, and the woods, in those spots, were open like a big orchard.

"I knew Johnny Cornstalk, the Shawnee chief. My mother-in law once made him an overcoat. He was a large, portly, fine looking, genteel Indian, straight as an arrow.

He once came (with his wife) to my father's, on horseback, to tell him that they had found a bee-tree in his woods. They rode up. Cornstalk dismounted, but his wife sat still upon her horse, tall, straight and lady-like, genteel, dressed richly in Indian fashion, with a beautiful side-saddle and bridle, and a fine pony. Mother said, "Won't you light?" Spry as a cat, she sprang off, and they went into the house. She was waiting for an invitation. They were a stately, elegant-looking couple. Cornstalk told father of the bee-tree, and father went and cut the tree down and gathered the honey, and gave Cornstalk half. They were then "camping" near James Jackson's place. I knew Chief Richardville five miles above Fort Wayne, on St. Mary's River. He was a Miami Chief, had a large, brick house and was rich. His daughters dressed Indian fashion, but very grand and stylish. He was a good, honest, genteel, friendly man, and much respected, both by the Indians and white men. We made bricks one season at Fort Wayne, and saw him often.

"In plowing, when father first moved, we used a bar-share plow and a wooden mold-board. I could tell tales by the hour of those old times, but it is not worth the while to print so much of an old man's gossip."

JAMES C. BOWEN, 1814.

Son of the fourth settler, who came on his forty-fifth birthday, October 22, 1814, when James was only a half-grown boy.

"Hunting was splendid, and game plenty in the woods. Deer, turkeys, bears (and wolves) were abundant.

"We used to go to mill to Newport, to George Sugart's mill, but oftener to White Water, to Jere Cox's mill. Sugart had a little "corn-cracker" run by water-power. Thé buhr went around no oftener than the wheel did. Sugart would throw in a bushel of corn, and go out and swingle flax, etc., for an hour or two, and then go in and attend to his grist again. Awful slow! One day a hound came in and began licking up the meal as it came in spurts from the spout. It did not come fast enough for him and he would look up with a pitiful howl, and then lick for more meal! We boys would go fourteen miles to mill on horseback. Sometimes we would go with a wagon and take a load, and then it would take two days. Often the settlers had to go over to the Big Miami for provisions. Sometimes two men would join teams and go with four horses, and bring a big load. Once I went with Clark Willcutts' son (we were boys) on horseback to a mill four miles east of Richmond, to get a grist of corn. We each got a sack of corn, took it to Cox's mill, got it ground, and took the meal home. It was twenty miles and took us two days.

"Pork was $1.50 a hundred net, and sometimes $1, or even less than that. As late as 1835, when I was Justice, I rendered judgment on a debt, and the defendant said he had wheat at Jeremiah Cox's mill, and he could not get 12½ cents a bushel, in money, to pay the debt. At Newport, Jonathan Unthank sued David Bowles for $5, balance on a store debt. Bowles was angry and declared he would never trade with Unthank any more. "To think," he said, "that I have traded there so much, and he must go and sue me for $5!" Benjamin Thomas (Wayne County) said he had as good wheat as ever grew, and he could not get 12½ cents a bushel, in money, to pay his taxes!

"In making "Quaker Trace," in 1817, twenty-five or thirty men started with three wagon-loads of provisions. I went about twenty-five miles (beyond the Mississinewa River) until one wagonload was gone, and then returned with that team."

[Mr. Bowen thinks that Sample's mill, on White River, was the first mill of any importance in the country. He says, also, that Cox's mill had at first a hand bolt, and that flour had to be bolted by hand, which was a slow and tedious process].

[Ephram Bowen came from Ohio in a big Shaker wagon, with a load of "plunder," and then went back after his family. The patent for his quarter-section was signed by James Madison. E. B. was an intelligent, devoted Methodist, and did much to help plant the foundations of religion in this western wilderness. His dwelling was the "preacher's home," and a preaching station for more than thirty years. The first meeting was held at his house, and the first sermon was preached there also. All the Methodists in the region were there, and others, perhaps thirty persons. The descendants of E. B. are numerous and widespread. There were at his death seventy grandchildren and many great-grandchildren. E. B. and his family are a fine specimen of the hardy pioneers who subdued these Western wilds. Courageous, honest, industrious, devout, intelligent, energetic, upright,

enterprising, successful; their labors and achievements have helped the howling wilderness to become the "garden of the Lord," and to cause the "desert to bud and blossom as the rose."]

SILAS JOHNSON, 1817.

"I was fifteen years old when father came here. Paul Beard and John Moorman and Francis Frazier and John Barnes were here when we came. Paul Beard came the same spring. The others had come perhaps the year before. Curtis Cleny came, I think, the same fall. Daniel Shoemaker, James Frazier, David Kenworthy were early settlers. The settlers before us had not been here more than a year, perhaps not so long. John Barnes was very old and he died last spring (1880).

"James Frazier (bell-maker) had a large family, and lived in a "camp." The roof-poles of his camp were put in the forks of a cherry tree. There came a heavy snow May 4, after the leaves were out, and broke down his forks, roof—snow and all right on their heads.

"The Friends first attended meeting at Center Meeting in Wayne County, but soon Lynn meeting was set up (about 1820).

"Francis Frazier lived west of the pike, a mile south of Lynn. Daniel Kenworthy lived east of Jesse Johnson. Curtis Cleny lived a mile south. Daniel Shoemaker lived a half mile east of Lynn. James Frazier lived one mile east of Lynn.

CHOLERA, 1849.

"In the morning about breakfast, a black cloud came up from the east, dark and threatening; there was some thunder and a little rain, suddenly a sharp stroke of lightning seemed to strike the earth between Mr. Palmer's and the four corners, a mile east of Lynn. The sky was filled with smoke, and a fearful sickening smell as of burning sulphur filled the air, which lasted some time. A little while afterward, that same morning, John Lister and two sons (one a lad) passed those corners. They were all taken sick that evening, John died next morning, and his oldest son during the day. The lad lingered a month, but recovered. William Hodgin passed next, and then Henry Benson and three others; they were all taken sick and died the next day or very shortly. On Chamness' place, a mile off, five or six were taken sick, but they did not die.

Isaac Moody and Jonathan Clevinger nursed the sick all the time, but were not sick themselves. Most of the persons east and south of those corners were taken sick. Twenty-seven died, and a few got well. It lasted two or three weeks. There seemed to be an uncommonly sharp smell after dark. [See W. Pickett's, Francis Frazier's and W. D. Stone's accounts].

When Jesse Johnson came in the fall of 1817 (perhaps), Paul Beard had cleared a field and burned the standing trees black by piling the brush of the undergrowth around the roots of the trees and then burning the brush piles.

Settlers at that time were Paul Beard, Sr., Francis Frazier, John Moorman, John Barnes (Wayne County), Travis Adcock, Isaac Hockett (Cherry Grove), Gideon Frazier.

David Kenworthy had entered land (80 acres) some years before, but he came after Jesse Johnson did.

Jesse Johnson had been here and had entered the land, and came and settled soon afterwards.

Curtis Cleny was the next that bought near Francis Frazier, John Moorman and Travis Adcock.

Cleny was in the Indian war of 1811–13, in the blockhouse and scouting in the region.

James Frazier and John Baxter came the next spring. Edward Hunt came when Jesse Johnson did, and settled west of, and near to Lynn, 1817. James Abshire was an early settler, northwest of Lynn. He was a famous hunter. His son Isaac Abshire is still residing in thatregion."

IRA SWAIN, 1815.

"My father, Elihu Swain, was born in 1759, on Nantucket Island, moved from there to Guilford County, N. C., in 1776; to Jefferson County, East Tennessee, in 1785; to Wayne County, Ind. (near Randolph County line) in 1815, and died in 1848, aged nearly ninety. He married Sarah Mills in North Carolina in 1782. They had ten children, six boys and four girls—John, Nathaniel, Hannah, Samuel, Joseph, Lydia, Elihu, Rachel, Job and Ira. The family lived in a tent made of a wagon sheet for three weeks or more, lying in beds on the ground. They built a pole cabin, which for some time had a Yankee blanket for a door.

"For two or three years the children used to play with the Indians, who were plenty. A dozen Indians lived near, with their families, in "camps," made of poles set up in a circle, with ash bark peeled off the tree for a roof, the fire being built in the middle and a hole at the top in the peak to let off the smoke.

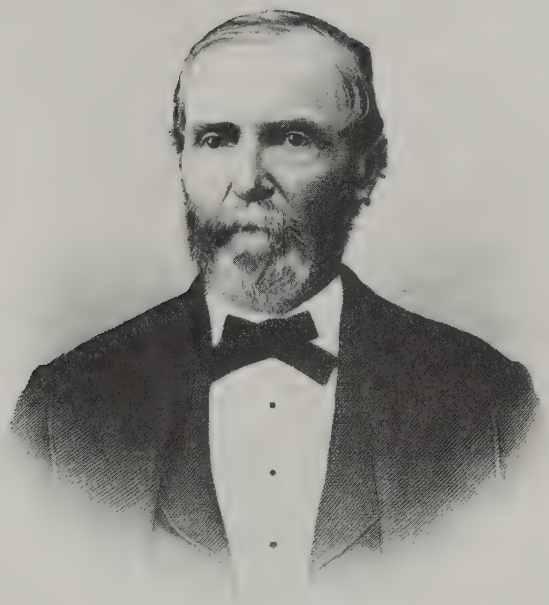
"In two or three years the Indians left their wigwams and came back no more, but their little pole tents stood tenantless and desolate for years.

"One little Indian by the name of "Jim," who lived not 200 yards away, and with whom I played many a day when we were boys there together, was adopted by Judge Reeves, and grew up civilized. I met him years afterward at La Porte, Ind. He knew me, though I did not know him. He had traveled a great deal, but he came back, and lived on Judge Reeves' old place a few years ago, remaining there until he died. When our family were coming from Tennessee, I saw a sight of cruelty which will stick by me to my dying day, and the memory of which has done much to fasten in my mind an eternal hatred of human slavery. As we came through Richmond, Ky., a man was being flogged near the road where we passed. I was but a child, but I remember it well. The man's hands were drawn down over his knees, and a stick was thrust through between his arms and his legs, thus fastening him forward. His body was naked, and they were whipping him terribly. He was screaming with all his might, and his back and hips were all cut into a jelly. It was a fearful sight.

"Father entered Congress land. The twelve-mile purchase was in market, but the land west of it was not, being surveyed in 1821–22. Father had to go or send to mill to Connersville (thirty miles). They would buy corn near the mill and get it ground and bring the meal home.

"The first school was near David Moore's (in 1816 or 1817), with, perhaps, twenty scholars. The house was a pole cabin, 14x18 feet. One end of it was cut out (much of it) for a fireplace. We used to pile up logs in the fire-place (i. e., the larger scholars did) for a rousing big fire. The fire-place was built up to the mantel, with puncheons filled in with clay inside, and the chimney was made above with sticks and clay around. The floor was puncheons, and the benches were split poles with legs. The older pupils used to get wood at noon to last till the next day noon. That was not much trouble, though the chief care was not to fell the trees on the schoolhouse, and it took "lots" of wood to keep the house warm.

"For several winters we had no shoes. Then father dug out a large log and made a big trough and tanned some hides, and made some leather, and so we got some shoes. One man who had a trough and some hides tanning, intending to move and wishing to take his hides along (I suppose they were not tanned enough, and he thought there was no bark on the prairie where he was going), made a big truck wagon with wooden wheels, sawed from a large oak tree. He loaded his tan trough, bark, hides and all, upon his huge truck-wagon, and away he started for Illinois. After traveling two or three days, he bethought himself that he had left some tobacco in a crack of his cabin, and, leaving his folks and team (of oxen) in the woods, he "footed" it back after the tobacco, found it, got it, and tramped back again, spending two or three days in the operation. What the folks did meanwhile I do not know; I suppose they just waited there in the woods, cooking and eating, and taking it easy.



Yours Truly
A. Stone

Yours Truly
L. R. Stone

"The people in those days made 'hand-mills' with stones 'a foot over' to grind corn with. To turn them was hard work. My wife's father once took a peck of corn to grind on one of them; a boy came with a tin cup to toll the grist. The man ground and ground, till he got so tired that he called out to the boy, "Come here, sonny, with your tin, and get some more toll, or I shall never get done." People went on horseback, or rather walked and led the horse, with a sack of corn or meal on his back, thirty miles to mill. A man or a boy would go with a horse and three bushels of corn in a four-bushel sack all that distance. Johnny Banks made a great improvement; he loaded one horse and attached a rein, leading one and riding another, thus not exactly killing two birds with one stone, but what was still better, getting two grists of corn to mill with one boy. Great labor-saving invention, to make one boy to accomplish the work of two, and more than that, for the led horse, having no boy to "tote," could take a full load of corn. We were often two weeks without bread. However, mother could make plenty of lye hominy, and we had potatoes, and sweet potatoes, and sweet pumpkins and squashes, and plenty of bacon and chickens and eggs, venison, wild turkey, etc., so that people need not starve even on such fare."

ANNA RETZ.

"Mr. Blount lived at first on the Zimmerman place [southern part of West River]. Mr. Barnes lived south of it.

Griffith Davis lived south of Mount Pleasant Church. William Smith settled a mile north. He came in 1817. I remember the "falling timber." I saw a tree fall between the house and the corn-crib, and remember playing under the tree top, as it lay there, with Cahoon's children, an Irish family, who lived near by. I recollect father's trying to get some colts that were in the woods among the fallen timber. We could see them and hear them "whinny," but he could not get them. They worked round home in three or four days. The cattle also took several days to come home. We could hear them bawl, but they could not be got at. One heifer did not come, but we got her a year afterward. A man saw the mark on her and came and told us, and father went and got her. My sister was keeping house for Isaac Branson, with his children; father clambered over the trees after the storm and got there; half of the house roof was blown off, and the stable roof also, and the logs were blown down round the horse, so that he could not move, yet he was not hurt; their cow was killed, and that was the only animal we knew to have been hurt. Trees were blown crosswise in every direction; east of our house it blew down but little; the storm seemed to rise for a space, but it came down again near Albert Macy's and took his house roof off; by-and-by it rose, and did not come down any more. The crops were injured, but not so badly as one might think; there was no hail; the worst of the storm was north of us. The house we lived in at the time of the storm is standing yet, and in good repair."

W. M. BOTKIN (1816).

"My father was a tanner; his tan troughs are here yet, though out of use for many years. A large cherry tree is growing in the end of one of them, as it lies buried in the ground. General muster used to be held on father's farm. A colored man named Jack ran away from Kentucky in early times and came to my father's, stopping awhile to work. One night a spelling-school was held in father's cabin. While they were spelling, a knock was heard at the door; father went to the door and asked who was there. Jack heard the reply, and knew his master's voice. Peter Botkin opened the window and let Jack jump out and escape. The master offered father $50 to help him get the slave, but we helped him off instead.

Plows were made almost wholly of wood; the bar and share were iron, but the moldboard, etc., were of wood; sometimes a piece of a saw or the like would be put over the moldboard to make the plow scour.

To make a cradle to rock the baby in, we took a hollow buckeye and split the log, and put rockers on the bottom.

I have cut many a cord of wood at 20 cents a cord and board, and have split rails at 9⅓ cents a hundred. I have worked many a day for 25 cents, and 37½ cents in harvest, from sunrise till sundown at that. Wheat was 37½ cents a bushel, and pork $1.25 a hundred net. I used to slide on the ice barefooted; the skin on the bottom of my feet was hard, almost like a stick.

Methodist meetings were held in father's cabin, and quarterly meeting at Jesse Cox's. Father's cabin burned down, and then meetings were held elsewhere; William Hunt and Nathan Gibson were preachers; father was very poor when we came to Randolph.

There is now on my place a tan trough, made by my father more than sixty years ago, hollowed from the body of a large tree, the top of the tree, some thirty feet long, being still in connection with the trough. There are also rails, made of white oak, of blue ash and of walnut, still sound and in use on the farm, made by father before 1820, and put up into fences by him on his original farm in that early day. It is only two or three years since I changed the location of some of the rails which had lain all that long time unmolested in a fence, and the "crossing" of the rails were firm and solid."

[Mr. Botkin, poor though he was when a boy, as his story shows, is poor no longer. He owns several hundred acres of excellent land; has a splendid brick mansion in a beautiful situation; is a thrifty and prosperous farmer, and a prominent and influential citizen, foremost in every good work. It is really a wonder how many of the rich men of the day are sons of men who were very poor, and some of them widows' sons and even orphans.

Thomas Ward's father was not able to enter forty acres of land.

Nathan Cadwallader's father died when Nathan was a lad; their old horse died and they were too poor to buy another.

John Fisher was an orphan boy who rode a pony alone from Carolina to Indiana.

Simeon Branham was an orphan boy who went for himself alone in the world at sixteen years old. And so on *ad infinitum*.

JOHN FISHER, 1817.

"Father was forty-five and mother was forty-two years of age when they died and left me a lone orphan in the world. I knew of no settlers in Randolph when I came but those on Nolan's Fork. What I understood to be the first wagon that went to White River was that of William Wright, from Clinton County, Ohio, in the fall of 1817."

[Mr. Fisher is mistaken. Settlers had come upon Nolan's Fork, Greensfork, Martindale Creek and West River in 1815, and on White River in the summer of 1816. Mr. Wright's wagon may have been the first that passed through that neighborhood two miles north of Newport (Fountain City). The company from Carolina in the spring of 1817, bound for White River, most likely went along a route farther west, past Economy, Joseph Gass', etc.]

"I owned a little mare and a saddle and bridle, and nothing else. I was an orphan boy and had no more than that pony and its accouterments. I had heard of the free and glorious Northwest, the grand and fertile plains beyond the mountains and the river, where no slave might tread; and set my heart to find that wondrous country, and I found it and thanked God for the consolation. I crossed the Blue Ridge at 'Ward's Gap,' thence to Grayson C. H., Wythe C. H., Abingdon, Va., head of Holston River, Tennessee, a large spring, from which flows a wonderful stream as big as the White Water at Richmond. I traveled down Holston to French Broad, turning north into Kentucky, crossing Clinch Mountain, and Cumberland Mountains to Cumberland River, and so on to Kentucky River, Cincinnati,

Richmond. The latter place had perhaps thirty houses, one small store kept by Robert Morrison, one log tavern, etc.

Newport was founded in 1822. It was a solid wilderness for years after I came. I have voted at every Presidential election, beginning with Madison's second term, 1816. I voted for Madison, Monroe and Adams, against Jackson, Van Buren; for Harrison and Taylor, against Polk, Pierce, Buchanan; for Lincoln, Grant and Hayes. I hope to give yet one more vote, and to help elect one more Republican President, and then I must leave national politics for younger hands [Friend Fisher had his wish. He went to the polls and helped elect another Republican President; and now he is gone to the land "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest." He lacked thirty hours of living long enough to hear the candidate of his choice declared President by the presiding officer of the Senate in the joint convention of the whole Congress assembled to witness the counting of the electoral votes and the proclamation of the grand result. The second Wednesday of February was on the 9th, and he died on the morning of the 8th, at 6 o'clock. Father Fisher's era of life was truly an eventful one].

Mr. Fisher says: "I had no wagon for seven or eight years; my hauling was all done on a sled, winter and summer. In 1826, a neighbor and I bought a wagon 'to the halves' and we used it in company. In 1829, I bought his half and owned it alone. That was an event in my life, to be the sole owner of a two-horse wagon. Wagons were like 'angels' visits, few and far between.

"Of course there were some wagons in the country, but great numbers had none, and I belonged to that numerous class until the eventful hour when the bargain was struck, the trade was complete, and the wagon was mine, all mine."

JANE FISHER, 1817.

"Father, Edward Starbuck, Sr., came to Wayne County, in 1817. The family who came were father and mother and nine children. One daughter had been married in Carolina, and did not come till afterward. Father had, in all, eighteen children; ten by his first wife and eight by the second, nine boys and nine girls, the first set five and five, and the second set four and four. The first that died was Phebe (Leverton), sixty years old, and that was when the youngest was twenty-three years old. The father and eighteen children were alive till the youngest was twenty-three years old. The whole eighteen were married. The next that died was James, sixty-five; Edward, sixty-one; Betsey, eighty. Thirteen are still living. (1880).

"I have a large platter (pewter) which was my father's in Carolina, which he got from his mother. Its age is probably not less, perhaps more, than 120 years. The platter is fifteen inches across, is heavy and thick, and has never been remolded."

Mrs. F. has an iron candlestick, more than fifty years old, and as good as new, made by her uncle, Zachariah Coffin, a famous blacksmith of those early days. It is "the old candlestick"—the family candlestick—that used to hang, by a hook at the top, from a chair-back, to study by, when people were thankful for "tallow dips;" and the splendors of gaslight and kerosene were a thing unknown and unimagined.

She can show several wooden trays forty years old, in good condition, though dusty for lack of use. She can show also the greatest curiosity and oddity of all, in the identical "first coat and pants," made for and worn by her oldest son Daniel, now in his fifty-ninth year. The ancient relic must be about fifty-five years old. They are truly quaint and odd; the coat is not "shad-belly," but more like "swallow-tail;" the pants are "single fall," as was the fashion sixty years ago; the buttons are good, bright, brass buttons, good for fifty years more; the cloth is striped, home-made, strong and smooth, and just a trifle coarse.

Mrs. F. says: "When we 'kept house,' at first, we had a table, four cups and saucers, half a dozen plates, four knives and forks, one iron pot, one skillet, one rolling pin, four chairs, one light feather bed, two sheets, one flax-and-cotton, and one tow, one quilt, one coverlet. I have the coverlet yet. Mother wove it herself, in old Guilford County, N. C., and she gave it to me. I have had it more than sixty years, and how much older it is I cannot tell. I borrowed a straw tick of Aunt Rebecca for three or four weeks, till I could make some for myself out of tow, which I did, all but the weaving—I hired that done. For a bedstead, I borrowed an auger and made two benches out of puncheons, and lugged in nine clapboards and put across on the benches, and on this new, grand bedstead I made up our bed; and, let me tell you, I was 'set up' greatly, and felt as proud of my bed, all nice and neat, as of anything I ever had. My brother Edward and myself went back to North Carolina ten or twelve years ago. I was surprised, and pleased, also, to find how well I remembered the country; I could go anywhere, and knew every hill and stream, every road and farm, although I had been absent fifty years. I found in that ancient region four aunts and one sister, whom I had not seen since my father moved away. They were, of course, greatly rejoiced that we should be spared to meet, face to face, this side of glory land."

[NOTE.—Mrs. Jane Fisher, relict of John Fisher, deceased, departed this life at the dwelling of her son-in-law, Capt. J. R. Jackson, Union City, Ind., Thursday, February 4, 1882, aged about seventy-eight years. She had become much enfeebled, having, some months before her death, suffered a paralytic stroke, from the effects of which she never recovered.]

TEMPLE AND PRISCILLA SMITH, 1817.

"Joseph Hockett came to Randolph County, Washington Township, in 1816. The Quaker meeting was set up at Cherry Grove in 1816 or 1817; they built a double log cabin for a meeting-house.

"Bloomingsport was laid out not far from 1828, by Nathan Hockett. Alfred Blizzard built the first house; Beeson kept the first store.

"Dr. Paul Beard, Sr., was the first physician in the region; there was none in Bloominsgport for a long time. Dr. Gideon Frazier resided there in somewhat early years.

"Other physicians were Drs. Gore, Strattan, Kemper, etc. Messrs. Beeson, Comfort, Bullard, Budd, Wyatt, Wright, Coggshall, Hockett, etc., have been merchants.

"There has been a potter's shop, a wheelwright's shop, a sawmill, a grist-mill, etc.

"There are two churches, Methodist and United Brethren. At Ridgeville, fifty-four years ago, Meshach Lewallyn's daughter Polly married David Hammer. At the wedding supper, the bride's brothers were present, and one of them, dressed in buckskin hunting-shirt and leather belt, and with a butcher knife at his waist, undertook to carve the turkey, and did it with his hunting-knife.

"At another wedding, the people had gathered, but the supper was not yet done; and as the women were trying to bake pones or slap-jacks or something, the crowd of half-drunken fellows would snatch and eat as fast as the women would bake, till at last, one chap, not quite so drunk as the rest, took a club, and stood and watched, and guarded the women till they got enough baked for supper. This was at the house where the boys were chopping as related below. The family was immense, a dozen children or so; the cabin was small. They had a loom in the house but took it down and out, to make room for the 'weddingers.'"

Mrs. Smith says: "When I was twelve years old, my sister and myself went to help one of the neighbors pick wool. They baked a great "pone," and turned it out on the floor. The ducks came in, waddling and quacking, and fell to pecking away at the "pone" till they had broken it badly. The woman had her milk set under the bed, and in scaring the ducks away from the "pone," they scattered and ran under the bed, and went floundering and plunging and paddling "slapdab" through the milk. As the ducks went out, the sheep came in, 'baa-baaing' all over the room. We went home without eating, and said to

mother, 'If those folks wish us to pick wool, they must bring the wool here; we can't stand such living;' and our picking wool there among the sheep and ducks was at an end.

"The boys would come in and stamp the mud off their feet upon the floor until the dirt was so thick that they had to scrape it from the floor with a hoe to let the door shut. One of our neighbors told us to be sure to call on a family of "new-comers," who, he said, were "upper crust," neat, stylish people, and that we must fix up our best. So one day sister and I fixed up in our "nicest," and went over there, a little afraid that we were not slick enough. When we got there, lo, and behold, a sight indeed! Four boys, brothers, from eight years and upward, were at the wood-pile chopping wood, with their shirts on and—nothing else! We were taken aback, and thought we must have got to the wrong place. But no, this was the very house. We went in; they set us some stools, black and greasy from having had meat chopped on them. Hardly knowing what to do, we spread some handkerchiefs on the stools and sat down. It was winter, and the creeks were frozen. The boys went out to the ice to slide barefooted, and when they came back their feet were as red as lobsters. "Are not your feet cold?" "No, they burn," was the reply. And such times the folks had, and such things were done by young and old in days of 'auld lang syne.'"

PAUL BEARD, JR., 1817.

"Settlers, about the same time with my father, were James Frazier, east of Lynn; Francis Frazier; John Pegg, three miles southwest of Beard's; Obadiah Harris, Cherry Grove; Stephen Hockett, Cherry Grove; Edward Thornburg, Cherry Grove; Travis Adcock, Curtis Cleny, Jesse Johnson shortly after, and perhaps others."

[Paul Beard, Jr., and his wife are both living at this time, 1880.]

MRS. PAUL BEARD, DAUGHTER OF BENJAMIN COX, 1817.

"Mother was greatly afraid of the Indians; father was not afraid of them at all. They would come at night; father would get up and make a fire, and let them sit and smoke and stay all night if they wished. Sometimes they would come late in the night and wish to warm, and when they were warm they would go away. Father had to go to Richmond for grain and for milling; this was too much trouble, and they used to pound corn for bread.

"Father made a sweep with a maul at the end, and a pin through the maul; two men would take hold of the pin, one on each side, and thus work the maul to pound the corn into meal in a trough or mortar below. We took the finest for bread, and the coarse for mush. We raised a kind of squash that was excellent for baking; many a meal has been made on baked squash and milk and butter.

Benjamin Cox was a great hunter, and killed abundance of deer. He has shot as many as five and six deer in a day. A prairie was near and also a spring; he would sprinkle salt around the spring, and the deer would come to lick the salt. He made a scaffold, ten or twelve feet high, in the forks of two elm trees, and from that he watched the deer, and shot them as they came. He has killed scores of deer from that scaffold. Mrs. Beard thinks her father was the first settler on White River, east of Winchester.

"John Cox, father of Benjamin Cox, came in the spring of 1818; Joshua and John Cox, sons of John Cox, came in the fall of 1818.

"Thomas Ward and Joseph Moffatt came shortly afterward; Jonathan Hiatt, Zachariah Hiatt and Jehu Robison came not long after.

"White River meeting-house was built of logs in 1820 or 1821. It was warmed by a box filled with dirt, with coals or bark on the top for a fire."

"Mrs. Paul Beard, Jr., is the daughter of Benjamin Cox. She was born in 1813; she married Paul Beard, Jr., in 1833. They have had nine children, eight are living and seven married."

ELIHU CAMMACK, 1817.

"The floor of the barn on my father's farm near Arba was made of lumber sawed by hand with a whip-saw, done in this way: The log was put on a high frame, and one man stood above on the log and the other below, and they sawed somewhat as with a cross-cut saw. The work was slow and very tedious, but there was no other way then and there. That barn was covered with shingles, and was reckoned the best barn in all that region.

"The meeting-house was warmed by a dirt box. They would have a great log heap fire out of doors, and take the box out to the fire and shovel in coals enough, and then take it back into the house, and set it in the middle of the room, and people would get round it and warm themselves as well as they could.

"The cabin in which I was born sixty-three years ago is still standing and in good repair. The roof has been renewed, but the logs are sound, and a family occupies it now. The cabin was "scutched down," i. e., scored and hewed down after the building was put up.

"I have hauled to Cincinnati many winters; the price for hauling was 50 cents per hundred; the trip took a week. A man would make from $6 to $9 a trip. Teamsters on the "pikes" would have big Conestoga wagons, and four to six horses, and take tremendous loads—equal to a small ship. Dealers would pack meat in "bulk," and teamsters would haul it "loose," and sometimes, when they would get "stalled," they would throw the load of meat out on the ground, like a pile of wood, and come back afterwards and pick it up again. The first wagon I ever owned myself, about 1841, I bought the iron for in Cincinnati, and got the money to pay for it with by selling (hauling) bacon, smoked, 'hog-round,' good, sweet and nice, to Cincinnati from near Arba, at $2.12 per hundred. The iron was $3.50 per hundred. I have hauled wheat to Eaton, selling at 37½ cents a bushel. I have fattened hogs and sold the pork, net, at Spartanburg for $1.25 under two hundred, and $1.37, two hundred full. This was done about 1842–43. Henry Peacock, of Jericho, now dead, has told me that since he settled in Jericho, he has paid $18 a barrel for salt, and paid for it in pork at $2 a hundred.

"I must give you a story told me on himself by Judge W. A. Peele, at Indianapolis, when he was Secretary of State. When he was a boy just old enough to turn the grindstone, his father and himself went to my grandfather's to grind an ax. They went into the house; grandmother had lately made a rag carpet, perhaps the first in the county. His father walked in, and stepped on the carpet. William thought the carpet was some nice cloth spread upon the floor, and that his father had done very wrong, so he tried to better the matter by undertaking to jump across it. He failed, and stumbled upon it, and got dirt on the carpet, and was scolded and laughed at besides for all the pains he took to keep off the wonderful and mysterious thing."

WILLIAM DIGGS, JR., LATE OF WHITE RIVER, 1816.

"I was born in Anson County, N. C., December 17, 1793. In the year of 1816, I came to Indiana to seek a home for myself. Paul, Henry H., William and Robert Way and I came across the country from North Carolina in a road wagon, crossed the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky.; came to Blue River, but not being pleased with the country, we came to Wayne County, made our temporary abode at Charlotte Way's (afterward my mother-in-law), and looked around for suitable places. We finally selected our lands and built our camps about two miles west of Winchester. I remained there till the latter part of August, when the Indians became so numerous that our friends advised us to abandon our claims and seek safety in the settlements.

"I was married to Charlotte Way October 6, 1816, and returned to my claim in February, 1817. At that time there was only one white settler nearer than twelve miles.

"We moved into a camp and lived in it till I could cut the logs and build a small log house, which seemed a palace to us then. We saw no white man's face for eight weeks after settling there. But Indians were plenty, yet peaceable.

"The first year, I cleared four acres of ground, and planted it in corn, but it did not ripen, and we had to go to Richmond, where settlers had been living for twelve or fifteen years, for all our breadstuffs. Wheat was then 75 cents a bushel, and corn $1.

"When we were getting out of bread, I would start on horseback for the White Water, buy a sack of corn, get it ground, and take it home. In this way we lived till more settlers came. Not long after, small hand-mills were introduced into the county, and as soon as the corn became too hard for roasting, we would take a small jack-plane, shave the corn off the cob and dry it. We would take this corn to a hand-mill and grind it into meal. The nearest mill to my house was three miles.

"Often I have worked hard all day, and then taken a sack of corn on my back to the mill, and gone home with it to furnish bread for my family next day.

"In this manner we lived till the country settled up so as to afford better accommodations. We brought up nine children; all but one are living yet, and they were all born in Randolph County, and on White River. The eldest, Fannie, now Mrs. Matthew Hill, lives at Jericho, Randolph Co., Ind.; Anna, now Mrs. Jesse Reynard, lives east of Buena Vista, Randolph Co., Ind.; Eunice, now Mrs. Thomas Moorman, of Winchester, Ind.; Pleasant W., married Anna Peacock, and now resides at Earlham, Madison Co., Iowa; Agnes, not living; Henry H., married Sarah Wright (now deceased), and afterward Lois Ann Carpenter. Their home is at Nora, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. Anthony Diggs, married Elvira C. Thomas, daughter of George and Asenath Thomas, and they reside at Earlham, Madison Co., Iowa; Ruth, married Matthew W. Diggs, and they live at Farmland, Randolph Co., Ind. After our children left us, we sold the farm which had been our home so many years, and moved to Poplar Run, to be near some of our children. We remained there some years when my wife's health became poor, and the children had all left that neighborhood. We sold that farm also and moved to Winchester. In about sixteen months my beloved companion died. Since then I have made my home with my children, and am now residing at Earlham, Iowa. My age is now eighty-nine years."

Paul W. Way, Henry H. Way, William Way, and Robert Way and myself, came in the summer of 1816; Henry H. Way and myself were both single, and we married during the winter of 1816–17, he taking for his wife Rachel Manlove, of Wayne County, Ind.; Robert Way stayed, as did all the group but Paul Way, who returned to Carolina and brought back a large company in the spring of 1817. During the spring or summer of 1817, William Way went to the South and brought his father and mother to White River.

Paul Way and his company got to White River in the spring of 1817, crossing the Ohio River on the ice with their wagons.

[NOTE.—That winter was very cold].

"Henry, William and Robert Way built cabins for themselves and the rest. Persons from Williamsburg, fifteen miles away, came and helped raise the cabins.

Fanny (Diggs) Hill is the first white child born in White River, her birthday being September 11, 1817; she is living still. My wife died January 31, 1877. I went to Jo Daviess County, Ill., in May, 1877, to visit my children, stayed there three months, went on to Iowa, and am in Iowa still.

My health is good, I can walk around town and to church, etc. I am an Orthodox "Body Friend," never having gone with any "separations."

I have voted at every Presidential election since I was old enough to vote, casting my first Presidential ballot for James Monroe in 1816, and having voted for President in all seventeen times. I was a Whig in the days of that party, and have since been and still am a Republican."

FANNY (DIGGS) HILL, 1817.

"I went to school first at Williamsburg, in Wayne County, Ind., when eight or nine years old. I attended school also under Henry D. Huffman in a log schoolhouse three miles west of Winchester. For a wonder, that house had window sash and glass!

When my mother was getting me to sleep one day, she heard a noise outside the cabin door. Hurrying to the door, she looked out, and lo! there stood a bear!

She scared it away, and it went to the milk-house, and tore the cloth off the milk-strainer, etc., but shortly went away.

Father for years had but one horse; mother has many a time gone out and cut an armful of wild grass to feed the horse.

My mother's father, Henry Way, of Wayne County, Ind., was killed by lightning.

Mother used to tell me that we were the first family on White River, and that our cabin was fifteen miles away from any other dwelling, and that for six weeks she saw no white person's face but that of her own husband. She used to tell me that the Indians told her when they were at her cabin how easily they could have killed her and sister while the girls were milking, as the Indians lay hid in the brush."

FRANCIS FRAZIER, LYNN.

"I used to kill many deer. Really, I was too fond of it. My friends tried to get me to quit. George Sugart, with a committee of Friends, undertook to visit me to give me advice. I managed to shun them three times, but the fourth time they caught me at home, and I could not dodge them. They talked kindly and urged me to lay aside my gun. I tried to do so for awhile, but 'what is bred in the bone, will break out in the flesh.'

"One day a boy told me that some swine needed attention out in the woods. I went, taking my gun. Tying two pigs together with my suspenders, I slung them across my shoulder, and started for the house. Along flew the hound, chasing some deer; pell mell they went and I after them. I tossed the pigs between some logs and laid off my shot pouch; had my coat on my shoulder and lost it. I shot one deer, and chased the other a mile and a half, but could not get it. I came back and found the dead deer, a splendid buck, three snagged, three years old. I hung it up, hide on, entrails out, and went to hunt for my pigs. They were gone, so were my "gallowses," and I have never seen them to this day, though that was fifty years ago, or more than that.

BEAR STORY.

"One damp, drizzly day I was out hunting, and heard a hog squealing terribly. I ran toward the noise, perhaps half a mile; came to a thickety pond and started into it. I saw nothing, but still heard the squealing, and also the bones 'craunching,' and knew a bear was killing the hog. As I pushed through the thicket, the thought struck me, "What if I shoot and she takes after me? There is nothing for me to climb, and I shall be a 'goner.'"

"I turned and went home, and got my two brothers on horseback to come. The dog ran in, the bear bit him, and he bounded out yelling for dear life. The bear bounced out too, and we after him, jumping logs, and tearing through the bush screeching like a thousand Indians. The dogs treed the bear, I shot him, and down he came tearing through the branches, and James rode up just as the bear fell. We skinned it and took the meat home, but it was too fat to eat. Once William Kiff came to our house, and wanted some venison; so we went out to hunt. The day was cloudy and misty, and I was not in humor to stay long. I said to myself, "I will go home; Kiff may hunt venison for himself." All at once a red deer stood near me; I shot and down he came. It was a grand, four snagged buck, right "in the velvet;" horns

drop off in winter. In the spring they begin to grow, and the horns will come with "points" or snags on, one (on each horn) for every year of the deer's age. I have seen a deer with thirteen snags, seven on one horn and six on the other. I dressed the deer and carried it in, and "jerked" the meat, i. e., cooked it in strips over a slow fire. Kiff filled his pockets with the venison and went home satisfied.

"We used to wear shoes and leggings to keep the snakes from biting us. I have killed nine rattlesnakes in one day. The woods had plenty of plums and grapes.

"One morning I started toward White River Prairie. Seeing something run into a hollow log. I stuck my rifle into the log and let fly, but the recoil of the rifle came near knocking me down. As I went home, I came to a "maple flat," and saw a great gray wolf coming. I whistled and she stopped, and I shot at her. I went to the house and got father and Samuel to go back with me. The old sinner had tried to run, but she had made five or six beds as she went, and vomited mutton at each place. After awhile we found her nearly dead. We used wolf-skins, instead of saddles, like blankets on a horse.

"On 'Fifth Day,' as we were going to meeting, I said to James, "Let us kill a deer as we go home." "All right," said he. James' wife spoke up, "If any deer is killed, James will have it to do." We went after the deer, and the women went home. We went to a pond and saw deer tracks. There was a sloping tree with the roots turned up, and James sat there watching for deer. The bushes crackled, and out sprang two bucks. One threw his head up, and I shot it between the eyes and the nose, and down he dropped. "Hallo," cried James, "is the deer down?" "Yes." We tied the feet and carried it home on a pole. "Well," said James' wife, "who killed the deer?" "Francis," said James. She hated it that I had shot the deer instead of her precious husband.

BELL-MAKING.

"My father was a bell-maker, and so was I. Bells were in great demand then. Cattle and horses and sheep ran in the woods, and there had to be a bell in the flock to keep them together. I tended a little farm, and would plow till the flies would vex my beast, and then go and work in the shop, making bells. In that way I would make $17 to $22 worth in a single week. They sold from 25 cents to $3.50 a piece. Those heavy ox bells were large; they could be heard easily four miles. I have heard one of them seven miles. [I questioned the accuracy of his memory, but the old gentleman rallied gallantly to the defense of his bells, declaring that his statement was simply the sober, actual fact.—AUTHOR.]

"I would take my saddle-bags and stuff them with 'nests' of bells, i. e., little bells in bigger ones, perhaps two dozen bells, and set out for Winchester. The bells were ready sale, cash down. I would trade for shoes, hats, anything needed, and tie them on my horse, and go home loaded some times to the very tail of the horse. People would joke me, "Hallo, there, got a horseback grocery?" "Yes; can't you see for yourself," I would say. I made the bells of the best Juniata iron. When father died, the doctor's bill was $60. He wanted his pay in bells, but I would not do it, and he took a wagon. Sometimes I used boiler iron, and sometimes sheet iron, but Juniata (or Sligo) iron was the best. People would send far for my bells. I sent $16 worth to Fort Wayne, and they said, "They are the best bells we ever saw." They sent another order for $100 worth, but I could not fill it. The demand at home and from Illinois and Iowa movers was more than I could supply. I made bells for over twenty years.

"I was quite wild at one time of my life, and inclined to skepticism. I had two nice horses, perfect idols to me. I would walk to Newport any day rather than ride either of them. One day as I was plowing I thought, "If there is a God, I wish he would reveal Himself to me in some way that I may know Him!" Shortly afterward, as I was in the house, and the horses were in the stable, suddenly there came a sharp flash of lightning and a crashing thunder peal. I went to the stable and there were my beauties with their heads lying on a long trough. I spoke to them, but they made no sign. The lightning had killed them both dead. It impressed me greatly, "Turn, or the next will be thine," rang in my soul. I did turn, and since that time I have tried in my poor, weak way to serve the Lord, and I humbly trust my Maker looks upon my feeble service with gracious favor.

CHOLERA, 1849.

"The rise of the cholera near Lynn (1849) was very strange and striking. A cloud rose in the morning from the east, with some lightning and thunder. The lightning struck the ground at the cross roads near Isaac Palmer's, east of Lynn, and there came a terrible smell. The cholera began the same day, and ran along those roads west and south. The next day, in the morning, when I was at Newport, a neighbor came for a coffin, and said, "James Lister is dead with the cholera, sick only a few hours." I went home instantly. Henry Benson was taken also and died that night. Hodgen died also. Jesse Williams came to shave the corpse, and some one said, "Jesse, what is the matter?" He quit shaving, went out of the door, sat down, and in a few minutes he was dead. Hodgen and Williams lay dead together. Hodgen's wife stayed all night alone with the two corpses. Hodgen's body was taken away the next morning for burial, and Williams' corpse lay there alone till the next day. Twenty-seven died in all. Dr. Cook came down from Winchester, saying that he could cure it easily enough. He went into the field and picked and ate blackberries, and in two or three hours he was dead himself!"

NOTE.—The writer of these sketches then lived at the Union Literary Institute, near Spartansburg, and some eight miles from Lynn; and it was stated at the time that six lay dead before the one that died first had been buried. And also that two half-grown lads had to bury their father alone. It was said also that at Boston, six miles south of Richmond, Ind., the first person was taken sick at sunrise, and that before sundown six persons lay dead in that village. Whether these statements were true is not now known, but it is certain that they were made at the time as being matters of current news, and that they were supposed to be correct. The writer well recollects what fear pervaded the school at the institute lest the dread scourge should break out amongst them in its terrible power as at Lynn and elsewhere. The boarding house of the institution was filled with students, and the cholera among them would have been an awful visitation, but by God's mercy the fearful plague came no nearer, and they were spared. [See also statements of Silas Johnson and William Pickett, and of Elder W. D. Stone.]

JERE SMITH, 1817—READ AT OLD SETTLERS' MEETING, JUNE 11, 1864.

The subjoined sketch is so apposite and so well drawn that I cannot forbear to transfer it, in substance, to my pages:

"I came to Indiana, in 1817, with my father, William Smith, being twelve years old. He stopped that spring near Garrett's mill, on Green's Fork, two miles above Williamsburg, Ind. The settlers there were mostly from the same neighborhood in South Carolina with my father. David Young had come out in the fall of 1816, rented some ground for father, and a little cabin in a new town called Salem, in Wayne County, extinct long ago. Father put in a crop on that land, and stayed there till August, and then went up into Randolph County. The country all seemed low and like a river bottom in the jungles. The uncleared land was full of ramps, a rank, ill-smelling weed, eagerly eaten by the cows, and utterly ruining their milk. They grew early, however, and were soon gone. Buckeyes, nettles, gnats and mosquitoes were very plenty. In May, I saw the first Indians. An Indian family camped on the bank of the branch near Salem. I

was terribly afraid, for all I had ever read or heard of cruel, bloody savages came thronging up to my mind. However, I ventured up after awhile, and got over my scare. After that, an old Indian, called Johnny Green, from whom Green's Fork was named, used to come and talk with us. He would get half drunk, and then the way he would talk was a wonder. He would tell of Wayne's fight with the Indians on the Maumee. He said, acting it out as he talked, 'Injun hide in timber, heap Injun. White man come, heap white man. Injun shoot, heap shoot. White man get in a row. Injun heap shoot, heap shoot. Bimeby old Anthony get mad, heap mad! Gallop horse along row, heap halloo, hoo-ee, hoo-ee, hoo-ee.'

"White man come, heap come, keep come, Antony heap holloo, hoo-ee, hoo-ee, hoo-ee, Injun shoot, heap shoot, white man keep come, then Injun run, run, run, heap run. Me run, run, heap run. Bimeby me come to a swamp, me jump in—yoo-ook, sink down, hide, night come, me slip away.' It excited me greatly to hear the old Indian savage act out this scene, and tell the tale of this battle, and the picture remains in my mind vivid to this day. In July, 1817, father entered fractional Sections 5 and 6, Town 18, Range 13 east, near the head of West Fork of White Water, now in Randolph, but then in Wayne, just east of the new boundary, and two or three miles farther up than any other settler, like the Nolan's Fork settlers three years before, on the utmost verge of civilization. We laid our corn by, helped Uncle George Smith through harvest and haying, and then August 18, 1817, father took his team and wagon, my two older brothers, David and Carey, and myself, and went out to his land, several miles through the woods, to build a cabin. We stayed all night at old William Blount's (the Zimmerman Farm), and the next morning went on, cutting a road as we went. A little after noon we got to the spot, the top of the hill where my father built, and where he spent the rest of his days. We cleared the bushes away, turned the horses to the feed trough on the tongue, and went to work. In a week we had a cabin up and covered, and had made a fire-place and chimney up to the funnel with dirt back and jambs, but the house had no floor. Father and one brother went back to bring the family and things, but my other brother and myself stayed there and cleared a patch for turnips. The next week the family came, and we sowed our turnips. We had a few small late ones that fall. We hewed logs and built a house in October, and had it floored and ready in December. In the winter we cleared two acres in the creek bottom, smooth for meadow, and sowed it in timothy; also six acres, 'eighteen inches and under,' for corn, and built a smith shop for father to work at his trade in. He was a blacksmith.

"William Blount lived highest up the creek, but one of his sons-in-law built a cabin about one-fourth mile above him, and another son-in-law lived on the same section.

"John Proctor lived just below on Section 17. Evan Shoemaker had the north end, and Griffin Davis the south end of Fractional Section 18.

"John Jordan (and his son, William) lived on Section 19, in Wayne County. Thomas Brower and John Gwynn lived below on the same section. James Malcom was on the northeast quarter of Section 17, and Henry Shoemaker lived with him. Samuel Sales, Army Hall, and David Jones, lived on the southeast quarter of Section 17. Isaac Barnes and John C. Hodge (brothers-in-law), from Beaver County, Penn., had entered land and built cabins. They went back for their families, and returned in the spring of 1818, by boat, down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and thence by land. Mr. Barnes' cabin stood on Section 7, across the creek from where Blount lived, and where Barrett Barnett lived a few years ago. Mr. Hodge's dwelling stood on Section 8, near and south of where my father built, and where Emerson Street lived ten years ago. So Mr. Hodge was our nearest neighbor.

"The country was thickly covered with a tall, heavy forest, having a dense undergrowth of shrubs, wild grass and weeds. I will name the trees most abundant: first, beech, sugar tree, ash, three varieties, gray, blue and swamp; oak, five varieties, white, red, burr, pin and river; poplar; walnut—white and black; elm—red or slippery, and white or hickory; hickory—white or shell-bark, and black or pignut; buckeye, linn, wild-maple, hackberry, coffee-nut, honey-locust, cottonwood. The undergrowth was spice-bush, iron-wood, water-beech, horn-beam, prickly ash, dog-wood, kunnekanic (Indian name—tree now extinct), red-bud, papaw, wild-plum, red and black haw, sassafras. In swamps there were black-alder, willow, thorn, crab-apple, young cottonwood. Weeds and grasses were nettles, pea-vines, may-apple, ginseng, ferns, black snake-root, seneca-root, silk-weed, ramps (soon extinct), bear-grass, file-grass, skunk's cabbage, pond lily, cats-tail.

"In clearings, there were butter weeds, thistles, mullen, dog fennel; in tilled lands, Spanish needles and touch-me-nots.

"The game were deer, squirrels—gray, red and black; turkeys, pheasants and bears. Other wild animals—wolves, raccoons, ground hogs, opossums, porcupines, wild cats, foxes, panthers, mink, otters and polecats. Wild bees were abundant.

"People helped each other roll logs, raise buildings and husk corn, often going several miles for that purpose. For milling, people had to go to Milton, or even to Connersville. My father got a pair of hand mill-stones, and we ground meal upon them, rather than go so far to mill. We also beat hominy in a mortar, and used that and potatoes and squashes and pumpkins instead of bread. My father finally had his mill-stones geared, and much of the corn of the neighborhood was ground upon them. Two turning would grind pretty well, but four would rattle it out finely.

CLOTHING.

"Our clothing was made of flax, wool and deer-skin, all home made. There was no money to buy "store clothes," and very few to be bought. Trade was mostly by barter. Peltry, honey, beeswax (for there were bees, both wild and tame), etc., were traded for salt, iron (which always had to be bought), and sometimes for leather, though many tanned their own leather, and many wore only moccasins. Hides were tanned in great troughs made from trunks of large trees chopped out hollow.

"Winter clothing was coon-skin caps, dressed deer-skin hunting shirts, pants and moccasins. Summer wear was linen, straw hats, bare-feet or moccasins. We often got moccasins from the Indians for corn, butter, hominy, salt, etc. The people, though now they would be called rough and uncouth, were yet neighborly, kind, sociable and affectionate, and intelligent and moral withal.

"The wild range was good for many years, and we soon had plenty of cattle, which furnished abundance of milk, butter and meat, with hides and tallow to buy salt, iron and leather. From 1821 to 1828, a common way to trade was, so many young cattle for a thing, for (say) a horse, yoke of oxen, piece of land, etc., and anything from six months to three years old was "counted in." If the parties could not agree, the price was settled by referees. Sometimes so many bushels of wheat or corn would be the price. In 1826–27, money began to appear somewhat, and barter became less frequent. However, in the spring of 1838, I traded a large, rather ugly four-year-old horse, and a half-worn dragon-bitted bridle, for a forty-acre lot a mile west of Winchester, no price being named in the trade.

CLEARING LAND.

"Clearing land was done thus: "One foot and under," or "eighteen inches and under," *i. e.*, all below twelve or eighteen inches, were cut, and they and the "grubs" and old logs were all burned up. The rest were deadened by "girdling" (*i. e.*, cutting through the bark, or the sap), or by burning brush heaps around the trees. If girdled to the "red," the tree would die immediately; if only through the bark, it would take two or three or four years, soonest if deadened in August. The deadened trees would fall more or less, and the land would have

to be recleared each season for several years. Many, about the fourth year, would cut down everything standing, and clear the land fully. The trees would be made into proper lengths for rolling by "niggering," *i. e.*, burning the trunks into pieces by piling large limbs and chunks across, and keeping fires across the tree-trunks. Attending to these fires was called "watching the niggers." I have done it many a time, attending sometimes a hundred fires in one job. Sometimes, at first, land was cleared in the green, but as soon as they could, it would be done by deadening, and mostly in August, by cutting the undergrowth, with stubs a foot or so long; nearly all would rot or die out the third year. The whole might be cleared by cutting and cross-piling and firing, with but little labor.

BIRDS AND "VARMINTS."

"When the land was cleared "in the green," the birds, etc., for three or four years would nearly take the crop. The trees left standing would afford them ample refuge, and they would take heavy toll. In 1821 or 1822, a general inroad of turkeys, birds, squirrels, raccoons, and even bears, passed the West River settlement toward the South. Much of the crops were destroyed. The creatures crossed over the Ohio into Kentucky; vast numbers were slaughtered as they passed; I once killed three turkeys from one flock, and my father and brothers, five more, making eight in all. The little boys used to be kept going round the fields, "hallooing" and screaming, to keep the birds away; sometimes yelling themselves hoarse.

"PIGEON ROOST."

"In the fall and winter of 1821–22, a pigeon roost was made between father's and Huntsville, on the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 18, Range 13, and northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 18, Range 13. They began in October or November, and stayed to lay and hatch the next spring. They would begin to come about sun-down, and keep coming till 8 or 9 o'clock at night; some flocks would be more than a mile long. There must have been millions of the birds; on still nights, we could hear their noise to our house, a mile and a half. People would go there by night and kill them by hundreds, coming from Martindale Creek, and even from Green's Fork. The birds would lay their eggs in March, two in a nest, hatch and fly away, such as were left. I have seen but few for many years.

'FALLEN TIMBER.'

"In 1824, a terrible hurricane passed over my father's house. It was the second Sunday in July—the regular monthly meeting of the Baptist Church at Salem, of which my father and mother were members. My brother David and myself had been there and were going home; hence it took place July 11, 1824, at 5 P. M. As we were going along the Jacksonburg road, near the county line, we saw a black cloud rising in the west and we stopped in an empty cabin, hitching our colts near by. The cloud roared terribly, and the sky became suddenly dark; in five minutes it grew as dark as a starlight night; no sound was heard for twenty or thirty minutes but a deep, dead, tremendous roar; I heard no rain, no thunder, no trees falling, nothing but that awful roar, deep, dead and loud; it stopped quite suddenly, and the sky grew bright again; on going out, we saw there had been a heavy rain, and many trees, both dead and green, had been blown down around us. We started again for home, two miles north; some trees had fallen across the road, but we got to old John Zimmerman's (Blount's) place, with little trouble. He and his boys were out fixing the fence to save the crops; forty or fifty rods of fence were flat, and many trees also. John Zimmerman said (he was Dutch), "You can't kit home, te trees is all blown town acrost te rote." We said, "We will try." David said, "Our colts can go through the brush where a wild cat can't." The farther we went the worse it got. The thick timber began one-quarter of a mile above, and for a half mile to the creek crossing there had been no clearing, but it had been dense, unbroken forest. As we entered the mass of crushed and fallen timber, we tried to follow the track till we got to where Elijah Arnold built, and his widow Rhoda still lives (1864). We could get no farther; it was nearly dark, and stripping the bridles and old riding quilts from the heads and backs of the colts, we shouldered the things and put for home. The poor fillies neighed most pitifully as we left them; we got home before long, they came three days afterward. They never told us how they got through, neither can I imagine, but they made it somehow; we found the family unhurt, frightened at the terrible storm, but thankful for safety. Most of the roof was blown off, weight poles and all; some of the clap-boards were carried 200 yards or more; the body of the house was hewed logs, and they stood firm. Early the next morning, the whole neighborhood set to work, righting up houses, buildings, fences, etc., and on Thursday, we got the road opened again. Half a mile south of father's, a sound, thrifty-growing beech tree was twisted like a hickory withe, from two to eight feet above the ground, and was lying down all whole except that twist. It would seem that the tree had been bent over, and that while falling, it had been 'whirled' by the tornado, and the tree was so tough and green that it would not break, but just twisted like a withe. I helped cut the tree out of the road; it had stood west of the track and lay a little north of east. Another fact, at John E. Hodge's house, 300 yards south of father's, a twelve or fifteen gallon iron sugar kettle had been leaning against the southeast corner of the cabin, a low, one-story building. The wind moved the kettle three or four feet, and turned it bottom-upward. Mr. Hodge's cabin was wholly unroofed, and some of the ribs and logs were thrown out of place; the wind was stronger there than at father's, being 300 yards nearer the center of the storm. How far west or how high up in the air the storm was formed I never knew; it seems to have struck the timber at the Randolph and Henry line; its course was about due east, and nearly in a straight line, verging slightly south. The extent of the storm was about six miles from west to east; it seems to have come down to the timber about the county line, and to have come nearer and widened for two and a half miles, then to have ground and crushed everything in its reach, for about one and a half miles in length, and a mile in width; then it seemed to rise or grow weaker, till at length it appeared to pass entirely above the timber. My father's house and the road we traveled were nearly a mile west of where its effect ceased, and its crashing track was about half a mile wide there, its whole track being at that point about three miles from north to south; not quite a mile west, the crashing power was a mile wide, and for two miles farther west, the crashing force was a mile from one to one and a quarter miles. That whole region was a dense virgin forest, and the storm threw down all the timber in one immense mass. Some four miles west, a road had been opened north and south; that road was utterly blocked, and for years was wholly impassable for man or beast. This space, four miles east and west, and a mile or so north and south, was called the "fallen timber." Some ten years later the settlers began to enter and clear the lands and the tract is now occupied by fine farms."

So far as known, no person and no animal was killed or injured, which is, indeed, a wonderful fact.

[NOTE.—It is stated elsewhere that a cow was killed belonging to Isaac Branson. See Reminiscences of Mrs. Anna Retz, above].

URIAH BALL (1817).

"When father first came west (1817), not being satisfied with Warren County, Ohio, he took a flat-boat and floated down the Ohio and the Mississippi, stopping first in Tennessee, near Chickasaw Bluffs; he bought out an improvement there and located, but sickness soon drove us away from that region, and he went across the river to Little Prairie, Mo. Before long he turned his face northward again, coming back through Kentucky to

Warren County, Ohio. The first Indian I ever saw was near Chickasaw Bluffs, Tenn. I was afraid of him, and tried to hide behind father; but the Indian (all painted and feathered) would 'peek' around father at me, to scare me, I suppose.

"The great earthquake had occurred a few years before (1811–12), and at Little Prairie we would often come to great "cracks" in the ground several feet wide. Sometimes trees would be standing split partly open, and "astraddle" of the crack. Two miles from Little Prairie, there had been before the earthquake a lake of considerable size. The earthquake so raised the land as to "spill all the water out," and the bottom was at that time two feet higher than the surrounding land. Outside the lake were trees and canebrakes, but in the lake ground were only great weeds like sun-flower weeds, called by the French "wample-pins."

"The earth had not done shaking yet, for as I lay on the cabin floor sick with the ague, the house and the doors, and the dishes would rattle with the shaking of the earth; and as we were on the Mississippi, the water would "ripple" as though there were a heavy shower, while yet the sky was clear and the air still.

"In New Madrid the houses had been cracked and twisted by the earthquake, and stood so yet when we were there (although some years after the earthquake had occurred).

"I sat on the west bank of the Mississippi and looked across the river with a spy-glass at the deer and the bears as they would come down to the river to drink, standing upon the eastern shore.

[Mr. Ball now resides at Union City, aged and feeble.]

JUDITH (WILSON) WAY (1817).

"I was born in Carolina in 1807, and was in my tenth year when father emigrated to Indiana in 1816–17.

"On the first day of December, 1816, a large company of emigrants set out from South Carolina, bound for Randolph Co., Ind., as follows:

Paul W. Way and family, five in number.
John Way and family, six in number.
John Moorman and family, six in number.
Benjamin Beverly and family, six in number.
George T. Wilson and family, five in number.
Armsbee Diggs and family, two in number.

They were relatives by blood, or marriage, or both.

Paul W. and John Way were brothers. George T. Wilson had married John Moorman's daughter.

"Benjamin Beverly's wife was Paul Way's sister, as also was Armsbee Diggs' wife. Thus there were six men with their wives and eighteen children, making thirty in all. We had four wagons, to wit: One two-horse wagon, two five-horse wagons, one four-horse wagon. John Moorman (with his son-in-law, George Wilson), had a two-horse wagon and a five horse wagon; Paul W. Way (with Benjamin Beverly, his brother-in-law), had one five-horse wagon; John Way (with Armsbee Diggs, his son-in-law), had one four-horse wagon, making sixteen horses in all.

"We overtook families of emigrants in every variety of locomotion; some had only pack horses, and sometimes there would be a whole family with a single horse. I remember one such in particular. They had a little knot of a horse piled up with goods, with two or three children on top and the woman and baby besides. The whole cry was "to get to Indiana," no matter how, so as only to reach that paradise beyond the Ohio.

"As I said, we started from Carolina December 1, 1816, and we reached Williamsburg, Wayne County, Ind., February 27, 1817.

"Our route lay across Blue Ridge, over the Holston, along French Broad and Crooked Rivers, through Sawanna gap, over Cumberland Mountains, and so through Tennessee and Kentucky to the Ohio River at Cincinnati. We camped on New Year's night on a very high bluff on French Broad, with steps cut down to the river. We saw a live alligator, which to us children was an unusual sight. There was a severe snow-storm as we were on top of the Cumberland Mountains, and we had snow and cold weather from there all the way through. The Ohio River was frozen over, and we crossed on the ice; boys were skating, and ladies and gentlemen were riding in sleighs on the river. Our folks were afraid to cross with their heavy wagons and big teams; and the men went over to Cincinnati and got men to come with long ropes and haul the wagons across the ice in that way. The hind wheels of Paul Way's wagon (which was the last one to cross), broke through the ice, and it was hard work to get the wagon out and across, but they succeeded. George Wilson (my father), was likely to have been drowned. He fell into an air hole up to his neck, and came near being sucked under the ice; but he held to the ice and the men pulled him out.

"We met a tribe of Indians (I think somewhere in Kentucky), going home with their ponies and their squaws. They had been to make peace, and to get their pay and their presents. There were 500 or more of them, men and women on ponies with the chief. Our company were greatly alarmed, but the Indians did us no harm. They asked for tobacco and bread, and they got what they asked for, so far as our folks had them. We were very glad to get along with them so easily as that. They went on their way, and our people passed on toward the Ohio, thankful to escape so cheaply.

"That winter journey was a severe one, and to look back it is not easy to see how we were able to get safely through. But by God's mercy we were spared to come safe to our looked-for haven, and to reach the friends who had already made the trip, and to meet them in joy and thankfulness of heart."

This is understood to have been the first company of emigrants to White River in Randolph County.

Paul W. Way, Henry H. Way, William Way, Robert Way and William Diggs had gone up White River from its mouth through the woods to Randolph County. Paul Way had gone back to Carolina to pilot the company through, and the others had stayed in Indiana. Henry Way and William Diggs went down to Wayne County during the fall and winter, and were married, and William Diggs and his wife are understood to have been the first family who settled on White River in Randolph County. Fannie Hill, of Jericho, oldest daughter of William Diggs, says her mother lived there for six weeks without seeing a white face (except probably her husband).

Such moving and such settlement as this would not very well suit modern notions of pride and comfort. But such was the way of the pioneers, and thus this goodly heritage gained its brave and hardy settlers.

The Ways, the Wrights, the Moormans, the Diggses, the Pucketts, the Hills, and many others were numerous and noted in early times among the primitive settlers, and many of their descendants still remain.

[NOTE.—Truth compels us to state that the romantic travel up White River from near its mouth to the neighborhood of Winchester, is declared by William Diggs, Jr., one of the party who is supposed to have made the wonderful trip, to be wholly a "myth;" that their journey was simply from Henry County over into Randolph, far enough indeed, but by no means such a journey as a trip the whole length of White River would have been.]

[NOTE 2.—Jesse Way, who says he, too, was a lad in the same company of emigrants, though younger than Judith Wilson, insists that the party saw no company of Indians like that of which she speaks. It is difficult to see how she could imagine the fact, more so than to consider that Jesse may have forgotten the circumstance].

[NOTE 3.—Another and perhaps a more serious objection to the correctness of her memory, is the question what Indians they could have been, and whither they were going. However, Aunt Judith insists that they met the Indians, let them be who they might be, and no matter where they had been or where they might be going].

WILLIAM PEACOCK.

"Jessup's Mill, on Greenville Creek, was built some years before Cox's Mill was, on White River.

When I was a little boy, say six years old, I used to go with some older boy to carry dinner to the men who were building Cox's Mill, on White River.

For a long time there were no ministers belonging to Jericho meeting. John Jones came about 1835. Benjamin Cox belonged to White River, and he used often to exercise at Jericho. Mr. Robinson has been a minister about fifteen years.

The early settlers were Henry Hill, Benoni Hill, Amos Peacock, Abram Peacock, Stanton Bailey, Jeremiah Cox, William Pickett, Joshua Buckingham.

The Shockney family did not come for years afterward—not till I was grown."

GEORGE AND ASENATH THOMAS, 1818.

Asenath (Hill) Thomas was born in North Carolina, in 1815, and was brought to Jericho, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1818. Jeremiah Cox entered land in the neighborhood before Henry Hill came. Abram and Amos Peacock were the first settlers there. They came, also, in 1818, but before Henry Hill did. A Mr. Kennedy lived up White River, three miles away, near Mount Zion. Mrs. Thomas says, "We used to 'neighbor' with them, they lived so near us. We went by a 'blazed path' through the woods. An 'Indian trail' passed from the north and west through Jericho, and past old Benjamin Thomas', east of Newport. The Indians would go in companies, fifteen or twenty pack-horses at one time. They would call at father's (Henry Hill's) for bread and milk. They thought milk was a wonderful treat. They would bring hickory kernels, moccasins, baskets, etc., to exchange for corn, meal, salt, etc. One of their chiefs was named Johnny Cornstalk. He often passed, and was always friendly. He was a stout, heavy man, with large limbs and high cheek bones. He would come in and stay and talk and laugh and enjoy himself for hours with us. The Indians mostly talked very broken English, but he spoke our language quite well.

"There was one bad Indian; the tribe had driven him off. He skulked round among the whites. Finally he shot a white man, and another white man shot him and wounded him, and still another man killed him. The Indians would not take him after he was wounded. The poor fellow got Mr. Lewallyn, of Ridgeville, to take him in. Mr. L. sent to the Indians to come and get him. They said "No; bad Indian; don't want him." The man whom the Indian had shot, found out that he was at Lewallyn's, and came there and shot him as he lay wounded in bed." [This was Fleming. See other accounts elsewhere].

"Friends' Meeting at Jericho was established about 1821. They built a log-cabin church, no windows, but merely holes, with shutters. The seats were poles, with legs. The women's side had a big fire-place; the men's side had a hearth in the middle, with a hole above to let the smoke out. They would use coals from the fire-place, with bark, etc., that would not smoke much.

"Benoni Hill, Henry Hill, Amos Peacock, Abram Peacock, Elijah Cox and Wm. Cox formed the meeting. The first preacher was John Jones, 1835. The first school was in 1822 or 1823, taught by Mariam Hill, consisting of twenty or twenty-five pupils, in Friends' Meeting House. Father Henry Hill once went to Richmond to work for money to pay his taxes, $1. He could get work at 25 cents per day. John Charles lent him $1, and he came back and paid them. He has taken bacon to Richmond, and sold it at $1 a hundred, half in trade. Eggs and chickens, for awhile, were no sale at all. Bye and bye we could get 3 cents a dozen for eggs, at Winchester.

"The first mill on White River, in this region, was Jeremiah Cox's—a water mill; a corn mill at first, then a flour mill also. The first run was gray heads; the other run was buhrs from abroad. It was built in 1825, and stood forty-five years. It was somewhat famous in its day.

"The lumber for Jeremiah Cox's house, owned now by Simon Cox—house still standing—was hauled fifty-two years ago from Richmond, and from Uncle Elijah Thomas' saw-mill, near Newport.

"Henry Hill lived in a pole cabin, fourteen by sixteen feet; no windows, but a hole for four lights, with a shutter. He made a sash with his pocket-knife, put in the lights, and then we had a window, and were grand for a fact! Our hearth was rock and dirt pounded together. Cattle would get fat on the wild pea-vines, etc., but they died with what was called the "bloody murrain." They were fat and full of tallow, but they would be taken sick and die in a few hours. Father had four heifers "come in" nearly at one time, and three died suddenly.

"People tanned their own leather in tan-troughs, made from big logs hewed out. George Thomas has a strip of leather tanned by Henry Hill forty-five years ago. George has worn it in his suspenders forty years, and it is good and strong now.

"People went to meeting in home-spun—the men in linen or tow shirts, and tow pantaloons, and deerskin jackets; the women in check home-spun. All classes would go barefooted. After awhile, people began to have shoes, and women would carry their shoes in their hands, and put them on when near church."

JAMES CLARK, 1819.

"We went to mill at Moffat's, Newman's, or Cox's. Our corn sacks would hold four bushels, but we would take two or three bushels, and put the sack across the horse. Fruit was abundant—gooseberries, plums, etc. Our clothing was linsey, home-made, or buckskin. Breeches, jackets, hunting-shirts, were buckskin.

"To dress skins was a great curiosity. The art is now nearly lost. I used to dress many skins years ago, and I will tell how:

TO DRESS DEERSKINS.

"Soak the skin soft; take off the flesh with a grain knife (a tedious job, two good skins are a full day's work); hang them up till dry; take deer's or beef's brains and dry them on a board, and put them into a sack with warm water, and squeeze them till like soap-suds; work the skin soft in this lather, two or three hours, wring it lengthwise as dry as possible, and stretch and pull it in every possible way till entirely dry. Do so (soak, wring, pull) three or four times, till white. Then cut off all the flesh and smoke the skin soft and yellow. It is nice and warm when dry, but when wet it will stick to your hide.

LOST CHILD.

"Once a child, Mr. Burson's, was lost—a three year-old girl. It wandered off three miles through the woods, to Micajah Morgan's. Mr. M. saw it clambering the fence, and took it in. Mrs. M. said, "She looks like Enoch Burson's child." Mr. M. started on horseback with the girl, and met Ephraim Bowen, hunting it. Mr. B. took the child and carried it home.

WORK, MONEY, ETC.

"At one time I hired out, mowing, twenty-six and a half days, at 25 cents a day. (Eighteen years old.) We used shin-plasters, mostly, for money. We seldom could get silver. The coins were commonly cut up into pieces, called "sharp-shins." Shin-plasters disappeared by and by, but silver was still very scarce. Sugar and deerskins were all we had to sell for money. Sugar, $6 a hundred; deerskins, from 25 to 50 cents apiece; fawn-skins, 25 cents; doeskins, 37½ cents; old buckskins, 50 cents. Land was, at first, $2 per acre; one-quarter down; not less than 160 acres. About 1820, the price was put at $1.25, and 80 acres; and afterward, 40 acres, all down. Many paid entry money and could not pay the rest, and lost their land. Afterwards, the law was made so as to allow a "floating claim," i. e., the money paid might apply to a part of the land.

"The community was civil and peaceable, mostly. No great crimes, no big affrays, nor fights, nor murders.

"There was a mill north of Spartansburg—Jessup's Mill. I went there once. There was no roof; the mill stood open. The miller's house was across the creek from the mill, and a foot-log between. He would take a peck measure full over, turn it in, come back and talk awhile, and go with another peck, and so all night long; just about a peck an hour.

DEER HUNTING.

"next day I killed my second deer. I had killed the first deer near Overman's. I shot that first deer, and asked him to help carry it in. 'No,' said Overman, 'I can't leave planting corn. You just take it on your shoulders, and its tail between your teeth, and climb a sapling and hang it up.' I didn't do it, however. But for my second deer. I was hunting a horse in the range. As I was going round a pond at the head of Nolan's Fork, a deer sprang up ahead of me, and I drew up my gun and let fly, and down came the deer. In 1821, I was staying with a cousin, north of where Spartansburg now is. We had been planting corn, and when that was done I went hunting. I saw no game till, finally, I came to Beaver Pond. The deer tracks were abundant. but no deer. Coming to a thick maple-top, I laid my rifle in it, and cleared away the twigs, and made a "rest" for my gun. About sundown I saw a deer cross, but too far off to shoot. About dusk there stood a *doe* in plain sight, about twenty steps away. I shot and she went. I hunted for her, but no doe could I find. I went back to my "rest" to watch for deer again. Presently along came a big buck, not ten yards distant. I moved, and he "bounced." About 11 o'clock, I heard the water go "plug-plug." Soon I saw a deer about 20 steps from me, running its head into the water, and flapping its ears. I sighted for two minutes, and shot, and the deer ran. I got down to load the gun, but I had not powder enough; and so I went to the cabin about 12 o'clock. "Where have you been all night?" "Beaver Pond." "Shooting deer?" "Yes." "What luck?" "Had two shots, but haven't found my deer." In the morning we went out and found both deer, dead, not ten yards apart. This was the year Napoleon died, 1821.

"Twice I have shot three deer in one day, and two in a day many times. Once I was chasing a gang of deer, and the sky clouded up and I started for home. All at once there stood four deer gazing at me. I let drive at them. After loading again, I went to the place and found the "hair cut" and scattered on the snow. I followed the trail and saw blood plenty, and at length found the deer, dead, 100 yards from where it had been shot. I hung it up, skinned it, left the meat hanging, and, going back, I found another place of "hair cut." I followed that trail, also, and the first I knew, there lay the other deer, dead, in a thicket of spice-brush. One shot had killed both deer. The carcass of the dead buck lay stiff and cold where it had been shot down. I did with that as with the other, and went to the cabin. Next morning we brought in the venison, and splendid meat it was, too, I can tell you."

SOLOMON WRIGHT.

"My grandfather, James Wright, was a Carolinian Quaker, who fled to the wilds of the Holston, in Tennessee, to escape conscription into the army, in the war of 1776. My father, John Wright, was puny at first, and was rocked in an old trunk-cover lined with the skin of a sea animal, the hair on which is said to rise and fall with the tides. As he grew up, he gained strength and vigor. He married Margaret Reece, in Carolina. About 1804, the Wrights emigrated to Ohio, to military lands. In 1814, or thereabouts, the twelve-mile strip came into market, and some fourteen or fifteen families, who lost their lands on the military tract through a flaw in the title, came, soon afterward, to Randolph County. They had fine improvements in Ohio, but they lost the whole. James and Abram Wright moved first of this company. My father came out and selected some land, but did not move then. James and Abram Wright settled on Eight-mile creek. William Haworth came with them. William Diggs and Armsbee Diggs came from Carolina about the same time. William Way, Sr., and his sons, William, Paul and Henry, all grown and married, came also. I think these came in the fall of 1815. James and Abram Wright moved soon afterward from Clinton County, Ohio.

"March 10, 1816, my brother Isaac (one of the triplets), and myself started, with one horse for us both, from Clinton County, Ohio, to go to the woods of Randolph. With a few things in a sack slung across the horse (among them, seven or eight apples—the last of the season), we set off in high glee, I being fourteen years old, taking turns in riding, or, as it is called, "riding and tying," a very common practice then. Our route was Waynesville, Springboro, Eaton, New Paris, Williamsburg, Ind., and so on to Randolph. We got to brother James' glad enough. Isaac said, "I had to walk nearly all the way. Solomon was so chicklegged he could hardly go at all." We went to work on father's place to clear and build. One day I had laid off my coat and vest on the leaves, when the fire ran and caught them, and burnt leaves, coat, vest and all. As I held up the smoking shreds, Uncle Haworth cried, "Save the buttons!" "There are no buttons to save," was the curt reply. There was I, a poor lad fourteen years old, one hundred and twenty miles from home, with no clothes but shirt and pants. I had to wear an old overcoat of brother James', a world too large and long, which made me the laughing-stock at all the log-rollings. In warm weather, I gladly shed the old coat and took to shirt and pants.

"I stayed through the summer, and were turned home: and in about a year father and I came through with a load of provisions. A year after that, father moved to his land. Cabin Creek was so named on a trip we made to David Connor's, below Wheeling. Seeing a group of Indian cabins on the bank of the creek, some one cried, "Let us call the stream 'Cabin Creek,' and Cabin Creek it is to this day. Muncie was so named from Muncie [Montzie], an old Indian. The Indians complained of Connor's whisky. "Too much 'Sinewa,'" they said. I saw the first lot sold in Winchester.

"Once in school, near Dunkirk, on the last day, the girls got behind the chimney and pushed the fire-place and back wall over into the house, and scattered the clay all over the floor—grand fun, they thought.

"My oldest boy, George Washington, killed a bear. He was quite young, and people would ask, "Is that the boy who killed the bear?" He skinned the bear and brought it [the skin] home.

"One day some white men and Indians were jumping near the mill-pond. One white man jumped with stones in his hands. The Indians were angry. One of them threw the stones into the pond, exclaiming, "No fair!"

"Nathan Thornburg came one day and said, "We are starving for meat." We went hunting, but found nothing. Just as we were going home, a deer started up. I shot the deer and cried to Thornburg, "There is your meat; go get it," which he did.

"One evening a man came and said, "There is a bear over the hill yonder." We went, and, sure enough, the dogs had treed a bear. Thornburg snapped and I snapped. He stuck in a new flint and shot the bear outright. One man said, not very long ago, "The telegraph cannot come here; there is no water-course." Once, as we were traveling near Smithfield, we came upon a gang of Indians, lying on the ground under the oak trees. The dog barked, and they jumped up and hastily wrapped themselves up in some way. One Indian asked me for "big ax, to cut bee tree." I told him, "No; got none." He brought me some venison, as black as black cloth, and gave me a piece. I took it. The young man with me took none. The Indian was displeased, and said, "No good white man."

"In 1833, my wife noticed the "stars falling." She went to the door and cried, "O, come and look, quick, or the stars will all be down!" While we were moving from Ohio, as we stopped one evening, a young man sat on a stone and sang:

"O, when shall I see Jesus, and reign with Him above?"

The occasion was affecting. We felt lonely and sad, and wept freely.

"Between Williamsburg and White River, an old ewe "gave out," and we laid her on a tree-root "in the wilderness." Seven weeks afterward we found her there, feeding about, and took her home. A great many Indians were here then. I used to hop with them and shoot at a mark. We lived in harmony till two young white men went down below Stony Creek and stole two Indian ponies and escaped to Ohio. Shortly, the Indians went after them. They said, "No good white man; steal Indian ponies." I always noticed that, in the Indian difficulties, the whites were mostly to blame, and that the trouble generally arose from stealing their horses or from selling them liquor.

"A while after we came to Randolph, father sent me to mill, on the Stillwater below Greenville. I followed the Indian trail through the forest, seeing not a living soul, except that I met me carry some Indians, who, upon my asking them "how far to Greenville?" held up six fingers, to mean, as I supposed, six miles. When I got to Greenville, the old fort was there in decay and partial ruin, and not much of a town. Passing on, I found the mill on Stillwater, some miles below, got my "grinding," and returned safely home. This was probably before 1820.

Solomon Wright is probably mistaken, by at least one year, in his idea of the time when he came to Randolph. It seems well settled that William Diggs and the Ways came in the fall of 1816, and that the Wrights, etc., none of them till at least the spring, or, more probably, the fall, of 1817. They did, some of them, certainly arrive that fall, and that was probably the time, December, 1817, when William Wright went to White River, as told by John Fisher, he thinking that wagon the first to White River.

The following reminiscences of Solomon Wright were written and furnished by Miss Lillie A. Garrett:

"About the time grandpa settled on this farm, he saw a young fawn floating down White River, rescued it from the water and put it into a hollow sycamore; and when he came back from hunting, took it home. He kept it several years. Grandpa says, 'I put a bell on it, and it would go off into the woods, and wild deer would follow it; and when I would hear the bell I would look out for the deer and kill them.'

"He became awful cross, and when anybody came, he would turn his hair back, bow up his neck, meet them at the gate, and they had to stand back or be "floored." One day, two boys were going to meeting, and "Buck" made them "climb" to get out of his way; and he kept them up their saplings till it was too late for meeting. At last he "bunted" over one of the children, and grandpa shot him.

"Jacob Wright and Sarah Wright (?) were the names on the first marriage license issued at Winchester.

"Abram Wright and Isom Garrett were pioneer teachers. One taught at Dunkirk and one on Green's Fork, and the schools used to meet to "spell" against each other. Those "spelling matches" were gay times, and were useful, to boot.

"To persons inquiring the way to Winchester, Charles Conway used to reply, "Just go on as far as you can get among the logs and brush, and you are in Winchester." Paul W. Way surveyed the town plat, and Abram Wright carried the chain for him. David Wright "cried" the lots at the first sale. He said to David Wysong, "That young man is good-looking, and he would look still better if he would bid just a little higher." Hiram Mendenhall and others, between 1830 and 1840, joined their possessions and formed a "Community" at Unionsport. The town still stands, but the "Community" was dissolved long, long ago.

"In time of the "Millerism" excitement, a deep snow fell, which the frightened devotees predicted would turn to brimstone.

The first teacher at Cabin Creek was Mary Ann Ring. Grandpa sent the two oldest children. The little "chits" hid their dinner, tied up in a rag, under the floor before they entered the schoolroom on the first day.

The Diggs', Littleberry, Marshall and Franklin taught the school in after times, and the "Wright children" grew fond of learning, eight attending at one time. And future years found them at Winchester, Williamsburg, Liber, etc., and then as teachers through the region. Great interest was taken by them in temperance, anti-slavery, etc. Fanny, the youngest, now the wife of Judge R. S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, used to stand on a chair and recite:

"What, fellow-countrymen in chains!
Slaves in a land of light and law!"

—*Whittier.*

In the "Separation," most of the Cabin Creek Friends left the "Body." Amos Bond, J. H. Bond, Solomon Wright, etc., were noted Anti-slavery Friends. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and lectures, papers, pamphlets, etc., were the order of the day. The underground railroad track passed this way, and "Cabin Creek" was one of the chief stations.

When "Birney's vote" was found to be about 7,000, Hiram Mendenhall, who presented the "petition" to Henry Clay, at Richmond, Ind., said, "Thank God, there are left yet 7,000 men who have not bowed the knee to Baal, nor kissed his image"—referring to the rumor that so many kissed Henry Clay. Grandpa kept an inn for many years, as this road was a great Western thoroughfare.

The Van Amburg show passed here once, and the men, some of them, stayed overnight, and the elephant stood in the yard, tied to a young walnut tree.

Some Mormon converts once camped at the creek ford, and their preacher declared they were going to Nauvoo, protected by the same power that guarded Daniel in the "lions' den." They seemed sincere and hearty in their faith. Abram Wright attended a meeting of Mormons, at which the people wept profusely under the words of a speaker who said he had prayed all night to be delivered from the devil, whose chains he could hear rattling down the stairs.

"Samuel Peters, a highly respected young colored man, used to board with us. He went South, after the war, was cashier of the Freedmen's Bank, at Shreveport, La., and had been elected to Congress there, when he died in the fall of 1873 by yellow fever, which struck that city so fatally at that time. First burial in Friends' Burying-Ground at Cabin Creek was a child of Mordecai Bond's, and the next was Jethro Hiatt's wife.

First mill in Stony Creek Township was built at Windsor, by John Thornburg, 1827. The first cooking-stove was owned by Solomon Wright, bought at Newport.

A criminal with his legs fastened round the horse, once stopped for dinner. Two men held the clanking chains upon his ankles as he walked into the house. "Look at that and be honest, boys," said grandpa to his sons, who were standing by and gazing at the poor fellow.

"Eminent Quaker preachers of the olden time, in Randolph County, were Isom Puckett, Benjamin Cox and others. In later years, Martha Wooton, Daniel Puckett, Charles Osborn, etc., labored here to some extent, though not residents within the limits of the county.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

"I have owned and improved six different farms in this region, building six separate houses. When my father moved here, I was too young to go to mill, but my brothers used to go to Solomon Wright's to mill and get wheat ground, unbolted, and then take the meal to an old man who had made a sieve by stretching a cloth over a piece of hoop bent round, and they would sift the meal through that, and thus make flour.

"Soon after father settled, the State road was made from Winchester to the State Line toward Greenville, right past father's cabin. I saw the men going along blazing "the trees." Judge Edwards said that when Paul Way surveyed the road, he had a man go along the county road and *blow a horn*, so as to keep him in a straight course. When they reached the "Dismal,"

they hunted a narrow passage for a crossing, and curved the road to hit the spot. The State road was the leading highway in this country, and, for many years, an immense amount of travel passed upon it. I have counted eighty wagons of movers in one day, going to Western Indiana, Illinois, etc. My father's cabin was a stopping-place, and we have had so many at once that we boys often had to go to the hay mow to sleep to give room to the lodgers.

"Years afterward, when the West had become somewhat settled, cattle used to be taken east in immense droves. I have seen 700 or 800 in a single herd. David Heaston's, James Griffis', and my father's were the chief places for movers and for droves. Father used to charge a man for supper, breakfast, lodging and horse feed, 37½ cents. The old National road was another great thoroughfare.

"An old man, Banta, built a bridge over Greenville Creek on the State road, and I helped him do the job. We went out there to work, camping in the woods. His folks neglected to bring us any provisions, and for three days we lived on bread and water.

"My father lived here six years before he was able to enter any land. He got money to enter his first land by hauling wheat to Lewallyn's mill, at Ridgeville, for flour; and by buying pork, potatoes, etc., building a flat-boat, and taking the boat-load of bacon, flour, etc., down the river to Logansport, and selling his load to the Indians.

"He entered land east of Winchester (Kemp farm). A company, of whom Jesse Way was one, went down the Mississinewa River with loaded flat-boats, and Jesse lost his boat, and his load too, in trying to run the dam at Byles's mill on that river.

"An Indian "trail" was simply a *path* through the woods. The path would be trodden so as to be plainly visible. Sometimes the amount of pony-travel would be so great as to make a heavily-trodden track. "Trails" passed in various directions. One led from Muncie to Greenville, straight as an arrow. One from Muncie to Fort Wayne; one from Godfroy Farm to Fort Wayne, etc."

RUTH (TEST) ROBINSON.

"When a girl, I went with my mother to a quilting and corn-husking. When we got there, nothing seemed ready, but the boys went to the woods and got some poles for frames; the women pieced the quilt and carded the tow, and so they quilted the quilt, each woman quilting where and how she pleased. Doubtless, the quilt was just as warm, which is the chief thing after all. One woman got drunk. She said she was getting her "nats upon the taps;" and she would go out and help cook. Whisky was everywhere. Still-houses were plenty, and much whisky was made and drank. My father settled in Union County in 1817. He owned the first mill in that county, and my oldest brother built a factory. My father came to Ohio from New Jersey in in 1802, to Waynesville, and I was born there. He resided at Cincinnati eighteen months, then at Covington, operating a woolen factory, and building the first good house in Covington. He lived thirty-six years on the East Fork of White Water, and then moved to Richmond residing there for four years. He died in 1852, eighty-four years old.

"Some men from Union County took the first (and only) two flat-boats down the East Fork of White Water to New Orleans. There was a heavy freshet and the water was very high. There was a great crowd to see them start, from all the country round. They sold their load at New Orleans and came back all the way from that distant market on foot."

THOMAS WARD.

"The first money I ever had, when a young lad, as my own, was 12½ cents. My brother and I sold a pair of deer-horns for 25 cents, and I had half. I managed, afterward, somehow, to get 87½ cents, and loaned it to father, he promising to give me a sheep. His "sheep" proved to be a lamb, but I raised it and traded it for a pig, and then that for a calf, and so on. Afterward, I came to be the owner of a colt, which I traded again, and so on from small things to greater, till, by the time I was twenty-one years old, I had become the owner of six hundred acres of wild land."

[Gideon Shaw states that Thomas Ward, when a lad, was at his father's, in the southeast corner of Randolph County, buying furs, etc.]

"I began very early to trade for things. Father let me have a pig or two, and I traded for a calf and then for a motherless colt, and so on. I bought my own clothes. As before stated, men would come along and hire me to survey and deaden land, and I would do the surveying, and hire the deadening for less than what they would give me. At one time I entered an eighty-acre tract for $100, and sold it shortly after for $200. I used to trade in furs and peltry, and would make, sometimes, $200 in a single winter, or even more in that way.

"The first land I ever entered for myself I carried the money in my hand all the way to Fort Wayne, traveling on foot the whole distance. There was a nice Indian sugar orchard which I wished very much to own. We found out that another party was planning to enter it, and I started on foot with money for that tract, and also for some that father wished to enter. I had the money tied up, and carried it in my hand the whole way. The "specie circular" had lately been issued, and in just three days it was to take effect. I got to John Brooks' the first night, gave Mrs. B. the money to keep and went to bed. The next day I got to Adam Miller's, near Bluffton. The third day I tried hard to make Fort Wayne, but the traveling was very bad, the snow being nearly knee deep, and I was but a boy (eighteen years old, or perhaps less), and I had to come short of the mark. In the morning I went to the Registrar's office, made application for the land for myself and my father, got my certificate from that office and went boldly to the Receiver. Col. Spencer knew my father and knew me, too, for he had stayed at my father's at different times. I told him the whole story—the paper money, the sudden start, my hard travel on foot, and how I had missed by a few hours, and what a disappointment it would be to lose my land after such a chase for it. He was a sturdy Democrat, and father was a stedfast Whig; but Col. Spencer was a gentleman and a kind-hearted man, and he pitied the poor boy; and he said to me, "You shall have your land, and your father shall, too. I am going into Ohio on business of my own, and I can use the money myself." So he took my money and I entered the land. But my piece was some four acres more than a full eighty, and it took $5 extra; and that was every cent of money I had. But I was determined I would have the land, let come what would; so I paid my last cent and got it. I told Col. Spencer what I had done, and he asked me how I expected to get home. I told him I did not know, but that I was going to start and risk getting through. "O, that will never do," said he; and he insisted that I should borrow of him enough to take me home. I finally did so, and tramped home again, sending his money back the first chance I found. I had an uncle (Daniel Miller), on Robinson's Prairie, and I stayed the first night with him, the second night at Portland, and got home the third night. When I started in the morning from my uncle's, on my way from Fort Wayne, he told me of a nearer way through the woods; that I could go by "blazes" to the Wabash, and cut off several miles. I took his directions, and followed the "blazes" through without difficulty. I thought no more of traveling thus through the thick woods, guided only by "blazed" trees, than I would now to travel along a beaten road.

"I have lost great amounts of property during my life. I put two hundred and forty-five acres of land near Ridgeville, and one thousand acres of Iowa land, into the north and south road through Ridgeville, when it was first worked on, and lost it. I did more for the road than anybody else, living or dead. Others managed to secure their stock, but my loss by the road was $30,000 or

more. Mr. Lewallen's mill, at Ridgeville, was built, probably, after 1819. My father, Joab Ward, commenced building boats about 1835. When the country along the Wabash, etc., began to settle up, the fact made a market for several years, and the people of Wayne and Randolph tried to supply it by sending their produce down the Mississinewa to the Wabash, and thereabouts. Boats were needed, and Ridgeville was the head of high-water navigation, and so father took to building boats and selling them to people to take their produce down the river on. He would build a boat forty feet long by ten feet wide, at 62½ cents a foot, i. e., $25 for the boat, all ready for floating. He would cut the timber green, from the woods, have two heavy side-pieces sloped rounding upward at both ends, cut a "gain" in the lower edge to receive the ends of the planks which formed the bottom, pin the bottom planks to the sides and the middle piece, fasten on some pieces of plank at the top of the gunwale, so as to increase the depth of the boat (making it, perhaps, two feet), stop up the cracks, and she was ready to receive her load and to float along her downward way. This flat-boating could be done only in times of flood.

High water was mostly during the winter and spring. The business lasted perhaps ten or fifteen years. The river floods became less, and the markets in that region ceased or were supplied in other ways.

Father built, in all, a large number of boats—thirty-seven in one spring. He used to hire hands to work for him, and board them at 12½ cents a meal.

One spring, several boats started down the river, loaded with apples, potatoes, cider, etc. At the first mill dam below Marion (McClure's), one boat, belonging to Hampton Brown, who lived below Newport (Fountain City), in going over the dam, ran under and sunk and lost the whole cargo, and the boat was ruined. The men swam out to the shore and were saved.

At one time, a raft came plunging down upon the swift-rushing flood. They contrived to land a cable and tied it round a tree; but the raft broke in two and went over the dam. There were two men on the raft. One came ashore, but the other shot under the water and was never again seen alive. His dead body was found afterward, some distance below."

DAVID LASLEY.

"William Edwards came in 1818; Jonathan Edwards came in 1818; they lived north toward town.

David Wysong lived three-fourths of a mile east.

John Elzroth lived near the "poor farm," coming in 1818.

Thomas Jarret came in 1818. He lived one-quarter mile away. Peter Lasley bought his land at private sale, but unimproved.

In Winchester there were a few log cabins, and a log court house. David Heaston came in 1819, a little southwest. In Winchester were Paul W. Way, Charles Conway, John Odell, John Wright (blacksmith), John Wright (Judge).

"I cleared off the public square in Winchester; there were three and one-half acres; it took me three months, working all day and half the night, and I got $35 for the job. Moorman Way got more than double that sum ($75) years afterward for putting in new trees. It was all "in the green," there came a snow and the heaps would not burn well; much was sugar-tree, three feet and over. A very large elm stood right in the cross street. The timber in this region was sugar-tree, beech, hickory, walnut, oak, elm, etc., etc. Oak was scarce, sugar-tree most abundant of all. There was much wet land in the region that nobody would have, that land is now the best in the county. I helped make a big cross-way on the State road west of Winchester, three-quarters of a mile long. The logs were many of them eighteen inches through. Two of us built it in three months, getting $10 a month, boarding ourselves. Poles had to be put in between the logs at the top, and the whole was covered with dirt six inches deep. We had to cut many of the trees, standing knee-deep in water, and the logs often floated as we hauled them, making the work of drawing them to the track much easier."

JOHN MANN, GREENSFORK.

"We used to grind our corn on a hand-mill. My father had one, and the neighbors were in the habit of coming and using it. It was hard work; a few quarts would tire a man completely out; you had to turn with one hand and feed with the other (a few grains at a time). The mill worked very slowly, and we generally ground only enough for a meal or two at once. The way the mill was made and worked was this: The lower stone was laid flat and fast; the upper stone was fixed to turn upon a center piece in some way, and was made to revolve by a pole, fastened (loosely) in a beam above, and in the top of the stone below, near the edge of the stone, in a shallow hole drilled in the surface. This drilling into the stone was hard to do, for there were no tools, and there was no way to fasten anything to the stone. These stones were about two feet across, home-dressed and home-made."

SIMON COX.

"When I came to Randolph, Charles Conway lived half a mile south of Winchester. John Wright (blacksmith) lived on the north side of Winchester. Paul Beard and Jesse Johnson (and perhaps others), were on Greensfork, near Lynn. There were some settlers down White River, but I did not know them. No settlers were on White River above us. John Cox, my father, came in 1818, with eight children; none are now living but myself. He died forty years ago. White River meeting was set up about 1820. The members were Benjamin Cox, John Wright (blacksmith), Jonathan Hiatt, Simon Cox, Thomas Ward, Joseph Moffatt and may be others. Jericho meeting was begun soon afterward. The first school was about 1823; Isaac Pearson was the teacher. George Cox, born 1820, remembers riding home from school on his Uncle Pearson's shoulders; George was perhaps three years old.

"The first mill was on Salt Creek, north of Winchester, water-mill, built by Solomon Wright; it ground very slowly, being in use some years. Jeremiah Cox's mill was the next—a flour mill—bolt run by *hand*. The first meeting-house was the White River Church, warmed by coal in the middle.

"The first doctor I knew of was at Winchester. The first store I knew of was there too. The first frame house was Jeremiah Cox's, built about fifty-five years, and standing yet in good repair. The first child born in our settlement was my son, George Cox, born January 6, 1820.

"Benjamin Cox and myself once started to go through to the Johnson settlement below Lynn, after some grain to take to mill. One had to go ahead and cut "a road" for the wagon to pass. We had to "camp out," and a deep snow fell in the night."

BURKETT PIERCE.

"Meshach Lewallyn and Joab Ward lived near Ridgeville when I came; they had been there not long. James Massey and ———— Massey came the same fall that I did, and settled near Saratoga. (James Massey was here in 1818, before B. P. came). George Ritenour came two weeks after me and settled across the river. Meshach Lewallyn built a small mill in 1819 (I think), a water-mill; it would grind two or three bushels a day; the meal would come by "spurts." A dog came in and tried to lick the meal; now he would get some meal, and now he wouldn't; it did not suit him, and he would throw up his head and *howl*, and then he would try to lick the meal again." (This story has been told us of four different mills in the region, as also of one in Pennsylvania.)

"Mr. Lewallyn afterward built a better mill, which became a noted point in those times for many years; he built a saw-mill also. David Connor built a log shanty two miles east of Deerfield, on the Mississinewa, and traded with the Indians. He sold them

flour, and salt, and powder, and whisky, etc., for furs and peltry. He took loads of furs and skins in "pirogues," down the Mississinewa, up Wabash, up Little River, across the portage nine miles to St. Mary's, and so to Toledo and Detroit. He hauled his goods across the portage on wagons with three yoke of oxen. Brother Thomas and I went with him once. He had otter, musk-rats, beaver, coon skins, minks, etc., a heavy load. He got his pay in silver, and bought a pony to bring the silver home. (This was in 1822.) He stayed at that point a year or two or so, and moved down the river to near Wheeling, and later, to below Marion, where he settled, built mills, and spent the rest of his life. He died rich a few years ago. I took hogs to him, which he bought and butchered. He showed me half a bushel of silver money. He was a "smart" man, and a man of his word; but he would have his own way in a bargain. He made a "power" of money. He did not like to sell to settlers, because he could not charge them enough. He commonly sold to Indians, and his price to them was very high.

"Lewallyn's son, Shadrach, shot an Indian in their yard. A patch of corn had been planted, and the boys were gathering it on a sled (as most of the hauling was done then). The Indian had bought some powder and whisky at Connor's, and he "cut up" and scared the boys. They unhitched the horses, and one of the boys ran, and the Indian ran after him and pointed his gun at the boy. Shadrach called out, "What is the matter?" The boy said, "The Indian is going to shoot me." Shadrach caught his gun and undertook to shoot the Indian. Shadrach's wife tried to pull him away for 100 yards, but he shot and killed the Indian right there in the yard. This was in the evening. Shadrach went to his father's that night, and in the morning they covered the body in the hollow of a tree turned up. Old Meshach went to Muncie alone, and told the Indians what his son had done and that he should be tried fairly, and suffer the penalty. He also told the Indians to come and bury their comrade and they did so; fifteen or twenty came and buried him on the river bank, on my farm. The young man was tried, but he was acquitted; and that made the Indians hostile. I went to Connor and talked with *him*, and got him to intercede with the Indians. Connor had great influence with them, and they would do almost anything he wished. He told them that I was his *cousin*, and that he wished they would be reconciled. I had come into the county after the shooting and before the trial. The Indians had torn up the floor in the cabin I was to live in, and I fixed it. We sent some boys to get the cabin ready, and we expected to move up from Joab Ward's. While the boys were at the cabin, six or seven Indians came in. One of the young men set them a puncheon bench, and they sat down. Presently one of them, Big Nose, drew his knife, and caught my brother Thomas, and cried, "Now I kill you; you killed my cousin." Brother said, "No, I wasn't in the country then." "You are a liar," Big Nose cried. He held Thomas a long time, but let him go at last. Another young man, who was with Thomas, ran away 100 yards and caught up his gun. The Indian caught my brother again, but finally said, "I let you go. I no kill you this time—next time I kill you, *sure*." The other Indians smiled like, but said nothing. The Indian turned my brother's face toward him and said, "Look, next time I kill you."

"The boy came and met us and told us. Joab Ward said, "Follow the Indians." I said "No." Then he said, "Go back with me." My wife stood there with the child, and she said, "Let us go on," and we started again. We went, and my wife followed, trembling, but when we got in sight of the cabin, all fear left her. We got to the cabin and unloaded, and there came along a big, burly fellow, and offered to stay with us. "He was not afraid," he said. He stayed. There was a big stump of a tree-root near by. Before bed-time he looked out and said, "I see an Indian out there. I see his blanket and his eyes. He is going to shoot." The fellow got his gun and his axe, and stood ready a good while. I said, "I am going to see." "Oh no, he will shoot you." I *did* go out; there was no Indian, only the stump and some snow. In the morning we went out to cut up the tree. I said, "It would not do for an Indian to come and cut up like that one yesterday." I looked up, and there stood an Indian! He heard what I said, but he smiled and was friendly.

"In about a month my brother went back to Ohio. He had not been long gone when six Indians came and hallooed from across the river, wishing to come across, Big Nose among them. I took my canoe, and brought them across. I charged him with his mischief. He said, "No, me civil." "Yes, it was you." "No, whisky." They went up to Connor's, and by and by, returned. (One was called Killbuck). One was so drunk that he could not walk alone; two of them were leading him across waist-deep. When they had come across, Killbuck said, "We not been saucy." I went into the house, but presently he came back, foaming with rage. "You go and get your gun," said he. "How do you know," said I. "What did you come back for?" "To show you I no coward, give me some bread," said he. I did, and he went away pacified. That poor drunken fellow lay there all night with his feet in the water, dead drunk.

"One night an Indian hallooed. "What do you want?" "To come in and warm." I let him in. "Me civil," said he. After he got in, he began to curse, and swore he would kill the first man that came into the cabin. I quieted him down, and then he began again. He went on to Connor's, and in the morning he came back, and said, "Connor told me 'No,' and I won't hurt anybody."

"In boating, flat-boats would jump the dams four feet high. People would bring fruit from Wayne County in wagons, and boat them down to settlers on the Wabash and elsewhere.

"After Fleming was killed, about twenty-five Indians came and had a ceremony over him. They had guns, and marched up very solemnly. One old Indian made a speech. He spoke a long time; Killbuck interpreted. He said, "Don't be scared, he was a bad Indian. We will be friendly." As the man stood there speaking, he seemed much affected, and the tears streamed down his cheeks.

"We used to go to mill at first to Richmond. David Wysong made a tread-mill (for oxen). One day I went with a grist, and, in the night, while I was there, the oxen slipped through, and stopped the mill, but they could not get out and were just hanging by their necks.

"The first school was taught two or three years after I came, in a log cabin, kept by Mr. Stevens, at $1 per scholar. There were perhaps twenty scholars. Half of the patrons could not pay. There were only two or three books in the school. The teacher would write letters on paddles to have the little fellows learn. I once drove thirty head of hogs to Ross County, Ohio, to have them fatten on the "mast." The Indians began to shoot them. I talked to them. 'Big Jim' said, "Fat hog make good soup," and laughed. When I came to the county, a big brush heap lay where the Winchester Court House now stands.

"John Cox settled near Winchester in 1815 or 1816."

JACOB DRIVER, 1821.

"Settlers when I came, in 1821: John Sample, at Sampletown (Mill), Paul W. Way, William Way, Henry Way, William Diggs (old), William Diggs (young), Littleberry Diggs, Armsbee Diggs, Tarlton Moorman, Robison McIntyre, Walter Ruble, John Wright and others.

"The Claytons came nearly when I did—perhaps two or three years afterward.

"Tarleton Moorman is the brother of James Moorman and the father of Stephen Moorman."

PELATIAH BOND.

"Benjamin Bond, my father, lived, at one time, just west of New Garden Meeting-House, in Wayne County.

"In building a house, he bought nails at 25 cents a pound, and paid for them in cord-wood at 25 cents a cord, chopping the wood on his own land, and selling it on the ground at the rate of four cords for $1.

"In Western Pennsylvania, in early times, a man gave a horse for a barrel of salt."

DANIEL B. MILLER, 1822.

"The settlers, when I came (on the Mississinewa, 1822), were, Riley Marshall, east of Deerfield; William Massey, James Massey, Robert Massey, north of Miller's; Frank Peake, north of Mississinewa River; Samuel Emery, on the south side of the river; Burkett Pierce, west of Deerfield, north of river; George Ritenour, west of Deerfield, south of the river; Martin Boots, between Deerfield and Ridgeville. He was the first blacksmith in that region. He moved to Fairview, afterward.

"I was single, and came on horseback from near Cincinnati, via Richmond and the "Quaker Trace," to Riley Marshall's. I bought eighty acres of a non-resident owner, and boarded eighteen months at Riley Marshall's, going then to Wayne County to be married, and bringing my wife with me, on horseback, into the woods of Randolph. Judge M. thinks James Massey was the first settler in Ward Township. Some of the Masseys were there in 1818. Burkett Pierce says James and another Massey came the same fall he did—1820 or 1821. Judge M. thinks, also, that Philip Storms came to Allensville after he (Miller) came to Randolph, and that Connor stayed on the river above Deerfield, five or six years after 1822.

"Lewallyn's mill ground very slowly. They said a pig crawled into the trough and licked up the meal, and that he would squeal because the meal did not come fast enough for him. This is probably another version of tho "hound" story, so often repeated.

"Meetings were held for a long time at private dwellings, i. e., at Riley Marshall's, and also elsewhere."

MARTIN A. REEDER, 1822.

"John Gass had settled at his place, southwest of Winchester, and was keeping tavern there when the Ways, etc., came from South Carolina, in the spring of 1817.

"The first entry in Randolph County used to be said to be three miles east of Winchester, where Miles Scott now lives. That land was entered by Jeremiah Moffett, in December, 1812.

"Anti-slavery societies began to be formed between 1836 and 1840, or sooner. The U. G. R. R. had a sort of organization, though not a very elaborate one. Lists of the stations, of the routes, of the men who would entertain and who would forward fugitives, etc., were kept for reference along the route.

At Winchester, Eli Hiatt was a chief promotor of the work. Others, were James P. Way, Frank Diggs, Jesse Way, Moorman Way, Dr. Cook, M. A. Reeder and others; George Bailey and others, at Huntsville; Zimri Bond, John H. Bond, etc, at Cabin Creek. Large numbers were in sympathy with the work; some, in fact, who would hardly have been expected to do so. One man, a landlord in Jay County, who was then, and has always since been, a stanch Democrat, was nevertheless a constant and reliable helper in the U. G. R. R.

At one time, a company of twelve stopped at Eli Hiatt's. The pursuers came to town while the fugitives were still here. They knew the fugitives were not far off, but not that they were in town.

Dr. Cook went early toward Ridgeville, and, returning, met the man-hunters—giving them such information as caused them to suppose their prey was ahead, and they pressed vigorously onward (four men, all armed to the teeth). The slaves were taken back to Huntsville, from there to John Bond's and thence to Camden, and so on toward Canada.

"During the war of 1861, Mr. Reeder and his wife went as nurses in the hospital, etc., spending more than a year in that service, and going wholly at his own expense. He was at Washington City, at Gettysburg and elsewhere, witnessing many sad and fearful scenes of terrible suffering, and doing his utmost for its relief. He bore a commission from Gov. Morton, and recommendations from President Lincoln, which enabled him to go anywhere he pleased in the prosecution of his loving work, and he feels thankful for the degree of success which attended his labors in his country's cause. Gov. Morton's name was itself a "power," and, of course, President Lincoln's "sign manual" was omnipotent, and both together became irresistible."

The following was printed in a Winchester paper in 1875:

M. A. REEDER.

Last week, Mr. Harris Allman and his wife returned, after an absence of forty-five years, to visit their former friends and comrades in this vicinity—now, alas, but few. His father, Matthew Allman, was a very early settler here, and in 1830 removed to White Lick, between Plainfield and Indianapolis. Since that removal, a wonderful change has taken place!

Winchester was then a solid forest. About eight families were at that time residents of the place, scattered here and there over the town plat, in small log cabins. The heavy timber was near on every hand. The streets could not be seen. Only three houses now [1875] remain standing that were here when Mr. Allman left, and one of them has lately been reconstructed.

The old settlers are mostly gone. M. A. Reeder has been longest a resident of the town, including, also, his mother, who is still living. Mr. Allman passed through the city (in company with M. A. R.), searching, almost in vain, to find the spots of familiar interest of the early olden time. Mr. A. pointed out many locations of objects then important, now to the younger generation unknown.

The old schoolhouse, on the site where now stands the residence of A. Aker, Jr.; the old spring at which the scholars slaked their thirst, located on the east bank of Salt Creek, about a rod south of the Washington street bridge; the old Aker Hotel, partly standing, just east of the City Hall; the Odle storeroom, the first dry goods store, afterward the residence of D. Haworth and of Jacob Elzroth, Esq., and now occupied by George Isom; Haworth's cabinet-shop, now occupied by J. W. Diggs as an undertaker.

The big oak tree, seven feet through, which stood where now stands Col. H. H. Neff's elegant mansion; the "old fort and mound," near and in the "Fair Grounds;" the "Ring Spring," one hundred yards west of the toll-gate on the pike leading westward; the big walnut tree, six feet through, standing where now Hon. E. L. Watson resides; the old Quaker (or Richmond) Trace, leading from the Wayne County settlements into these northern woods, which ran out the south end of East street, which trace is now nearly obliterated—these, and other landmarks unknown to the present inhabitants, were full of interest to one who spent his boyhood in our vicinity when all was rough and wild, full fifty years ago.

ISAAC BRANSON—STONY CREEK.

Came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1822 (or sooner), entered land in the southern part of Stony Creek, in 1822 [Section 10, 19, 12], being the farm afterward owned by Abram Clevinger. This land he sold to Joseph Rooks, about 1825, and entered land again in the southern part of Nettle Creek Township [W. N. W., 15, 18, 12], near Mr. Burroughs, March 26, 1816. They sold out again and moved to Delaware County, becoming pioneers in that region.

They raised a large family of children, enduring great hardships and peril. Mr. Branson died many years ago, but "Aunt Patsy" Branson, as she is called, resides with one of her daughters, in Muncie, Delaware County. She is nearly ninety years old, but very spry and strong, walking a mile or two without difficulty or fatigue, and retaining in memory the events of her old-time life with remarkable tenacity.

They had peculiar hardships when they first settled in Randolph. They came into the woods with one horse of their own, though somebody's two-horse wagon moved them there. In less than a week after they arrived, her husband cut his knee with a frow, while splitting clap-boards for a roof to his "camp," and so badly that he could not step on his foot for six weeks; and much of that time he lay helpless on the puncheons of the floor. About the same time, his only horse died. The horse was not very good, but it was better than none, and it was all they had, and they had nothing to buy another.

They came in February, and brought four large iron kettles to make sugar in. Mrs. Branson and her husband's brother, a lad of seventeen, who came with them into their forest home, took hold and opened an immense sugar camp that stood ready to their hand, and and actually cut the wood, carried the water, made the troughs, and produced about three barrels of excellent tree-sugar, all nice and dry, as good as need be. This sugar was indeed a "God-send" to the poor, afflicted family in the wilderness. Mr. B. hired a "plug" pony of his uncle in Wayne County, and contrived to do his work. After they got corn planted, he took sugar to Richmond and exchanged for corn and other necessaries. But their corn and vegetables grew splendidly, and long before the year was out, they had plenty of corn and potatoes and such things. They took to the corn as soon as it came to "roasting ears," potatoes as soon as they would do to cook, and squashes as soon as they got large enough, and so on.

They had a cow, and the pea-vines were up to her back, and she gave abundance of milk, and grew fat on her keeping to boot.

When Mr. B. went to Richmond with his sugar, he borrowed a wagon and a yoke of oxen, and took grain and things, also, for some other neighbor settlers, and the trip took a week or more.

Mrs. B. thinks they came in 1819, which may possibly be the fact; but if so, they must have resided here more than three years before they entered land, since that took place in the fall of 1822. And that, too, may have been true, as Mr. B. seems to have been very poor, and it may have been three years before he could raise the money for an entry.

ELDER THOMAS ADDINGTON.

"Once, when I was a boy at school, the teacher would sleep in "books." There was a boy in school who was rather "simple" and greatly given to "pranks," just because he "did not know any better."

One day, a mouse came running across the floor, and the "simple" boy went to chasing it. The teacher was asleep, but the noise waked him. He looked up and saw the boy capering about the room. As he spied the lad, he caught his whip and chased the little fellow, whipping as he went. The poor chap gave no heed to the slashing of the teacher, but went dancing ahead after his mouse. At last he "grabbed" with his fingers, clutched the "varmint," and turning short round, facing the master, cried, "See, teacher, I 'cotch' him!"

What the teacher did thereafter is not remembered. The laughing that the school accomplished just then was past all control, and the picture of that "simple youth," grinning in glee at his success in grabbing that quadruped, is a vivid thing in the minds of all who then beheld the performance of the feat."

WILLIAM COX, WEST RIVER.

"Settlers at that time were Joseph Hollingsworth, Albert Macy, Jesse Ballinger, Joshua Wright, William Stansberry, and others. Daniel Worth lived on the John Hunnicutt place; John Bunker was where John Charles now resides; Morgan Thornburg lived near White chapel. Some of these had been on their places for several years.

HURRICANE.

"Eli B. Barnard says he was twenty-seven months old when the tornado took place. Their roof blew off, and they shoved the cradle with him in it under the bed to keep him from drowning, and he says he remembers that. This was where widow Ballinger lives northwest of Charles W. Osborn's.

A horse was hemmed in with the fallen trees into a place only a few feet square, and yet the horse was not hurt! One man, scared nearly out of his wits, had yet sense enough left to pray; and he cried, "O Lord, if thou wilt spare me this time, I will get away just as soon as I can go!" And he kept his word, the people say, and the next morning, picking his way to the nearest standing timber, he left for parts unknown.

Squirrels were one year so poor that they were not fit to eat. William Smith's mill was built before 1819." [Doubtful.]

WILLIAM PICKETT.

"I have been a miller much of my life. I helped Jeremiah Cox build his mill on White River, in 1825. It was a water mill and stood on the place I now own; Jeremiah Cox died soon after. Joseph and Benjamin Pickett bought the mill, Benjamin Pickett built a saw-mill, and in 1853, I bought the farm, 108 acres, and the two mills. The mills ran till the "five dry years," 1864—69; they were pulled down in 1870. The river has far less water now than formerly. I worked as a miller three years at White Water, afterwards off and on at Winchester, dressing buhrs, etc. A steam mill was built there about 1835.

"When we were tearing down my saw-mill, a big post fell on me. While taking a sill from the second story (the mill was built double), a post, a foot square and eleven feet long, knocked me down and fell on me. I was confined several weeks. They thought I could not live; but that was ten years ago and I am here yet.

WILD HOGS.

"Great numbers of wild hogs were in the woods, descendants of tame ones, brought by early settlers, that had become wild. The males would stay wild for years. They would get with droves, and in a short time the whole drove would become so wild that you could hardly get them back again. Wild hogs would attack people when hard pressed. John Chapman, Allen County, was attacked by a wild boar when out after the cows. He climbed a big log, and had to stay till the creature left. He had a fiste with him; the hog chased the dog and then took after Chapman himself. He had to stay on the log till some time in the night.

An immense male hog once attacked a cow, in Thomas Coates' lane. He stuck his tusk into her breast, and the blood spurted right out. He then struck another cow and knocked her down as if she had been shot. His tusk was broken, or he would probably have killed her. The children were in the lane, they saw the hog, and climbed the fence. The men chased him more than half a mile, and shot him again and again, and at last killed him.

This animal belonged to one of the neighbors, but the creature had gone wild. On the Mississinewa hogs were found wild in abundance when the settlers first came there, as people would let their swine run in the woods, and after a while hunt them up again, to get them home, or to kill them for meat. They would go out and find the "range," and when snow would come several men would go on horseback, and shoot the hogs as they could find them. Sometimes the creatures would be four or five miles from home. After they were shot the hogs would be hauled home, by the nose, or on a sled or on a wagon. Once in a while people would make a fire out in the woods, and scald and dress them before taking them home.

DEER, ETC.

"Deer sometimes have thirteen prongs. At first the straight "spike" grows, the next year one prong on each horn, and so on. A straight horn is called a "spike;" one prong, is called a "fork;" more than one, "snags," three-snagged, four-snagged, etc. Deer were fat in the summer and fall and poor in the spring. I have often killed old deer that had no horns. Horns of old deer would be perhaps two feet long, when full grown.

"Amos Peacock and Henry Hill once took a load of smoked bacon to Richmond, and got only $1 a hundred.

I have bought salt that cost me $11.37 a barrel. I had flax seed to sell. I paid for hauling the seed, and the salt back from Dayton, and the whole cost me as above, $11.37 per barrel.

CHOLERA.

"As I was cradling wheat, a cloud gathered south of east, taking several hours. It covered nearly the whole sky. There was much lightning and thunder, and a little rain; I did not stop cradling. The body of the storm seemed to pass south. Shortly after I smelt a strong smell of burning sulphur, the smell lasting perhaps half an hour. It made me feel sick and faint, and I came near falling to the ground. Shortly after that the cholera broke out terribly at Lynn and other places." [See statements by Frazier, Johnson, Stone, etc.]

MARY HYATT—COATS—PICKETT.

"I was born in Grayson County, Virginia, in 1806. My father, Zachary Hyatt, came to Wayne County, Ind., 1814, and to Randolph County in 1817. Winchester, when I first saw it, October, 1819, had a court house and jail, and three houses. Once father lay sick, and I was weaving. Suddenly I saw through the open door a deer crawling through a crack in the fence. There were two crooked rails, one up and the other down. The deer had one hind leg broken. I sprang out with my little thread-knife, and my sisters and myself, with the dog, chased the deer one-quarter of a mile to a pond about knee deep. The dog caught the deer by the throat, and we waded in and killed it with clubs. We dragged the deer from the water, cut the leaders of the legs, and tucked the others in so we could carry it with a pole, and in that way we bore it home in triumph. The men were away, except father, and he was sick. Once the men were shooting turkeys, and one lit down into the yard and tried to crawl through the fence. My sister and I caught it and killed it.

"I used to spin and weave a great deal. I have woven many a yard of tow, and linen, and woolen. I wove coverlets, etc., for the whole region, Richmond, Mississinewa, Wabash, etc. Mr. Lewallyn from Ridgeville, once brought five coverlets. I told him, "I can't weave them, I have more than I can do." "Don't say a word," said he, "I shall leave the work, and you must do it, though it should stay here five years." So, he left the work, and in due time I wove them. We used to card and spin raw cotton, and wool too. My price for weaving coverlets was, $1 apiece.

"One day mother went away to be gone ten days. The flax was on the ground rotting. We girls took up the flax, dried, broke, swingled and hatcheled it, carded, spun and wove it; and by the time mother came home, the cloth was in garments, and on the children's backs.

"We used pewter platters, dishes, etc." [Mrs. Pickett showed a large ancient pewter platter, about a foot across, and heavy and thick, that her mother bought in 1818. It had never been molded over, and was about as good as new.]

"My father sold his place in North Carolina, and got ready to move to Indiana. Everything was packed and loaded, ready to start in the morning. The boys got up before daylight, and fed the horses, and got the harness to "gear up." Mother said, "you need not do it, father is sick." In ten days, father died. Mother married again, and in a year or two, came to Indiana."

WILLIAM ARMFIELD THORNBURG—STONY CREEK.

"When we first came, Richmond was our place of trade. We would go with the front wheels of a wagon, taking out the king-bolt, and fixing clapboards on the bolster and the "slider," puting on our coon skins and deer-skins and ginseng, and wheat if we could spare any, and the corn to be ground. The trip could be made as handily as you please. With only the two wheels, one could turn and twist almost any way around and among the trees. The "truck" would be traded for "store tea," and cotton yarn, and powder and sole-leather. If a barrel of salt were needed, father would go with the whole wagon.

"The first mill I ever saw, was Sample's mill, a corn cracker. The mills then were small affairs, but we boys thought them something wonderful.

"Our folks made large quantities of tree sugar. Two springs, we made, each season, two barrels of grain sugar, 100 pounds of cake-sugar, and forty or fifty pounds of molasses.

"The third spring of our residence in Randolph, Samuel Anthony, father of E. C. Anthony, Esq., of Muncie, came to that place with a store of goods. Father needed some things. He said to my mother and myself, "you go to Muncie with a sack of sugar apiece." We filled the sacks; mother took hers before her, but I took a heavy sack. We got there in due time (twelve miles), and traded the sugar at 6¼ cents a pound for coffee at half a dollar, and other goods as high as they could well be. When father built his mill, coffee and whisky had both to be furnished, or the men would not work. I had to go to Judge Reese's distillery in Delaware County, for the whisky, which when a lad, I have often done. Father and I once went to Richmond with two yoke of oxen and the wagon, carrying flour and ginseng and sugar and deer-skins and coon skins, perhaps $35 worth in all. The trip took four days, (thirty-five miles). A man named Brightwell was in company. As they were about to start for home, Brightwell said, "take a drink," handing a bottle of "ginger pop," and as he drew the cork the "pop" flew clear to the loft. Father drank and gave me some. As we came to a big hill, father said to me. "you tend the hind cattle, and I will see to the forward yoke," locking the wagon, as he spoke, but taking the forewheel instead of the hind wheel. We went down the hill, but it was a terrible "go," neither of us knowing what the matter was. Just as we reached the bottom, I saw what he had done, and said, "what made thee lock the forewheel?" "The dogs, I did, didn't I?" said he. I told my brother, and he remarked, "father was pretty tight." However, he was no drinker, but he got caught that time."

MRS. JOSEPH BROWN, JR.

"My uncle, William Simmons, came early to Randolph County, Ind., and, I think, as soon as 1821. He lived just at the line between Jackson and Ward Townships, directly on the Mississinewa River, south of New Pittsburg. He died in middle life, but was the father of twenty-one children by the same wife. They were all raised "by hand," the mother being unable to "suckle" them. Twelve became grown, and ten are still living.

"James Simmons (my father) worked one harvest for Chief Richardville, near Ft. Wayne. One day an old man passed along the road having a tall hat on his head and a bundle on his back, and being otherwise odd looking. The boys began to "poke fun" at him. Suddenly he laid down his bundle, took off his hat, whirled round and faced them. Said he, "Do you know the eleventh commandment?" "No, what is it?" "Mind your own business."

"That was a "center shot," their battery hushed, and without another word the old man went his way.

"When he was a boy at home, during the "squirrel year," James shot squirrels for weeks, throwing them to the hogs outside the field, and leaving them to decay upon the ground. It was a hard task, but they saved their corn by the means.

"Daniel B. Miller and his wife came on horseback to their forest home, and she stuck a black locust riding switch into the ground in the door yard. It grew and became a fine, large tree, and a few years ago was there still.

"James Simmons was a great hunter. It may be safely said that he killed more deer than any other man in Jackson Township. When he was building his log house, he set himself to cut and hew four logs a day, and besides that to kill one deer,

and he did it. They lived at first for two or three months in a "camp" made of rails.

"He has killed six deer in one day. At one time he ran a deer till away after dark and got lost, and in the night he kept wandering round and firing his gun. His wife heard the firing, and, thinking that he might be lost, she took the ax and pounded as hard as she could upon a "gum" there was in the yard. He heard the pounding, and the noise guided him home.

"In winter time, after supper he would sit and tell deer stories as long as anybody would listen. He used never to think about going home from hunting as long as he could see the "sights" upon his gun, and often he would have a "time" to find his way to his cabin."

BEAR STORY.

"When I was a little girl, my brother (a little bit of a fellow), and myself were playing by a creek near the house, and a bear came and sat watching us from the opposite bank, a high bluff ten or fifteen feet high. I thought it was a dog, and was not scared. Presently mother saw the old fellow, and "hissed" the dog, which came and "tackled" the bear. She called to us, and we heeled it for the house. While the dog and the bear were "tussling," Jacob Harshman came along with his gun, hunting, and he shot and killed the bear.

"They used to have some fun in those days too. Cameron Coffin, a gentleman land-owner, came out to see to his land; he was not used to the woods, and the "bushwhackers" made game of him. One day he was at James Simmons' sugar camp, and the boys were making wax. Coffin was 'green' upon the subject of wax making, and they made some very hard and sticky, and got him to take a great chunck into his mouth to eat it; he chewed the wax till his teeth and jaws were all stuck fast together. He worked and worked and clawed and dug at the wax till he was nearly choked. Finally the stuff softened and melted somewhat in his mouth, and he made out to get clear of it; but he had a terrible time, and the boys nearly died laughing at the fun. At another time, they were walking a foot log over the river, and he undertook it, too; he did not know how to keep his balance, and the boys pretended to come near falling off, and shook the log so that he did fall off into the water waist deep. He was not used to such life; the backwoods boys were too much for him, and he "got out of that," and went back to the settlement where he came from, and left the jolly blades to play tricks upon themselves."

F. G. WIGGS, GREENSFORK.

"Father left North Carolina when I was seven years old; we were six weeks and three days on the road, reaching William Arnold's (now Noah Turner's), May 5, 1826. I rode a horse (that pulled one of our carts) all the way. Father put me on the horse the evening we started, and I rode clear through. We had two carts, and father led the other beast. Mother also walked a great deal; we camped under a tent through the whole journey; several families were in company: Joseph Copeland, wife and four children; Isaac Cook, wife and four children; father and mother and four children, eighteen in all.

"Father lent Isaac Cook $25 to come with (which he paid afterward). Father bought eighty acres of Benjamin Puckett, agreeing to give $250 and a cart valued at $25. He afterward entered eighty acres, and mother lived on it till she died in the fall of 1881; we settled in the wilderness. William Arnold and Frederick Fulghum came just before father did. Fred Fulghum had come back to Carolina and told us what a grand place Indiana was, and father was not satisfied till he moved out there himself. Deer used to come into father's clearing, and they were so tame that they would not run away; father had no gun, and never shot any of them."

JAMES W. CLARK.

"The first school I went to was held in a little horse stable made of slabs set endwise. David Semans taught the school. The seats were slabs with legs in, no backs, of course. The first church in the town was in 1837, on the old church lot, now (a part of) the graveyard. Three camp-meetings were held near Spartansburg (in 1838–40 probably). The rowdies disliked Preacher Bruce. He was pretty "sharp" on them. They had planned to flog him. They were swaggering round with peeled canes. He disguised his dress, got a "peeled cane," went down to the spring among the rowdies, and heard all their plans. He then went back, opened meeting, and told the astonished tricksters from the pulpit all their plot. The rowdies did not whip him. There were great revival meetings. At one time one hundred members joined.

"The first Disciple meeting was held near old Mr. Stewart's, a mile or so west of town. Several persons joined. The Baptists held meeting at Mr. Cartwright's. He was a Baptist.

"When I was a boy, people hired me to hunt their cattle. I could go anywhere, and not get lost, day or night. When twelve years old, I used to grind bark for the tanner at eleven pence (12½ cents) a day. Wild hogs were plenty in the "timber." I have been treed by them many a time. As I would be after the cows, the hogs would be in the woods, and they would see and chase my dog, and he would run to me, and they after him. Then the hogs would see me and chase me. I would begin to climb right sudden, you may guess, a high log or a tree, and there I had to stay till they would leave, which sometimes would not be anywise soon. The hogs would boo-boo around, and then seem to go away, and suddenly be back, and try to get at me again. These wild hogs had sprung from swine that had been tame, and had bred in the woods, and so their offspring had grown to be wild. My grandfather would let his swine run in the woods, and by-and-by he would find where they slept, and build a pen partly round their nest, and watch and shut them in. Then he would catch the pigs and mark them, and let the whole "pack" go again. At killing time, men would go out and track and shoot them wherever they might chance to be found. When I was twelve years old, grandfather was chasing up and killing his hogs. The men would shoot them, and I hauled them to the road with a horse. I forget how many I hauled that day. Grandfather marketed that pork at Richmond for $1.50 net.

"A big poplar tree stood in front of Mrs. Hammond's house, and another large tree stood on my lot. When I was a boy, I had a young bullock, perhaps a two-year-old, that I worked. It was a tough job to catch him, the only way being to run him down; and we would have a tedious race. One day I chased him a long time, and finally he plunged into a pond, and I after him waist deep. He stopped; I gathered him by the horns, Frank Morgan waded in with a rope, and we roped him and brought his lordship out of the pond in triumph."

[Mr. Clark reckons himself to have been longest a resident of Spartansburg, since 1826, or fifty-six years ago. Frank Morgan and he were boys then together, but Frank spent many years of his youthful life elsewhere, and, moreover, he died in 1880 at Spartansburg. Still, Mr. C. is by no means an old man, but is active and vigorous as in former days.]

WILLIAM CLEVINGER.

"The settlers when father came, 1828 (near father's), were Bezaleel Hunt, Nettle Creek; Joel Drake, Nettle Creek; Mark Diggs, Nettle Creek; Joab Thornburg, Stony Creek; Jonathan Finger, Stony Creek; Job Thornburg, Stony Creek; Abraham Clevinger, Stony Creek; David Vestal, Stony Creek; George W. Smithson, Stony Creek; Joseph Rooks, Stony Creek (large family boys); Jonathan Clevinger, Stony Creek; John Diggs, Stony Creek; and in the colored settlement, Richard Robbins (blacksmith), John Smith, Benjamin Outlan, Richard Scott, Jerry Terry, Isaac Woods.

"I have been to fifteen log-rollings in one spring. The first show I ever went to was an animal show at Muncie. I walked fifteen miles and got there by 9 A. M. My father was a member

of the Christian Church, and a Democrat. He voted for Jackson the first time that Jackson was elected, just after he came to Randolph County.

"He had just money enough to enter 120 acres. He had one old horse, and it died in the spring. He had no way to buy any, and he did without, borrowing sometimes, which was hard to do. He cleared ground, and tended it mostly with the hoe. By next season he got an ox-team. We plowed our corn with an ox, putting harness on it like a horse, and one boy would lead the ox and one hold the plow.

"Father and his boys have cleared more land than any other family in Randolph County—more than six hundred acres. Father had no wagon for years. He hauled everything on a sled. He never owned a good wagon. He bought an old one for $30, and got "bit" at that. That was about 1836. He used that seven or eight years, and never owned any other. He made one crop with no team, and two crops with oxen. Then he traded the oxen for one horse. The oxen were young, and we could not "break" them well. We did mostly with one horse. Sometimes in the winter we would have a boy behind the sled with a rope hitched to hold back with. We had no wheat bread till we raised some wheat to make it from, for a year or two, at least. I remember when there were only three wagons in two miles square among twenty-five or thirty settlers. Once we put horses to a wagon with twenty bushels of corn and wheat, and started to mill (Economy). The horses knew nothing of pulling together, and the wagon got stuck fast before half a mile. Six men took a horse and sack apiece and went ten miles to mill, and left four or five to get the wagon out. The mill was owned by Nathan Proctor. Nathan Proctor, Elijah Arnold and others were charged with counterfeiting, thieving, etc. They were said to have a "rendezvous" in the "fallen timber." Some were convicted, and the gang was broken up at last. One of them, arrested for passing a counterfeit bill, asking to see the bill, took it and *swallowed* it.

"My father got his meat thus: He had a dog that would catch *any* hog. He helped his neighbors catch their wild hogs, and they would pay him in pork. The hogs were so wild they would not eat corn.

"How to build a cabin with weight poles: Build the square, let the top end logs project a foot or so, put the butting pole farther out than the body of the house, have it split and notched and pinned with the edge upright, so as to catch the ends of the boards; lay logs to build up the gables, with their ends *scafed off* to allow the roof boards to cover them, and the supporting poles so arranged as to give the proper slant. Put on the first course of boards, and lay a pole on the course far enough from the butting pole to receive the second course, keeping the "weight pole" up by "knees" between it and the butting pole. Put on the second course and another weight pole, and "knees," and so on to the top.

"Mother never got a meal of victuals on a cook-stove in her life."

JOHN KEY.

"Father came from Tennessee in 1829. He was a Methodist, and took great delight in the religious services of the olden time. When camp-meeting opened, he would move down to camp to stay while the meeting lasted, on a rude wagon with truck wheels made by sawing them from the end of a huge oak log. He had no wagon, and for home purposes used a sled. When father landed in "Randolph," he had just 37½ cents, one old horse, and five children. Pork was high afterward, and he sold four hogs for $50, and entered his first forty acres of land.

"Swine would run wild, and often, while we were hunting them and the dogs were trying to catch them, the wild creatures would cut the poor dogs' throats with their sharp, strong tusks.

"Once while some men were hunting wild swine, the savage beasts undertook to run into Dolph Warren's cabin, and scared the family inside well nigh to death. Squirrels would be so thick and would make such havoc in the corn that the children had to be set to scare the greedy "varmints" away.

"The pea vines would grow as tall as a man's head, and as thick as they could grow, so that one could track a horse or a cow through the tangled masses of pea vines almost as readily as through a snow-bank.

"Wild plums would grow in the thick woods, loaded down with as nice fruit as one would need to see; gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries would grow in the "clearings" and open places.

"The State road through Deerfield to Ridgeville, etc., was cut out about 1830. Mr. Andrew Key helped cut it out from the State line west, and assisted in opening it, too.

"Mr. Key entered forty acres at first (with that hog money), and afterward forty acres more; still later, he bought out Collins (his brother-in-law)."

"Andrew McCartney, born in 1804, in Virginia, came first to Jay County, in 1837. He has been married several times; once, and the last time, to John Key's sister. He had had a large family, was a rough, harsh, cruel man, with whom no one could live in peace. He would boast of his scrapes and exploits, and, in fact, would readily find and plunge into enough of them to answer any five ordinary men."

"Riley Marshall lived where Judge Miller did afterward. Mr. Miller bought Mr. Marshall out."

STATEMENT BY JOHN MOCK, WARD TOWNSHIP.

In 1824, Daniel B. Miller lived in Jackson Township. In a few years, the Harshmans came, and soon afterward, John Sheets settled on the Mississinewa, and built a saw-mill. Benjamin Devor, Ezekiel Cooper, Thomas Devor, Christian Nickey, Dr. Diehl, the Mikesells, Baileys, Moses Byram and the Debolts, also moved in before very long.

March 24, 1824, Ward (including Franklin) Township had seventeen families—Meshach Lewallyn, Benjamin Lewallyn, George and Henry Renbarger, Daniel Badger, Burkett Pierce, George Ritenour, William Odle, Elias Kizer, Allen Wall, David Connor, Reason Malott, William Massey, Riley Marshall, Daniel Mock, Jeremiah Lindsey, Joab Ward. Lewallyn had a mill that would crack five bushels of corn in twenty-four hours, if everything was in order. In 1829, he put in a hand-bolt and ground wheat, each customer bolting his own grist. A saw-mill was built about that time, near Deerfield. At the Presidential election in 1824, five votes were cast in the township of Ward. At that precinct D. B. Miller was Inspector and Riley Marshall Clerk. Persons could vote anywhere in the county, and most of the voters went elsewhere to cast their ballots.

In 1829, Ward received a large reinforcement from Tennessee, Key, Fields, etc., etc.

In 1836, George Ritenour built a grist-mill one mile west of Deerfield, with two run of buhrs, which did pretty good work. Samuel Helm built a saw-mill two and a half miles east of Deerfield. Collins & Fields also put up a saw-mill half a mile east of Deerfield. The village of Deerfield was laid out in 1831, but did not improve till 1837, when Edward Edger came and brought a store, and from that time it grew and a great amount of business was done there.

A long time after the first settlement, William P. Charlton built a steam saw-mill at Ridgeville, and William Addington rebuilt the grist-mill, which were of advantage to the county round, but no town was established till years afterward.

There were but few settlers in Green Township before 1835. John Life and Samuel Caylor, Bennet King, the Orrs, Cyrus Reed, Philip Barger, Elijah Harbour, Thomas Hubbard, Nathan Godwin, the Garringers and others came about that date or soon after. Fitzpatrick, Evans, Haynes, etc. lived at Fairview.

Antony McKinney built a mill in 1839. Cyrus Reed built a saw-mill near the grist-mill, causing trouble and a tedious lawsuit.

In 1824, Winchester was a field of stumps, with one store on

the northeast corner of the square, owned by George Burkett. The old log court house was on the north side of the street, which lay north of the square. Charles Conway lived in a log cabin between the store and Salt Creek, and there was a log cabin still nearer the creek. On the northwest corner of the square was a double log cabin, occupied as a hotel by John Odle. There was a small log cabin in the southwest part of the town, and the new log jail stood on the jail lot. Those were the buildings in Winchester in March, 1824. In 1825. Thomas and Joseph Hanna put a stock of goods into a new building on the north side of the square, and before many years Michael and Andrew Aker bought them out, and sold goods a considerable time. Meanwhile the Mansion House was built, and Jesse and William M. Way put a store in it. The brick across the street was built, and Jere Smith built the Franklin House. A. B. Shaw erected a brick on the northwest square. Moorman Way built the brick west of the Mansion House. Rush and Kizer put up a brick building on the east of the sqare.

In 1836, Elias Kizer and David Haworth put up a steam gristmill east of Salt Creek, the first steam engine in Randolph County. This mill was of great importance, as there was none north of it nearer than Fort Wayne. The new (second) court house was built in 1826, or thereabouts.

Some of the early settlers in the region now called Monroe Township were Andrew Devoss, John Henenridge, Jesse Addington, Mr. Sloan and others. It settled very slowly. The region had no conveniences, no thoroughfare, no mill, no village nor town of any sort, until 1852. The southeastern and southern portion of the county had been long settled; the Bowens, the Fraziers, the Johnsons, the Hocketts, the Hinshaws, the Beards, the Hunts, the Botkins, the Smiths, the Arnolds of famous memory and many others had filled up that region. But in 1824, Nettle Creek and Stony Creek were still in the deep, unbroken forest. Nathan Mendenhall built a mill on Cabin Creek, which was a great convenience. John Thornburg put up mills near Windsor for both grist and sawing.

Among the facts of old times, it may be mentioned that there was not a shoe shop in Randolph County before about 1830. People made their own or got some neighbors to do it for them, and there was not a boot made nor worn in the county before that date.

A man by the name of Hartley made the first pair of boots in Winchester, for Michael Aker, and Aker, after exhibiting them a while to a curious crowd, wore the boots himself.

During the winter of 1824–25, an imitation of a school was had at Deerfield, on a grade from arithmetic down, and the teacher could not spell the word "highest" any better than to say h-i-e-s-t, nor tell how much salt $1.12½ will buy, at $1.87½ for fifty pounds [a rather snug little mental problem, by the way]. I never saw a blackboard in a schoolhouse in Randolph County, except at the seminary.

The people in the early days were full of hospitality. The settlers were from all quarters—Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Carolina—and all classes vied with each other in generous hospitality to strangers sojourning in the region.

None were ever allowed to suffer, and men would kill deer and give the flesh away. And so with turkeys and pheasants and fish. The way to catch fish was peculiar, and worth a description.

If the ice was thick enough to stand on, we could cut holes, and drive the fish to the holes and spear them. Sometimes, in a sunny day, we would tie three hooks back to back, and haul the fish out that way. In the spring, they would bite freely; later in the season, we would take torches of hickory bark, and spear the poor fellows as they lay in the ripples of the streams. Sometimes, we made a "brush-drag" by taking a grape-vine of sufficient length, laying strips of thin hickory bark across the vine under it, and then piling brush on till there was as much as we wished, tying the brush to the grape-vines with these strips of hickory bark; and, when the drag was completed, it would be hauled through the water, and the fish would move along in front of the "drag," and so they would be caught.

There were several ways to kill deer. One way was simply to shoot them from the ground; another was to climb a tree, and shoot them as they were drinking from a spring. Another, and a very cruel way, was to bleat like a fawn, and decoy the does to their death. Hunting turkeys was very sly work, as they are wonderfully sharp-witted. However, in the "gobbling time," you could call the "gobblers" to you by making a kind of pipe of the center bone of the wing. Fox hunting and coon hunting were great sport, though chasing the foxes and chopping the trees for the coons made a pretty hard task; yet the fun of it made the work seem light.

The tools for farm work at first were exceedingly simple. An ax, an iron wedge, a mattock and a maul, and a big "nigger hoe," an old-fashioned single shovel plow, and a barshare plow with an iron share, a coulter in front and a wooden moldboard, and a harrow made of wood, teeth and all. These were all they had till about 1829. About that time, John Way began to make the front part of the moldboard of iron, some of which would scour, and these were used till about 1834, when Horney, of Richmond, made a cast-iron moldboard and share. And, in 1845, Beard & Sinex brought forward the steel moldboard. About 1830, John Mansur, of Richmond, sold cast-steel axes, and about 1835, the Collins' patent came. About 1840, Gaar & Co. produced the four-horse power chaff-piler threshing machine, and later the eight-horse power separator came to hand—the Pitts, from Buffalo, for instance.

In 1836, there was only one open buggy in Ward Township, and one top buggy, Edward Edger having the former and Widow Kinnear the latter. Reapers and mowers, hay rakes, corn planters, nor even simple corn-markers, had any of them come into use in 1855, when Mr. Mock left Randolph County for the West. The first cook stoves in Randolph were brought by Edward Edger to Deerfield in 1838, one for himself and one for Mrs. Kinnear. They weighed 600 pounds each and cost $50, besides the hauling from Cincinnati, which was a large sum. Roads there were none in those early times, only perhaps that they were cut out somewhat; and the travel went anywhere among the trees and stumps, with mud in the wet season two feet deep, even as late as 1855, when he left for Illinois. Mr. M. started from Deerfield June 10, 1855, in a wagon with as good a span of horses as could be found in the county, with himself and wife and three small children and two trunks, perhaps 600 pounds in all, and it was all they could do to get through to Winchester. At least a mile of the corduroy was afloat or under water. There were too "little showers" that day, in which the rain fell five inches deep.

Mr. Mock relates that he once shot a horse belonging to one of the settlers by the name of Cox in the White River Settlement, east of Winchester, in mistake for a deer. Mock was young, and he was greatly alarmed. He went to Mr. Cox and told him. "So thee has killed my horse." "Yes." "And thee thought it was a deer." "I did." "And thee wishes to pay me for the horse." "It would be no more than right that I should, I suppose." "Well, John, I guess I'll not charge thee anything for the horse." And then Mock felt mightily relieved.

One of the old settlers (who might be named, but will not be, as he is yet alive) came to mill one morning and bought a drink of whisky. In undertaking to swallow it, he threw it up twice, but, catching it in the glass, he kept turning it down, exclaiming the third time he swallowed it (with an oath), "Stay down; whisky costs too much money to be wasted that way." And it stayed at last.

Jacob Voris was a butcher and a grocer and a baker. He made great quantities of gingerbread, that wonderful "nicknack" of olden time. The chaps had a song about it, one stanza of which ran thus:

"Of all the birds that fly in air,
The white, the blue, the red;
Of all the cakes that Voris bakes,
Give me the 'gungerbread.'"

At one time they had a spelling match at the school west of Deerfield under William Shoemaker as teacher. They spelled from the dictionary, which was the first time Mock had ever seen a book of the kind. It scared him out. He thought it was of no use to try to spell from that.

The best teacher in that region in those days was James Edwards, from Cincinnati or thereabouts. He taught a term or two and left again.

CHARLES CRIST.

When we moved to Hancock County, Ohio, there was but one house within three miles of where we built our cabin. It was January, and the snow was eight inches deep in the woods. My family stayed at that house, and we (brother and myself) tramped back and forth night and morning, to build my cabin, and we could get only two other men (four in all) to help raise it. It was small, fourteen by sixteen, and just high enough to stand up in. When we moved in, it was chinked, but not daubed; had neither chimney, nor floor, and no door (only a hole for one). We built a big log-heap fire to cook and warm by for two or three days, till we got a fire-place and chimney made, and we hung up a quilt for a door. There were only three or four houses then at Fort Findlay. There was one store; the two men that kept it were so poor that they had only one coat between them, and they brought their goods on packhorses. We were as happy then as ever in our lives. The Indians lived on their "Reserve," between Findlay and Upper Sandusky (about twelve miles away). They used often to pass as they were hunting—Wyandots and others. They are gone now, except some who live like white people. I have stayed many a night with the Indians. They lived well; the half-breeds, especially were intelligent and industrious.

"For some years, we had to go to mill to Perrysburg (Fort Meigs), on the Maumee River, across the "Black Swamp." That "Black Swamp" was a terrible place. We would take three yoke of oxen, and twenty-five bushels of grain, and cross the swamp, eighteen miles, and then go fifteen miles farther to the mill. The trip would take us twelve days, sometimes going only two or three miles a day. We crossed at what was "Hull's Trace," and the places were still there where Hull's soldiers cut brush, and little trees, and fixed and wove them together, to make places to keep them out of the mud and water as they slept at night The mud was black and deep—how deep I do not know. Large rocks were scattered in many places through the swamp.

"At another swamp in that country, there was a "crossing" made of rails, for a road, and the swamp would shake for several rods on each side, as a wagon passed along the track, and if a horse or ox got off the rails, he would sink into the mire so that he could not get out, only as he was hauled out. The "Black Swamp" has since been drained, and the farms there are among the very best. This swamp extended a great distance, perhaps 150 miles. As we traveled across it, we slept in the wagon, and would tie one ox to the wagon, and turn the rest out to feed. The surface away from the track was firm enough for cattle to walk on, and feed upon the weeds and bushes. I was at Lower Sandusky when the cholera prevailed. The emigrants going West died there in great numbers. I saw them lying dead around, I cannot tell how many. I got a load of salt to take to Findlay, and as I went to get some buckwheat straw to stuff round my barrels, I found several corpses lying covered in the straw.

"We lived in Marion County, Ohio, when the "stars fell," November, 1833. Some people that worked the next day in a deep well saw the "stars falling" all the next day also. In a deep well in Baltimore County, Md., eighty-four feet deep, which I cleaned out, I saw distinctly the stars from the bottom of the well. In Hancock County, Ohio, Mrs. Crist saw a "ball of fire" fall to the ground, and explode in all directions. I, myself, saw, one night, one fall not fifty yards off. It struck the ground and burst, and the fire flew every way. The light was bright enough to see to pick up a pin. It seemed as large as a man's hat, and burst as it struck. I have bought cornmeal at $1 a bushel that was so musty it was *green*, and that smelt so strong you could smell it several feet from the wagon, and we were glad to get even that! I used to split rails at 20 cents a hundred, and to work at 40 cents a day.

"The first spring, I cleared up five acres for corn. A good crop grew, but the birds and "varmints" mostly ate it up. I used to kill squirrels, and coons, and turkeys, so many that I did not take the trouble to pick them up. The turkeys would come twenty or thirty in a flock."

THOMAS MIDDLETON.

"I came to Indiana with $3 and a rifle-gun. I have been greatly afflicted; had much sickness. Have seven times been sick expecting to die; yet I am eighty-one years old, and in moderate, though feeble, health. I have paid thousands of dollars for doctors' bills. I was sick, when a boy, and I am sick in the same way yet. My back was hurt when I was a small child, and it hurts me still. I have had the piles and the gravel from early youth. I was ruptured in 1826, which remains till now. Dr. Ruby madé thirty visits from Bethel at one time. I took my wife and walked and led the mare to Richmond. My wife stayed six weeks, and got no relief. She came home and lived till October. My second wife was visited once a day for seventy days. I once sent for Dr. Warner, who prescribed for my case. Said he: "When this medicine is gone, come and see me." I went, and he charged me $1.50, and said: "You can't be cured. Some doctors will say: 'We can cure you,' but all they wish is a *big bill;* they can run that up on you fast enough." I was at one time greatly troubled with the gravel, and Dr. Morgan tried to ease me. He injected morphine into my side, which seemed to give relief. I had been almost raving and wild with pain from Wednesday morning till sometime Sunday.

"Thus many and severe have been my afflictions from my youth even till this day, but I have trusted in the Lord, and trust Him still."

ELISHA T. BAILEY.

"Dr. Silvers used to live near Ridgeville. He and his cousin, when small boys, were captured by the Indians, and lived and traveled with them for many years (1811 and onward) from Vincennes to Muncie, Greenville, Ft. Wayne, etc.

"When the Indians captured the boys, the clothes were thrown on the bank of a creek to make believe the children had been drowned.

"The Indians often passed through portions of Randolph County.

"Dr. Silvers used to say there was a spot on Nolan's Fork, under a knotty walnut tree (he thinks on the farm of John Thomas, one of the first settlers), where the Indians had buried money. The doctor has gone, in later years, and dug to find it; whether he succeeded or not, probably no mortal knows.

"At another place, near Richard Corbitt's, he said metal had been found.

"On Green's Fork, he said, an old Indian buried a lot of money, and the doctor spent months in hunting for it, but whether he found that or not no one ever knew but himself.

"The Indians used to have copper kettles (gotten in trade with the English or the French), and settlers have found some of them. Mr. Frazier, on Green's Fork, found one in early times."

WILLIAM M. LOCKE.

"The first preaching appointment at Spartansburg was started by Ohio preachers at Brother William McKim's. The Method-

ists built their first church there, in 1837, and their present one in about 1869.

"The first preaching was about 1833. We joined in 1834, in Mr. McKim's barn. Camp-meetings were held a little west of town three different seasons. The preachers in charge were Revs. Hall, Bruce and Smith. Large numbers joined the church.

"A Mr. Manning died near the camp ground. He had been sick, and was feeling better, and he wished so much to attend meeting, that he went before he was able, and by the excitement and the night air he took a relapse, and was dead before they got him home.

"There had been a little mill where Jessup's mill was afterward built, but it was gone. The "Quaker Trace" had been cut out, but as you went farther north, the track went "all over the woods," over saplings, round logs and ponds, etc.

"John Alexander used to tell how, in high water, the cattle would get on the bridges, and the puncheons would be floating, and the oxen would get their legs between the puncheons, and the teamsters would unyoke the cattle and let them swim out. How the wagons were got across cannot be stated. Old Thornton Alexander and his boys (colored) used to wagon regularly to Ft. Wayne."

ARTHUR M'KEW, 1831, RIDGEVILLE.

"When I was a lad, thirteen years old, I went with father to Fort Wayne, with two yoke of oxen and a wagon; and he worked there two weeks. When about to start for home, father found a man who was going to Logansport, and father waited, went with him, taking the oxen and wagon, and sending me home by the "Quaker Trace," alone. It took me five days to make the journey. It was a lonely trip, and I camped out several nights. Father, in coming home, lay out the last night. There was a heavy snowfall, and he spread the blanket over him and raked the snow on and around him to keep him warm.

"At one time, Thomas Shalor, whose home was near Camden, Jay County, Ind., came to mill, and after bacon, etc., with a wagon and two yoke of oxen. As he started home, in passing a drain bridged with poles, an ox got a leg between the poles, and broke it. Mr. S. came back for help, and hired me (a boy fourteen years old) to take a yoke of oxen and help him through. As we were crossing the "maple slash," in Jay County, the ox-tongue broke. It was in winter, and the snow was six inches deep. Shaler went to Mr. Welch's, four miles off, to get help and tools. He returned after dark with an ax and an auger and two men. Joseph Hawkins (another boy, fourteen years old) and myself took the "back tracks" of the men, getting to Mr. Welch's after midnight, nearly chilled through. She got up (the woman was in bed), and gave us some "corn dodger," and it was good, sure. The men came with the wagon and team, near daylight, with feet badly frost-bitten. After breakfast, Shalor and I went on, getting to Philip Brown's for dinner (corn bread and venison)—near Liber—and staying at Judge Winters' that night. In the morning, we cut the ice and crossed the Salimony, and went on through the thick woods, there being no road; and away in the night we got within half a mile of Shalor's cabin; but there was a creek and ice, and the oxen would not cross; so we tied them to the wagon, and, shouldering some meal and bacon, footed it to the cabin. But that cabin was a sight. No daubing, no chinking, no floor, no fireplace, no chimney; fire in the middle of the cabin, and the house filled with smoke. The woman got up, cooked us some meat and gave us some dodger, and we lay down. That woman and her four little girls had been there alone for more than a week, and were out of food. [See J. Hawkins' statement.] The next morning I started for home with the cattle. I had passed Judge Winters' about 1 P. M., when I met father, with Mr. Lewallyn and Mr. McCartney, hunting me. We got home about midnight, I having been absent five days.

"At another time, a horse had strayed. He was "spanciled," and I "trailed" him. I had on a rimless straw hat, and no coat nor vest, but simply tow shirt and pants, and was barefooted. I followed the trail to near Huntsville, stayed all night with a "Dunkard," and the next morning went with him to a "woods meeting." The preacher made inquiry, and a man came and told me he had seen such a horse, and where. The horse had been raised at Connersville, and seemed to be heading thither. I went to Connersville, Cambridge City, Milton, Jacksonsburg, Waterloo, etc., but no horse could I find, and so I set out for home. I met father near Maxville, hunting for me. I told him what the man had said, and he went and found the horse in that neighborhood. I had somehow missed him. My travels had been one hundred miles or more, and lasted seven days. At Waterloo they thought me a runaway apprentice, and were about to arrest me as such; but a man there happened to know my father and myself, and they let me go. And truly I was a sight to behold, and my story, though true, was entirely unlikely, and people would not believe me.

"Flatboating was a great business in those times. We used to steer the boats down the river over the dams, etc., to the Wabash, or elsewhere, and then go home on foot. Once, five of us were hired to take five boats down, all lashed together. We got through all safe, got our pay twenty miles below Marion, and "put" for Randolph. We struck south for the road (what there was), and so to Marion. Billy Gray said, "Boys, this makes my thirteenth trip. I always had plenty of company at the start, but none when I got home." We set forth that day for "keeps." The next day, Billy Gray was not well, but he warmed up and left us. We had to wade waist-deep that day to cross a stream. The next day he went ahead again, but we passed him before he reached Fairview. Gray stayed at Elijah Thomas', south of Fairview. Addington stayed at Caylor's Tavern, Roe came home, three miles from Ridgeville, and I got home to Ridgeville at midnight, having traveled that day more than fifty miles, often wading, and in places waist deep."

[NOTE.—Arthur McKew died at his home, in Ridgeville, January, 1882.]

JAMES PORTER.

"George Porter, my brother, came out in the spring of 1829, and raised crops, and then came back and moved his family to Randolph, three or four weeks before I arrived there.

"There was a mill at Ridgeville, when I came. Henry Hinchy built a water-mill on the Mississinewa, after a while, for corn and wheat, bolted by machinery, in (about) 1844.

"The first school was taught by George Porter's wife, about one-half mile west of our house (in Ward Township), about 1836.

"We used to go to meeting (M. E.), at Riley Marshall's house, near (what is now) Prospect Meeting-House. Mrs. P. used to go afoot and "tote" the baby—three miles. Mrs. Porter used to be greatly afraid of the Indians, though they never injured her. Travelers would often pass from Winchester to the "Quaker Trace." We were glad to see them and have them stay over night.

"The Brockuses would drink and fight. Their wives were fine women, but the men used them badly. They would not work, but would go off hunting or running about. The women would be at home with nothing to eat.

"I went three times to Cincinnati to enter land—forty acres each time—afoot, except, partly, the second time. Then I rode a colt to Hamilton, and sold it there for $35 cash, to enter land with. I had been offered $100, credit, for the horse at home, but I was in a hurry to enter my land, for fear somebody else would get it before me. I went afoot to Cincinnati, and home again.

"Thomas Shaler lived in a cabin on this place (and his brother; but they moved off). He had been here three or four years. Samuel Emery came in 1826. He lived in Ward Township, two miles down the Mississinewa. Allen Wall lived close by Emery's. There were no more between here and Deerfield, on the Mississinewa. Daniel B. Miller and Riley Marshall lived near Prospect Meeting-House, east of Deerfield. Philip Storms lived near "Sockum," at the crossing. He had been there some time. An-

drew Debolt lived at Mount Holly. William Simmons had been here, had gone away to Blue River, and he came again in 1830. Messrs. Keys, Hodge, Manus and Fields lived south of here.

"Thomas Devor and Mr. Beach, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Sutton, James Wickersham, Amos Smith, Thomas Wiley and John Hoke came after a while. John Skinner and James Skinner came also."

WILLIS C. WILLMORE.

"Before I was five years old, I remember being at my grandfather Harrison's; I was with some black boys tramping clothes in a big trough. My uncles made me popguns, and gave me slices of toast from the plate before the fire. When five years old, father took me to his new home, and my new mother.

"As I got to the gate, I ran into the house, and the first thing I knew I was in my stepmother's lap. Father settled among the Blue Ridge Mountains. A part of the farm was creek bottoms, the rest was on the mountains. Some of the surface was very steep, so that it could be cultivated. The sloping land had to be plowed one way, and some could not be plowed at all; and that which was too steep to be plowed was cultivated entirely with the hoe. The stones and the hoe would often meet, and several hoeing together would make lively music. The mountains were full of bears, wolves, panthers, wild cats and snakes. Rattlesnakes and copperheads were the most dreaded. Our nearest neighbor was a mile distant. We could see no house but our own. Many days would pass with a sight of none but our own family. The pasture was fine in the mountains and ravines, and ready in March. The cows would come to their calves for three or four months, and then they had to be hunted. I was the cowboy, and often night would find me in the mountains calling the cows. The hair would well-nigh stand on end for fright while driving them over rocks and hills, and through laurel thickets, not knowing when I might meet a wild beast or tread on a snake. One night, two of my brothers, out coon-hunting, came home at daylight, and said the dogs were baying a bear in the mountain close by. We went with the gun to find the den. I walked to its mouth, the bear met me and passed without a word of "How-d'ye," or "Good bye." I crawled in and captured three cubs and took them home.

Another night, John and I were hunting in a strange place. John fell from a cliff; I hugged a tree. At dawn we were at the edge of a precipice over a stream.

One time, going home from picking whortleberries, we came upon three huge rattlesnakes lying in the sun. We cut three long forked sticks, and put them over their necks, and I held down their heads with a short fork, and cut them off with my pocket-knife. We did this to prevent their biting themselves, because we wanted the *oil*. We dragged our snakes two and a half miles to get them home. When I was skinning one of them the *headless neck* drew back and stood in the attitude to strike, and gave a forward blow as if to bite. My brother laughed at me years afterward for being bitten by a rattlesnake without a head.

"In the valley where I was born, in the Blue Ridge, the sun would shine far up the western heights long ere we could see its disk above the eastern hills, and long before night, moreover, it had sunk behind the mountain tops. In that rugged country, work began at daylight, and at 9 A. M., the horn blew for breakfast, and at 2 or 3 o'clock for dinner, which was the last meal. The work kept on from dawn till dark, and in winter cotton had to be picked till 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

The hills were very steep, so much so that often we were obliged to "tote" things a long way to where they could be "hauled." One day I was driving a cart, and, though several were holding it, over it went—load and all. Luckily the "overturn" did little damage, so we loaded up again and went on.

People here can have little idea of the hardships of such a life in so rough and rugged a land.

Yet there were some advantages even there. The clear, cool, bright springs gushing from the hillsides, and the pure, fresh, bracing mountain air were a delight to behold and to breathe.

"I had even in my boyhood resolved that this hard and broken land was "not the land for me." I had heard of that fair, level, rich country in the Northwest, beyond the beautiful Ohio, and I determined to find it, and view its glories for myself. And in due time the opportunity came. Father had met with losses and went to Ohio to find a new home. Meanwhile, I remained behind to settle his business, and a hard and tiresome task it was, indeed. In performing the work, I walked more than a thousand miles, and rode hundreds of miles besides.

Once we 'ran off' a tract of land overflowed by a violent rain, riding on horseback and using poles instead of pegs. The survey had to be made, and the surveyor would not do it, and so *we did*.

When all was done that I could do there for father, I moved stepmother with eight children to the "Great West," finding father in Gallia County, Ohio, in which region he made his new home. So here I was in the wonderful Northwest, and I had come to stay. I had bidden the rough and rugged mountains a long, long farewell. I had found the forest plains of which I had dreamed so often and so fondly. In Ohio I married, and, after four years, made my way to Wayne County, Ind.; and after a brief sojourn there, we pitched our tent under the green beeches of Randolph.

"But the West was not without its hardships also. Workwas wearisome, and money was scarce. Twenty-five cents a day (cash) was reckoned fair wages. Fifty cents in "dicker" was easier to get than half that amount in money.

I chopped and split rails from heavy oak timber for 25 cents a hundred and my board. Everything (that farmers produced) was low. The first cow (and calf) I bought was for $6.50. She was three years old and very small. When I got home with her and the calf, I called to my wife, "See here, I have brought you *two calves*." She looked and cried out, "She can't raise a calf." She did though, and both of them made splendid milkers.

We bought pork at $2 net, delivered, and corn was 12½ cents a bushel. I boarded a teacher, Samuel Godfrey, in Wayne County, about 1830, for 75 cents a week.

"November 17, 1831, we moved into our cabin, and the next day it snowed. I had managed by years of hard work to get money, with which I had entered 160 acres of land, and I felt richer than a king, and hoped and expected to prosper. But, alas, disease and affliction were speedily my lot. I was doomed to crutches for life. In less than three months I was prostrated with the "cold plague," and I have never stood upon my feet unsupported nor walked without crutches since that hour. I lay a long time helpless, my wife rolling me over in bed. Nobody thought I would live. But here I am! When it became clear that I could not regain strength, I was alarmed at the prospect. What was to become of us? But these fears were at that time taken away, and I clung to the promise, "Seek first, etc." We resolved to hold together as a family, which we have done. To pine, would avail nothing. How we lived is hard to tell. "God delivered us," is all I can say. The wheel and the loom did a brave part. When the calamity came, I was engaged in preaching to two churches. Of course I stopped. But when I had recovered so as to go on crutches, though not to sit up, I was sent for to see a sick man. The house was crowded; I lay on a pallet and pointed them to Christ. Since then, often have I, lying on a couch, in the congregation, invited sinners to repentance, and bade Christians God speed! The followers of the Lamb would meet, and sing, and pray, and I would try to preach, and the Lord was well pleased for His gracious name's sake. And many a time we were fed on heavenly manna!

My worldly prospect was indeed dark, but God comforted me, and blessed be His holy name!

I had grace to trust Him, and He sustained me. We had kind friends, and we always had enough; sometimes the bitter tear would fall, but I lifted up the eye of faith to Him who sent the

ravens to feed Elijah, and to Him who, though He rules all worlds, yet had not where to lay his head! I was not disappointed. My friends have been many and kind, and with them would I live and die; and may we all rise to light, clothed in the garments of salvation!

"I was converted and joined the Baptists in 1821, was licensed in 1825, and ordained in 1830, and in 1839, when we moved to Winchester, a Baptist Church was organized for that place and region, which stood many years.

There was, at the time, a Methodist meeting-house, and there was no other. The Presbyterians began before long, and kept up an organization for ten or fifteen years, building a house for their worship, but the church was always weak, and at length became extinct.

"After I moved to Winchester, at first I wrote lying on a narrow straw bed, but mostly on my knees. The Recorder's office then was worth but little; an able-bodied man could have done the work, but I had to hire a deputy, and the profits were small. In the summer of 1847, my disease returned, and in May, 1848, I was hauled between two feather beds to where I now live. I was confined to my bed at that time for more than two years; since then I have been several times snatched from the jaws of death by the same hand which has led me all my journey through. Like the Jews before Jordan, I look across the river and behold the blessed Canaan.

Like Moses on Mt. Pisgah's top, I view the heavenly landscape o'er, and humbly wait the appointed time when God shall set my happy spirit free, and receive my blood-washed soul to the blissful mansions of eternal rest.

"For some years I trusted in the sweet Bible promises, and was upheld in the midst of my sorrow. But, as my family cares increased, after a time I became somewhat disheartened; my way seemed hedged up, darkness was on me, and I felt gloomy and sad. When I looked at my wife and children, and thought of their needs and my own, and my helplessness, my soul cried, 'What will become of us?'

But one Sabbath, after having been to my appointment at Concord (for I could preach though I could not stand, and had been greatly helped and strengthened in the Lord's work), I came home, and at night, when in bed, a burden of distress rolled upon my heart, and it seemed that I should be crushed; I was not asleep, it was no dream; but I saw myself struggling through deep water, and suddenly my Savior was walking by my side, and He sweetly held me up as I buffeted the waves. Deep peace fell on me, all trouble and doubt and sorrow fled, and my soul was bathed in joy unspeakable and full of glory. The holy baptism of that midnight hour has never left me; but I have been enabled to walk in the strength of the grace I then received, even to this blessed day.

A cripple bodily I have continued to be to this moment, but the ecstasy of spirit which my poor soul has many a time received from the Lord, human tongue in this world can never tell. And the good Lord is with His unworthy servant still.

The prayer of the Psalmist, "When I am old and gray-headed, O Lord, forsake me not," has with me and mine been wonderfully answered! Near fifty years ago, I lay feeble and helpless, waiting for death to do its work upon my wretched body; and yet, here I am still, tarrying in this tabernacle of clay, patiently expecting the hour, now surely near at hand, when I shall be, "not unclothed, but clothed upon;" and mortality shall be swallowed up of life—when I shall be permitted to see the King in His beauty; when my crutches and my poor old frame shall be laid aside together, and my freed spirit shall go shouting home!"

"Hallelujah to the Lamb who has purchased our pardon,
We will praise Him again when we pass over Jordan."

Since the Baptist Church spoken of above went down, Mr. W. has stood outside of special church relation. But he is in full and blessed sympathy with God and all good men, and feels that all humble, penitent, God-fearing, heaven-seeking souls are his brethren and sisters. He feels too, that—

"The church on earth and all the dead,
But one communion make.
They all have life in Christ, their Head,
And of His righteousness partake."

Through the glass of faith he views from the tops of the "Delectable Mountains" the glorious sights and scenes in the New Jerusalem; and feels that the time will not be long till he shall be among them, till he shall join the ecstatic throng; till with the spirits of the just made perfect, with the "church of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven," he, too, cleansed and purified, "washed in the blood of the Lamb," shall take up the heavenly song, and swell the hallelujah chorus that rises ever from the hosts of the saved in the courts of glory on high!

NATHAN CADWALLADER.

"When I taught school, I did bravely, taking pupils through arithmetic, etc., where I had never been myself! The first school was by subscription, eight weeks, taught in an old log building in Frederick Davis' field. It had once boasted a clay and puncheon fireplace, but that had been pulled down, and the chimney-place was open, like a barn door. The books were whatever each pupil brought—Bible, Testament, Life of Washington, Life of Marion, History of England, spelling books, and so on. Each one used whatever he brought, too; "uniformity of text-books" was not in vogue in that institution, sure; of course, classification gave no trouble, but each tow-headed urchin was head, and foot too, of his own class. I had, perhaps, twenty pupils. My school was liked; my government was somewhat unique, and certainly original. One day I had two lads standing face to face, two or three feet apart, with a stick split at both ends and one end on each boy's nose; another mischievous ten-year-old I had thrown astraddle of the naked joist-pole overhead; and a fourth luckless wight who had fallen under my magisterial displeasure, was expiating his crime by standing with his hands behind his back and his nose plump against the wall!

Just at that supreme moment of the endurance of penalty for transgressing the majesty of violated law, in popped a neighbor and patron of the school, more noted for bluntness than gentility, through the open door. He stared, first at one, then at the next, and so on, till at length as the whole ridiculous gravity of the curious situation dawned upon his mind, suddenly he broke out with a rough expression, and, sinking with his ponderous weight upon the puncheon floor, burst into a loud and uncontrollable fit of laughter. Was not that school-room a sight? "Wholesome discipline" was at a discount at that moment of supreme ridiculousness; and teacher, pupils and visitor all gave way together, and laughed in concert till they got tired, and quit because they could laugh no longer."

At another time, the same "school visitor" "cut a shine" in that (or some neighboring) school, which fun-loving teachers will wonder at when they read: The school was in session; all were at their "books," and studying "for keeps." One young man was sitting, face to the wall, engaged in writing, as he sat in front of one of those old slab or puncheon writing-desks, fastened against the side of the house.

All at once, in popped "that same old coon" with a meal-sack slung around his neck. Paying no special heed to what was going on in the room, he strode straight across the floor to this young man aforesaid; and, before any one had the slightest idea of his intention, the old sack was slapped violently round the young man's face, the other exclaiming, "Tend to your books, you or-na-ry cuss." Teachers generally say they like to have visitors: doubtless this teacher had often said the same. But probably thereafter his desire for visitors contained at least one *mental reservation.*

Mr. Cadwallader's school was liked, perhaps all the better for his attempted "new departures" and original methods. At

any rate, he was engaged again for the winter school, with an enormous increase of wages from $7 to $9 per month—a growth of well-nigh 30 per cent, and an increase worthy of especial notice and remembrance; conclusively showing that the employers in that backwoods school-district thoroughly understood the appropriate method and means of rendering suitable encouragement to corresponding merits; and that they put their knowledge earnestly into practice, much to the satisfaction of the worthy subject of the present sketch.

"That winter furnished some interesting experience. The big boys took me at Christmas, and ducked me through a hole in the ice up to my chin, till I would agree to "treat," which I finally did. They let me out, and I sent for some apples, for the "treat." The sequel came near being tragic, for the apple boys stayed so long that the others thought I was "shamming," and had sent for no apples; and, so they caught me, and went to duck me again. Luckily, the boys came just at the nick of time, and I was let go, and we had a gay "treat." Thus went school life (not very) long ago, when I was young and in my 'teens."

During Mr. C.'s term as Senator, an event occurred, so curious and vexatious, and so apt an illustration of the evils of hasty legislation, and, moreover, of the importance of careful and exact expression, that we cannot forbear to state it somewhat in detail. He had resolved that Indiana should have, like her sister States, a law regulating the movements of railroad trains, a thing, in fact, greatly necessary. So, he drew up a bill, mostly like the Ohio law; presented it to the Senate, and it was "tee-totally" passed in fifteen minutes; in fact, before he sat down. It was read, once, twice, ordered to be considered engrossed, read the third time, and finally passed, all in the same transaction. Not an objection was raised, not a word was changed; it went through "clean." It passed the other House much in the same way, and nothing more was thought of it. On the day in which the law was to go into effect, the whole State of Indiana was "waked up" by the unearthly screeching of every engine-whistle on every railroad of the State. Especially were the ears of our Senator, whose residence is close to the railroad depot in Union City, greeted with whistling fit to "wake the dead." When the railroad men were asked, "what does this mean?" they replied, "Senator Cadwallader's whistle-bill requires it."

Mr. C. resolutely denied the allegation, but on examining the "Record," there it stood in black and white—"Every engineer shall, within eighty rods of any crossing of any street or public highway, *sound the whistle continuously* until he has passed said crossing." Cities were allowed to regulate the matter as they chose; but as no town had done so, the law was binding in town and country alike. Here was a racket indeed. Mr. C. was nonplussed; but knowing the bill was not so when he had it pass the Senate, he got hold of the copy thereof, and found this curious fact, to wit: The section, as he wrote it, stood thus: * * "shall sound the whistle and ring the bell continuously until, etc., i. e., sound the whistle once, at first, and then keep on ringing the bell, etc. Somebody had drawn a pencil mark across the words "and ring the bell," making the clause read, "shall sound the whistle continuously," and thus it stands on the "Record." Who made the alteration, Mr. C. has never been able to find out. But it shows very strikingly how important it is to have the words of a law just exactly right, and how great a change a slight alteration will make. The bill, as it was presented, commanded (though the idea is not very clearly expressed), a proper and needful thing. As it stands on the Record, the thing required would be an intolerable nuisance.

Probably no man was ever greeted with such a howl of indignation as from every corner of the State met the astounded ears of the Senator from Randolph. Examination, however, soon quieted the clamor, and showed his intention and his action to have been proper, and that he was simply the victim of a strange and, thus far, unexplained mistake (or, possibly, of a trick on the part of some truckler to the favor of railroad corporations).

Mr. C. has had the satisfaction of witnessing the Indiana Legislature pass the "Railroad Whistle Bill" in an amended form, i. e., in the shape that he put it through the Senate originally, and of having the Senate pass, unanimously, a Resolution that the "blunder" of the previous "act" was in no way chargeable to him. One would have supposed that Gov. Williams would have seen the absurdity of the bill in the form in which it seems to have come into his hands, but it appears he did not; and "Governors" are not always "sharp" in the matter of language, any more than other people, as the Hoosier State, in common with others, has had occasion to discover.

I should not do justice to my feelings were I to omit to state that Mr. C. is himself an eminent specimen of an honorable and high-minded citizen. Though economical, he is not penurious; though desirous to make money, he is not oppressive to the poor and unfortunate; though not, in name, a professor of religion, yet in heart he delights in all things good and lovely, and assists liberally in building up every worthy enterprise. He is a hearty and earnest friend of the temperance reform, and an active and uncompromising Republican. He possesses the unqualified respect of all his fellow-citizens, and is an honor to the town in which he resides, and to the county which, for well-nigh fifty years, has claimed him for her own. Although highly honored, thus far, by his fellow-citizens, the State will never know what she has lost by neglecting to advance him to the post of State School Superintendent, for a genius so decidedly fresh and vigorous when in the inexperience of untutored youth, as shown by his original inventive powers, in the way of penalties for violation of school law, would infallibly have wrought out radical and thorough reformation in all school appliances and methods, so that lads and lasses both in the near and the remote future would have revered and blessed his name as the ceaseless ages roll.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

"William McKim laid out Spartansburg. William Dukes lived in the house where Taylor now lives. Elias Godfrey and Thomas Hart kept a grocery in the house now occupied by John H. Taylor. Mr. Fires built the house where John Wiggs now lives, and sold it to Stephen Barnes, who completed it, and occupied it till he died. In the war of 1812, many men went from our region to Norfolk or Portsmouth. We lived 200 miles from Norfolk. People used to drive their hogs thither to market. The country where we lived was level and sandy. The upper counties were broken, and the soil was good for wheat and tobacco. We lived east of Raleigh forty miles. We could hear the cannon roar at Raleigh on the Fourth of July. We were six weeks and two days on the road coming West. My oldest son and myself walked nearly all the way. We camped out every night but one. Jesse Jordan had come to Indiana, and stayed three or four years, and returned to Carolina for some money that was due him, and he came back to Indiana with us. We were well and enjoyed the trip first rate. We had two one-horse carts to haul our luggage in. We had a tent, and would throw our beds down on the leaves. We slept one night at the foot of the Blue Ridge. We started the last Sunday of April, and arrived at Arba June 8, 1836. We came the mail stage route a long way, then through Powell Valley, Cumberland Gap, etc. We crossed the Blue Ridge at Good Spur and Poplar Camp, and came through Crab Orchard, etc. We traveled nearly a week on the Blue Ridge. We could see houses on points of hills and away down in valleys where we could not guess how anybody could ever get to them. One place called Dry Ridge had no water for a long distance. We crossed the Ohio at Cincinnati, which seemed to me to be quite a large town, the largest I had ever seen. We did not stop long there, but drove through, and camped for the night. As we came through Raleigh, they were building the new State House. Jesse Jordan had $1,500 in North Carolina currency that he had to exchange because it would not pass in Indiana. He got United States

bank notes, the only bills that would pass. I had my money in gold. I paid for my land in half-eagles—seventy half-eagles. I had in North Carolina 125 acres. I went back to Carolina once and stayed six weeks. Jesse Jordan's widow also went back a short time ago. She said the people seemed to be doing very well."

BRANSON ANDERSON, 1833.

"Settlers when we came, in 1833, were Jacob Chenoweth, in Ohio; Hezekiah Locke, on the Bailey place; Mason Freeman, on the Marquis place. John Foster came on the Griffis place a year or so after we came. [This is not the Joshua Foster who was in that vicinity many years before.] Mr. Farms had just put up a cabin on the James Ruby place; had not moved into it yet. Smith Masterson lived on the Downing place, north of Dismal. James Griffis lived on the Williamson farm, and moved not long afterward to the Griffis place, on the Greenville State road."

ELISHA MARTIN.

"In June, 1832, in a race, molding brick with Silas Connell, I molded, from sun to sun, 25,148 brick, and he, 23,865. I was about twenty years old. My father-in-law scolded me; told me I should not have tried it, and that I could not stand it. He stood by me and kept me from working full speed, till 2 P. M., when he told me to "go it." Silas led me all the forenoon. A great crowd were looking on, and they bet two to one on Connell. By and by, the tide turned, and the bets became five to one for me, and I beat. People after that offered to bring men to beat me, but they never did. I had a man on his yard and he on mine. They set their watches just alike, and we begun to a second. We worked till dinner. I had my dinner brought to the yard; took a few bites and went to molding again. Men said I molded forty-eight brick the last minute. They carried me to the house, washed me in whisky, and would not let me lie down till near morning. I went to work the third day after. The bet was only $10 on a side. Isrum Engle, of Union City, and Ezekiel Clough, of Jackson Township, lived at Cincinnati at the time, and know that I did what I claim to have done."

Mr. Martin was a brick molder, and has been for many years. He owns a good farm south of Winchester.

THOMAS SHALER. [BY JOSEPH C. HAWKINS.]

"I had to go to mill at Ridgeville, from near Antioch, Jay County, Ind., generally on horseback. I had to do the milling, while the older boys carried the mail from Winchester to Ft. Wayne. Thomas Shaler, who used to live near, but had moved to near Camden, came to mother's on his way to mill with a wagon and oxen. He persuaded her to have me go with him and get fifteen bushels of corn, and said he would bring home the meal for her; so she sent me. Brother Ben had raised the corn at Joab Ward's, and I shelled it; got a horse there and took it to mill, and had the meal all ready. But Shaler had been getting drunk and fooling round, and he stayed three days. I determined to walk home and bring a horse and get my grist that way. But at last he got ready and started. (See Arthur McKew's Reminiscences.) He left my meal at William Welch's, and I took the grist home from there (John Adair's place south of Liber). Shaler was away about nine days, and his wife and family were at home starving. He was a drunken, shiftless fellow, boasting of being half-Indian. His wife was an excellent woman, with four children; all girls. She was there in the woods, ten miles from any settler. Their cabin had no fire-place, floor, nor chimney, no daubing nor chinking, and the snow was eight inches deep; everything was frozen up, and they had nothing to eat. She had burned some coal in one corner of the shanty, had made a sled, and was intending to take an ox, the sled, her four children, and a kettle with coals in it to keep the children from freezing to death, and to start for Mrs. Hawkins' cabin fifteen miles off, the nearest settler she knew. But her husband and young McKew got to the cabin that night about midnight, with the provisions. Shaler and McKew cut the ice and crossed the Big Salamonie, near Judge Winters', but there was a stream called Big Branch, up which the water had set back from the Big Salamonie, over a wide space. The water had suddenly frozen, and then had sunk away, leaving the ice, and they could not get the oxen across in the night."

[NOTE.—This Tom Shaler was the same that James Porter found "squatted" on the land that Porter entered afterward, northwest part of Jackson Township, Randolph County. Shaler moved from there near to Liber, and soon after that to near Camden. This incident took place about 1833. Joseph Hawkins' father moved to Jay County in 1829. He died in 1833, and they were "roughing" it up there in the Jay County woods, a poor widow with a large family.]

JACOB JOHNSON, 1833.

"The first resident of Jackson Township is supposed to have been Philip Storms. He "squatted" on a piece of land east of my farm; but a Mr. Fager entered the land from under him, and he then moved to Mississinewa crossing and remained there several years. It is also said that another person entered Mr. Storms' land there; that he was very angry and threatened to shoot the intruder, but that they finally settled the matter amicably and that he moved elsewhere. He was living in the region in 1830, how much later is not now known, and if he had lived elsewhere in the township several years, he was certainly the first comer. Mr. Jacobs is thought by some to have been the first permanent settler in the township, but these things are "mighty hard to find out." Ishmael Bunch was a very early pioneer also.

"I (Johnson) lived in a rail-pen from May 3 to June 22. Our family were myself and wife and nine children, and we were as happy as need be. We made the floor of the rail-pen of bark, and renewed it twice. When the water would splash up through the bark, I would put in a new floor of the same sort.

The State road to Portland was laid out about 1838, only forty feet wide!

The first Justice in Jackson Township was James Wickersham.

The first couple married were David Vance and Sally Smith by Esq. Wickersham.

The first mill was erected by Jones, on Lowe's Branch, one and a half miles above me.

I built a horse-mill, then a water-mill, and afterward a saw-mill.

The grist-mill was run twenty years and the saw-mill ten years, but they are all rotted down now.

The graveyard on my place was begun about 1840.

The Indians were all gone but one, "Old Duck." He hunted and trapped and took his skins and furs to Greenville. He used to stay with Jacobs, at Harshman's, and with Andrew Debolt."

NOTE.—This "Duck" is spoken of in Jay County History as being familiar with the early settlers of that county. He seems to have been a clever, civil, honest Indian. At one time he was at a church trial, and when the witness began to testify "crosswise," he rose to leave, saying, "Me go; no much good here, too much lie."

The author of Jay County History says (in substance):

All early settlers are familiar with the name of the old Indian, Doctor Duck, who remained in the county a long time after his tribe had moved to Kansas. He showed much skill in the treatment of diseases. * * * He was religious and often appeared to be praying to the Great Spirit. He attended meeting for preaching at Deerfield and the church trial afterward, which he left as stated above. He tried to cure John J. Hawking, a pioneer of Jay County, but did not succeed, though he lived with Mr. H. six months. About two weeks after Mr. H. died (March 15, 1832), the Indian visited his grave and spent

nearly half a day there alone, apparently preaching and performing wild ceremonies."

Settlers (that Mr. Johnson remembers) when he came were: Daniel B. Miller, Ward Township; Jacob Harshman, two miles west of Johnson's; Abram Harshman, same neighborhood; Reuben Harshman, same neighborhood (died lately in Union City, Ohio); Andrew Debolt, Mount Holly, dead; James Reeves, near Castle P. O., dead; Amos Smith, near New Lisbon, gone long ago; Samuel Skinner, near New Lisbon, gone long ago; John Skinner, near New Lisbon, gone long ago; James Willson, James Wickersham, etc.

John Johnson, his brother, came when he did, dying a year or so ago, aged eighty-eight years.

William Warren, James Warren, James Simmons, came soon after Mr. Johnson.

James Porter was living near New Pittsburg, and others had settled near Allensville, on the Mississinewa River.

ANDREW AKER.

"My trade as a merchant was extensive and various. I used to buy every commodity that was salable at that day. I bought produce of all kinds and shipped it on flat-boats down the Mississinewa, sending sometimes two or three boats at once, loaded with flour, bacon, apples, etc. We went to Logansport, Lafayette, etc., selling mostly, though not entirely, to Indian traders. Sales would be made on credit, and then we would go down at the time of the Indian payments, which were made once a year, generally in August or September, and get the money for the goods sold to them. The last time I went we had three boat loads. The boats were made by Joab Ward, who kept a boat-yard near what is now Ridgeville. He would make a boat all complete for an amount varying from $25 to $30, which would carry about one hundred barrels of flour.

"I lost my sight about 1836, and sold goods till 1838. I worked twenty-five years at pump-making. I had worked at it when young, and, trying it again after blindness came on, I found that I could do the work with success, and resumed the business. I have made and sold great numbers of pumps, working all through the country, making forty at one time at Recovery.

"Thomas Hanna kept a store at Winchester when I came there. Esq. Odle had owned a store before that; Hanna's store was quite an extensive establishment for those days.

Paul W. Way set up a dry goods store afterwards, and William and Jesse Way began also. Michael Aker bought out my stock and followed me in the business, though he did not continue long.

The court house was up and covered when I came to Winchester; David Wysong furnished the brick, and the lime was obtained at New Paris, or at Middleboro; lime was not burned in this county till afterwards.

Joseph Hanchy had made pumps, hauling his tools with an ox team, and making them from farm to farm. He is the same man who planted nurseries in various places through the country.

"Soon after I came here I bought 108 acres of John B. Wright and 100 acres of Charles Conway. I bought the Daniel Petty land east of town, of Oliver Walker, as also a lot in every square in town. I traded the lot in the north front with a building on it for the farm I now live on (108 acres).

I traded 180 acres with a good house and barn and orchard and 50 acres cleared for 400 acres, and sold that in four or five years to Joshua Bond for $1,100.

"Ernestus Strohm began a cabinet shop, and I was in partnership with him for awhile. We made a sideboard worth $175 about 1838, the first costly piece of furniture made in the county. It is a splendid article—large, square, rather low, with a large framed glass at the middle of the top. I have it yet in a good state of preservation; in fact, almost as nice and good as new. It was the first thing that was made in that shop, and it was made to show what kind of work the shop could furnish.

"Some amusing things would take place in those primitive times. Some such incidents occurred in my own experience.

Curtis Voris and a half-brother of his had moved out here from Greenville. He had some money to spare and he asked, "Who would be *safe?*" The person told him, "Andrew Aker." So he came to me: "What per cent?" "Six." "How long time?" "A year." "All right," said he, "and I will trade out the interest." "Better yet," said I, "I will take your money. How much can you spare?" "Two dollars and a half," was the rejoinder. That I was astonished is simply the truth. However, I took his money, the *whole of it*, and he kept his bargain by *trading out the interest, all of it.*

"A man from out North was trading one day, and having made a bill of (perhaps) $2, offered in payment a $5 bill. It was a base counterfeit, and I told him so. "Why," said he, "it is good; I got it from *Hell.*" "Take it back there, then, it will not pass *here.*" He meant a *man* with that name.

"One day, Old Samuel Emery, from the Mississinewa (who died only a short time ago), came in with a roll of deer-skins. He was truly a rough-looking customer. His pants were buckskin and ripped up nearly to the knee. He wore a straw hat, with the rim half torn off; his shoes were ragged and tied up with hickory bark; and altogether he was as forlorn as one often sees. He wished to "trade out" his roll of buckskins. He got several articles, I reckoned up the account and the trade was nearly even. He then said, "I wish to get a few more things, powder and lead and some flints, and I would like to get trusted." I spoke to Charlie Conway at the back end of the stove. "O," said he, "Sam Emery is all right, he is one of the substantial citizens out on the Mississinewa." He got his powder and things on credit and paid for them promptly according to agreement. After that time he did a large amount of trading at my store, always dealing fairly, like the honorable man that he was. But when I first set eyes on him as he entered the store with his roll of buckskins on his shoulder, he was a strange-looking customer indeed!

"The same man who loaned me the $2.50 also bought a cow of me for $8. He agreed to pay me for the creature in two or three months. He paid me, though it took a much longer time than that. He made the payment in small sums, sometimes as low as 12½ cents, and never more than 37½ cents at any one time. But he paid me fully after a while.

Shortly after I came to Winchester I built a brick house, getting the brick of David Wysong at $2.50 per thousand delivered. Mr. Wysong died only two or three years ago, about eighty years old.

The pump business is carried on at present by my sons-in-law, Knecht and Thomas. They do not make now, but buy and sell, purchasing sometimes as high as 4,000 pumps at one time."

MRS. JESSIE ADDINGTON, 1834.

"Joab Ward and Meshach Lewallyn lived near Ridgeville. There were no houses from here to Winchester. Thomas Addington (not Rev. Thomas) occupied a cabin near where George Addington now lives. William Addington had come on in March, and had settled one mile north. There were no settlers east or west that I know of.

Benjamin Lewallyn and a Mr. Jones, as also James Addington (uncle to Jesse), had settled on the Mississinewa, below Ridgeville. That town was not begun till long afterward. People used to bring flour, bacon, apples, potatoes, apple-butter, etc., to Ridgeville to Ward's, and buy of him a flat-boat to send them down the river to market. Mr. Addington has bought of Mr. Ward apples supposed to be spoiled for trade by being frozen. We had to go to White River or Mississinewa to get help in raisings or log-rollings.

"Thomas Addington (cousin of Jesse, son-in-law of Joseph

Addington, on Sparrow Creek) had moved out here just before, had built him a cabin and his family (and we, too) moved in without chimney or floor. We stayed there, cooking outdoors, for a month, till ours was built. We moved in as soon as our cabin was covered, having nothing but log walls and a clapboard roof. We cooked by a log-heap fire for several weeks, till a chimney was built, some time in August.

"Religious meetings used to be held in private dwellings around the settlement by the Methodists. There was no school for several years. There were several other Addingtons, father and uncles of Jesse Addington."

ROBERT MURPHY.

"The county was new. Very few settlers were here in 1834. James Griffis lived on the Williamson place; Smith Masterson lived west about a mile; William Kennon lived on State road, near Bartonia (father of Thomas S. Kennon); John Dixon lived one and a half miles northwest of me; Green resided on the State road. Kennon and Griffis had been here two years. Masterson came the same year but earlier than I did.

There were no roads, only "blazes." There were paths, tracks and "blazes." Hill Grove and Spartansburg both were towns, but few houses in either.

For milling, we had to go to Richmond or Stillwater. There was a mill at McClure's, which is standing yet. In dry times, the water would fail. We had to go to Piqua, or Troy, or Dayton, for salt. Andrew Kennedy (Congressman) once said that the time would come when a bushel of wheat would bring a barrel of salt. No one believed him, but the day has come.

I once tried to go to the first house in Union City (there was only one) to appraise some property there (Star House). I struck the railroad track and went on east. Coming to a house, I inquired, "How far east to Union City?" "Half a mile west," was the reply.

We had to cut up corn and haul it to the barnyard to keep the squirrels from taking it in the field.

There were no mills near, not even a corn-cracker. Cole's mill and Dean's mill (Ohio) were there. There had been one at Sharp Eye. A dam had been built, but the people thought it made them sick, and it had to be taken down. When I first came I moved into a cabin near by.

I came in March, 1834, and cleared seven acres and put it in corn that spring. I cut, rolled and burnt what I could, and the rest I killed by piling and burning the brush around them. I hired 2,000 rails made and fenced the land.

I have never bought in all, during forty-six years, ten bushels of corn. Two grists of corn and three bushels of wheat is all I have bought in that time.

I moved with three wagons, and afterward brought another load of bees, grain, etc. I had wheat in Darke County, and after harvest I hauled the wheat home.

I worked for one man (Mr. Teegarden) in Darke County one year, at $7 per month (some of the time at 31 cents a day). I have worked many a day at 31 cents a day. I never hunted or fished much. They must bite quick or show themselves, or I was o-p-h. I have killed only two deer. One night, fishing in a "riffle," in the "Dismal," we caught a basketful of suckers with our hands, many of them a foot long. One year, the creek froze and then raised above the ice with great numbers of fish, and the water froze again and fastened the fish between the ice in great quantities. We could have caught lots of them, but we thought freezing the fish spoiled them.

I found a steel-trap in Darke County, and sold it to an Indian for six coon-skins to be brought at such a time. The time came, but no coon-skins, and I thought "Good-bye steel-trap, good-bye coon-skins," but he came and brought them afterward, and said, smiling, "Too good sugar-making—couldn't come." Sugar-trees were plenty. We made all the sugar we needed, and some to sell.

The first school in the neighborhood was, say, in 1838. The first meeting-house was at South Salem.

I used to be a Presbyterian, but have joined the Protestant Methodists."

The following is a list of old men residing in Wayne Township (age, 1880): John Hartman, 76; Jacob Baker, 79; Joel Elwell, 75; William A. Macy, 71; Ezra Coddington, 73; Francis Frazier, 79; Robert Murphy, 75. Isaac Clifton, 73; George Huffnogle, 80; William Pickett, 79.

Mr. Murphy is growing old and somewhat feeble and decrepit, but no more so than might be expected at his age.

PETER HOOVER (1835).

Settlers when Mr. Hoover came: Robert Murphy; John Dixon came the fall before and bought out Mr. Kennon; James Griffis, William Kennon, Smith Masterson.

"People were sociable then. Men would go seven or eight miles to a raising or a log-rolling—to Sheets', north, or to Griffis' or Carnahan's, south, or even farther. People worked then. They did not eat and sit around. Twenty to thirty men were a large crowd. The first election (for Jackson and Wayne Townships together) was held at Peyton's west of Union City, in, say 1836, and only seven votes were polled. The rest went to other polls to vote. A person could vote anywhere in the county then.

Mrs. Teeter came early; her husband had died in Pennsylvania. She raised a large family and died about 90 years of age."

P. FIELDS (1833).

"Settlers when I came—some of them were Burkett Pierce, west of Deerfield, very old and living still; George Ritenour, across the river, near Pierce's, an early settler, but is now dead; William Odle, Curtis Butler, living along the river below town, moved away long, long ago.

There were none above (east of) town till a mile above me. Samuel Emery lived a mile up the river. He became very old and died a year or so since.

Mr. Bragg came the fall before I did, in 1832; he is dead.

Allen Wall was on the north side of the river, opposite Bragg's; he, too, is dead.

James Mayo, north of the river, also dead.

Aquila Loveall lived near Mayo's; he is not living.

Daniel B. Miller, up the river on the south side; he is quite old and resides at Winchester, having his third wife (he is now dead).

Robert Parsons lived a mile below Deerfield. He owned a corn-cracker; he is dead. Deerfield had not "started" yet. One shanty stood there, but no town had been begun. A school shanty was standing one and a half miles above, on Congress land, on the north of Deerfield and Union City road.

There was one also near the old (Chapel) meeting-house west of Deerfield.

The Chapel Meeting-House was built about 1835, and is the oldest one in the region.

Prospect Meeting-House was not built till several years after I came, perhaps about 1840. The cemetery at the Chapel is the oldest one in this part of the country.

When Lewallyn came to settle near Ridgeville, they unloaded their goods into the brush. Some stayed and went to building a "camp," and the others went back to get the rest of the "plunder."

Lewallyn's daughter married one Mr. Renberger, who used to live near Ridgeville, and she may perhaps be living now.

I came from Hawkins County, Tenn., sixty-four miles up Holston River from Knoxville. I sold 100 acres of land there for $400. We came here with one four-horse wagon and a carriage.

Lancelot Fields, my brother, had moved to this county before me, and had settled near New Pittsburg, not far from James Porter's. He had returned to Tennessee on business, and, when he

came back to Indiana, we came along, too. There were thirteen in the company.

Deerfield & Union City road had been laid and "blazed," but it was not yet opened through. I helped open it to Middletown.

One Indian, called "Old Duck," lived in Allen Wall's yard, in a little shanty.

Cabins were made with "knees" and weight-poles and latch-strings.

The people were social and friendly. We used to go six or eight miles to raisings and log-rollings, and to Richmond to mill.

Deer were plenty, though I did not care for hunting. I never killed but one deer in my life.

But venison was very easily gotten. There were plenty of hunters who were only too glad to shoot for us all the deer we wanted. George Porter and his boys were hunters, and had no land. Zack Key, brother of Andrew Key, lived near us, and if we wished any venison, all we had to do was to speak to him, and he would shoulder his rifle and bring one down in a hurry. He would hang it up and tell me where to find it, and I would go out and bring the carcass in. The hunters cared nothing for the flesh. All they wanted was the skins, which would sell for from 25 to 50 cents.

Once I was hunting my horses. They had wandered far, and in looking for them, I came to Ephraim Bowen's. It was perhaps in 1835, not long after I came to the county. The settlers were far more numerous in that part of the county, but farther north it was wild enough. Mr. Bowen and his folks were very kind and hospitable. They could not tell me where to find my horses, but they did another thing which was first-rate for a tired and hungry man. They would not take 'no' for an answer, but insisted that I should stop and take dinner with them, which I did, and went on my wandering way much refreshed.

Horses had a wide range then, when running out, and sometimes gave immense trouble to their owners in hunting them."

JOHN R. WARREN.

"Settlers when I came were Daniel B. Miller, on the Miller place; Samuel Helms, two miles north of Saratoga; Andrew Key, three miles north of Saratoga; William Pogue (father of Robert Pogue, Union City), near Andrew Key; John T. Evans, west of Saratoga; Edward Evans, west of Saratoga; Abram Harshman, east of Saratoga; Alexander, near Harshman's; William Bragg, below Andrew Key; Daniel Mock, west of Saratoga; George W. Barber, one mile west of Saratoga; William Simmons, on Mississinewa River; Samuel Sipe, near Perry Fields; John Sipe, came shortly after I did.

The first school after I came was near Daniel B. Miller's, about 1840.

The first meeting-house was the one at Prospect, 1840.

The first grist-mill was west of Deerfield.

The first smith shop was kept by Jo Locke, north of Saratoga.

There was but one house in Deerfield.

A man told me I would not know when I got there."

EDWARD EDGER, DEERFIELD.

"When I came to Deerfield, just three families resided there, viz.: Henry Taylor, Henry Sweet and Jonathan Thomas. Henry Sweet was a blacksmith. Henry Taylor had a few groceries in a log cabin there. He also sold some whisky, and professed, besides that, to keep a hotel, too.

Curtis Butler had been doing business there, and had been Acting Postmaster at that place. Deerfield was by no means an unimportant place, in fact, small though it was, and deep buried in the thick forests of the Mississinewa. Although that valley had been settled more than twenty years, yet along its whole course, that little Deerfield was its only town, and its only post office, and the only one, it may also be said, between Winchester and Fort Wayne.

But Mr. Butler had moved to Marion, and left the post office in the hands of William Odle. The amount of business may be judged of when it is stated that the salary of the office was $1.75 per quarter. It rose afterward to $40 per quarter. I was appointed Postmaster soon after my removal to Deerfield. Shortly after that, and for two or three years, an immense business was done in Randolph and Jay Counties in the entry of land, especially in Jay County, and vast sums of (silver) money were sent by John Connor, the mail carrier, to Fort Wayne.

He used to have two horses—one for the mail and one for the money sack. He would have, sometimes, as much money (silver) as two of us could well throw upon the horse's back. He would lead the horses and walk, sometimes.

People would "look land" and leave the money with me, and I would send it by Mr. Connor.

He has taken thus as high as $6,000 or $7,000 at one trip. We used to hide it in a hole in the ground, beneath the puncheon floor, under the bed.

We handled in that way, in all, many thousand dollars. I would receipt for the money, and take Connor's receipt, and he would pay it at Fort Wayne and obtain the patents, and bring them to me, and I would deliver them to the parties concerned, and they would pay at the rate of $1 for eighty acres.

Though Mr. Connor was poor, he was faithful and honest, and, during my whole course of business with him, for nearly twenty years, I never suffered a cent of loss.

He carried the mail for some twenty-eight years, up to about 1861. His appointment began about 1835."

"The mail routes were as follows: Richmond to Fort Wayne, via Winchester; Greenville west to Winchester.

There were perhaps others. The mails were carried once a week from Winchester to Fort Wayne and back. Connor had to lie out in the woods one night on his trip going to and coming from Fort Wayne. The operation would not be considered very safe now, especially with hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars in conveyance, but Johnnie Connor was never molested.

Between Winchester and Deerfield was a dense forest and much swamp.

There were only two settlers between Elias Kizer's (one mile north of Winchester) and Deerfield, viz.: Samuel Cain and John Kinnear. Mr. Cain's was two miles, and Mr. Kinnear's three and a half miles, south of Deerfield.

A large part of the land on both sides of the road northward from Winchester to Deerfield was held by James G. Birney, a non-resident, and the country remained unsettled for many years.

Deerfield became an important trading point, and it was for years a lively place.

David Conner, the Indian trader, left his post east of Deerfield some years before I came, though I think not very long.

"I traded with the Indians for furs, as also in succeeding years in cattle, hogs, etc. I traveled extensively, to Green Bay and the northwest for furs, etc., and in general trading, visiting every northern State and the South also.

The trade at Deerfield at one time extended over Jay and Blackford Counties, and even much farther than that. I have sold as high as $15,000 in a single year, and have taken in as much as $700 in one day. One day I bought 160 saddle hams that had been killed the day before. There had fallen a snow several inches deep, a tracking snow, so called, because the hunter could track the deer in it.

George Shaneyvelt, of Jay County, killed nine deer in one day.

The furs were coon, mink, muskrat, wiid cat, catamount, etc.

Wolves and bears and wild cats were common, and deer were very plenty.

Deer-skins were of different prices, from 50 cents to $1.

"Short-blues" were $1, i. e., deer killed in the fall whose hair was short and whose skins had a bluish cast.

In early times great quantities of tree-sugar and molasses, and of venison hams used to be wagoned to Cincinnati; and salt and iron kettles, etc., would be hauled back. I sold four tons of sugar kettles in one winter. The cost of hauling was great. At one time a quantity of salt that was worth $18 in Cincinnati, cost $20 to get it hauled from there to Deerfield.

Four-horse teams would take two or three days to get from Winchester to Deerfield.

Teamsters would cut out a road and then throw brush across to hide it so that nobody else would see the track, that the ones who made the opening might have the use of it for several trips.

"I had the first cook-stove in the county. It was brought from Cincinnati. That and another cost $100 in silver at 10 per cent premium, equal to $110 in currency. The other one was sold to Mrs. Kinnear, south of Deerfield.

"Considerable flat-boating down the Mississinewa was done after I came to Randolph.

At one time the task was undertaken to take several loads of coal down the river.

A German named Keizer, who was poor, wished me to advance goods to him and take the coal for security. I would not, but Mr. Searl let him have the goods and took Frederick Miller as security. The coal was burned, the boats were built and caulked with tow, and the coal was loaded upon the boats, as also the goods which Mr. Searl furnished to Keizer upon Miller's security.

I had about two wagon loads of furs which I put upon one of the boats, and I steered the boat on the trip down the river.

Mr. Holly steered another of the boats.

We came to Mr. McKinney's dam below Fairview, and Holly's boat got fast on a bar.

Mr. McKinney came out with his rifle and threatened to shoot if we attempted to jump his dam. We did attempt it, however, and he did not shoot.

But the boats could not cross the dam, and the merchandise was a total loss, except my furs, which I sent back by wagon to Deerfield. Mr. Searl lost about $2,000, which came near breaking him up. These boats were loaded at Ritenour's mill below Deerfield, a point at which many boats received their cargo.

At another time Joseph Hinchy and I took a boat load of flour and salt, etc., down the river. He and I built the boat, and we loaded it at Ritenour's mill. I steered the boat, and we jumped four or five dams. One of them was Connor's, which was only a brush dam, and not hard to pass.

When we got to the "Feeder dam" for the canal, they asked $10 to go through, and it would have taken all day to clear out the logs so as to permit the boat to pass. I offered $1.00 for a man to come on the boat with me and help me jump the dam. A man accepted the offer; we performed the feat and got the boat over safe. The boat was taken to Logansport, and the cargo was sold mostly to the Indians. This was done in 1839.

This Joseph Hinchy was a very eccentric man. He owned land in many places, and set out orchards far and near, planting and grafting the trees; and some of his old orchards are standing yet. He set out trees at Joab Ward's, at Wheeling, at Marion and many other places. He was a pump-maker also. [Mr. Aker says he hauled his tools for pump making on a sled with oxen. He wore only buckskin clothes.]

He used to have plenty of money, and would lend it to almost anybody that wanted it.

"Deerfield was for years a place of large business. At first the trade was to and from Cincinnati by wagon, afterward to the canal at Piqua. We used to trade largely in swine. I once drove a herd of hogs from Kentucky to South Carolina, beginning to sell them in North Carolina, and so onward till they were all disposed of.

Once in driving swine from Deerfield with 2,000 in the drove, there came a terrible freshet (about New Year's). We swam Greenville Creek twice. The hogs swam the creek. We lost none, but some we had to pull out by the ears. The trip to Cincinnati took twenty-one days. There were about ten hands with the drove. I got for the hogs $6 net. Pork, however, was very variable, and sometimes fell very low, and many have been bankrupted thereby.

"I once traveled six weeks in Kansas, sleeping in a wagon the whole time. My companion most of the time was an Indian, who was a trusty, faithful man.

When a young man, I traveled through the South, working at my trade; as also I was pilot on a steamboat from New Orleans to Louisville, spending five or six years in these ways. During these trips I passed through parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. When a boy sixteen years old, I went as an apprentice with my master, Benedict Thomas, to Texas, from Georgetown, Ky., with a flat-boat load of furniture and saddles and bridles and dry goods. We took them on a flat-boat to the mouth of the river, on a keel-boat to Natchitoches, and thence by wagon 160 miles to the old Spanish fort, between the two Trinity's (rivers). He traded his goods for mules and horses and for Spanish hides. He stayed in Texas, and sent me to New Orleans to exchange the animals and hides for mahogany, coffee, molasses and sugar, which I did and retured home on foot. Another man came with me. We bought knapsacks and started, being twenty days on the road, and sleeping in the woods or with the Indians. One place was 140 miles (from French Camps to Fort Columbia on the Tombigbee); thence we came to Tuscumbia, and so, on home. We got provisions of the Indians—jerked meat, bears flesh and venison, and also hominy and sweet potatoes and corn bread. We passed through the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations.

My brother Archibald walked from New Orleans sixteen times, and my brother William twelve times, from 1809 and onward. They would go down with flat-boats and return on foot. The flat-boats would cost $150 and would have to be sold at New Orleans perhaps for $10. They generally made two trips a year. One of them once tried three trips, but he got sick. They commonly traveled "Carroll's Trace," from Lake Pontchartrain to Colbert's Ferry, on the Tennessee River. The "trace" stretched for miles and miles through deep, tall cane-brakes, a clear well-trodden path with thick canes on both sides of the path nearly impenetrable. The canes were sometimes thirty or fort feet high and as thick as they could grow.

In 1847, I went to New Orleans for hemorrhage of the lungs. Recovering my health, I returned home, and have lived since that time thirty-five years, enjoying still a reasonable degree of health and strength."

JOHN HOKE, JACKSON.

The settlers in 1836 were, west of Union City, Wayne Township, Thomas Peyton, Converse place; Jacob Emerick, William Anderson's farm; John Emerick, Weimar farm; north of Union City; John Sheets, Smith farm; Eli Nofsinger, north of Smith's farm, on Little Mississinewa; near New Lisbon; Amos Smith, west of New Lisbon; David Vance, William Cox, Isaiah Cox, Thomas Wiley, at New Lisbon; Andrew Debolt, at Mt. Holly, all sons-in-law of Amos Smith; Jacob Johnson, west of Mt. Holly, 1833; Seth Macy, one and a half miles of Johnson's (west); James Skinner, one mile west of New Lisbon; John Skinner, near his brother James; James Reeves, father of the Reeveses, one-half mile north of Skinner's; James Wickersham, one mile south of New Lisbon; —— Nickum, where Eli Mangas lives; Thomas Devor, one-half mile north of Allensville; John Thomson, north of Devor's; Jacobs, near Allensville, north of Mississinewa; Simmons, west, on Mississinewa; James Porter, south of New Pittsburg; Philip Storms had been at Mississinewa Crossing, but had gone away; James Warren, near Middletown, one-half mile south; John Warren, three miles west of Middletown; William Warren, laid out Middletown.

I think these settlers had been here from two to five years.

For awhile people used hand-mills to grind corn-meal.

Mr. Skinner had a mill perhaps the first, in about 1840. It was a corn-cracker and stood a few years.

Mr. Hinchy had a saw-mill and a corn-cracker one-half mile east of Allensville. They stood a long time,

Others, perhaps, had mills that I do not now call to mind. The Allensville mill was the first important and extensive mill in the region, and it is there now.

The Indians (Wyandots) used to come and hunt on Gray's Branch, but they had mostly stopped coming there two or three years before I came. A few came afterward.

The first settlers did little but hunt. They thought the country would never be filled up, but would remain a superb hunting-ground. Settlers began to come in and go to clearing farms, and then they began, too, somewhat. Hunters would come through my clearing, and say: "Are you going to clear out a farm?" "Yes, I thought I would." "Well, maybe that's the best way." The land at first was a good deal wet; half of it stood in water much of the time. Clearing and draining has dried it out pretty well."

THOMAS HUBBARD, GREEN.

"I entered 131 acres and bought, second-hand, 158 acres. I now own 150 acres. We came in a four-horse wagon, cutting our own road from White River, ten or twelve miles, taking two days.

A man, Neselrode, had a cabin and we took the cabin. I paid for my land and had $50 left. There was a cabin or two stuck around in the woods between here and White River. We came the road to Maxville, thence to Fairview. I did but little hunting, since I could get plenty of deer hams for 37½ cents a pair. I had to take a sled (I had a good team) to White River for corn, staying all night and till late next day. I bought the corn and got it ground on White River. Corn was 50 cents a bushel. I raised the first wheat in the settlement. I got a man to put in three acres for me, and when I came, in October, the wheat was up and looked nice. The crop was sixty bushels.

Flat-boats and pirogues were used to go down the river with pork, flour, apples, etc. One spring, five boats went down loaded with charcoal. The boats were "stove in" near here, and the coal was lost. The river was snaggy. One broke up in going over McKinney's mill-dam; the others were "stove in" before that. Searl, of Deerfield, owned the coal, and he was nearly broken up by the loss. They intended to take the coal to New Orleans (about 1840).

We bought the trees for our orchard of Joab Ward, of Ridgeville, in 1840. There were 120 budded trees, and they made a good orchard. We gave $9 a hundred, and we brought them down the river in a canoe.

Mrs. Hubbard remembers seeing the soldiers at Chillicothe, guarding the British prisoners in the war of 1812. Her father had just moved from Pennsylvania, and he was poor, and her mother baked buscuits and pies, etc., for the soldiers, sometimes cooking all night to supply their wants.

A Methodist quarterly meeting was held in our house before the floor was laid. The sleepers were used as seats. Afterward the children played holding meetings, singing, praying, preaching, etc., going through the whole exercise in quite a business-like manner."

MRS. SHERMAN.

"We had a splendid spring in a 'gum' seven feet deep. We lived on the "Sample Trace," leading from Sample's mill, on White River, to Lewallyn's mill on the Mississinewa. And our spring was a noted point. We came February 20, 1837. The snow had been deep. The waters were high, and, in crossing White River, we lost a bunch of keys. We never expected to see our keys again, but some one found them two or three years afterward, and they were returned to us, and we have the keys yet. My husband built a cabin on his land before we moved to it, and we lived in that cabin more than twenty years. He improved his own land somewhat, but he worked out a great deal, mowing, clearing, etc., on White River, in the older settlements. I wove, braided straw hats, etc.

New Dayton Church was built in 1877, but the graveyard has been there forty years or more.

The Methodists formed a society soon after we came, and meetings have been held, in dwellings, etc., from that day to this.

There was no school for some years after our settlement began. The people were poor and "hard run," and lived far apart.

William Wright taught once, and so did George McPherson.

Asenath Wright taught school about 1840 in a little old cabin on Reese Wright's farm, that had been a dwelling.

For fifteen years no teacher in this neighborhood could go beyond the "Single Rule" in "Old Talbot."

George McPherson was an oddity in the schoolroom. He would call "to books," sit down to read and let the school run itself. If anybody passed, the children would pop up and run to the window to see, and so on."

[Mrs. Sherman and her husband, Pardon Sherman, died in the winter of 1881–82, within a few weeks of one another, she going before her husband to try the realities of the unseen Spirit Land.]

SILAS DIXON, WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

"David Robison and Peter Hoover were here when I came; Ezekiel and George Gullett came when I did. The woods were alive with wolves and bears and turkeys and deer. We once killed two bears before breakfast. They came along down the furrows as we were passing back and forth. The dogs were called and they tried to catch the bears, chasing them and treeing them, and at length they were shot and killed.

We used to go to Moffat's mill near Richmond. I entered forty acres of land and bought forty more."

[Mr. Dixon died in the spring of 1881.]

ISRUM H. ENGLE.

"I followed brick-making in Cincinnati, also wood-sawing. I was unfortunate and lost all my property and had to begin anew. I sawed wood for several years in Cincinnati. One day I sawed and handled ten cords, sawing it once in two, and tossing it into a cellar. I was not especially tired, and thought nothing particular about the matter."

[Note.—I. H. E. is the best wood-sawyer and saw-sharpener I ever knew or heard of.]

"I have been a church member for more than sixty-five years, and an exhorter and Class-leader for thirty-five years. The religion of Christ has been a wellspring of joy to my soul all that long time. I have had deep trials, but the Lord has given me triumph over all! I have taken every number of the Cincinnati *Christian Advocate*, now Vol. XLVII, No. 2,500, and before that the New York *Advocate* for several years. I have had abundance, and have been brought low; but my treasure is in Heaven, and my heart is there also; and soon, full soon, I shall see the King in His beauty, and He will give me the riches of the glory-land!"

[Mr. Engle has moved to Jay County to reside with one of his sons, and his aged wife died there in the spring of 1882.]

PHILIP BARGER.

"The county was all woods. A few settlers were scattered here and there, but they had only cabins with small clearings that hardly made a "break" in the vast wilderness.

Settlers when Philip Barger came here:

Alexander Garringer, opposite Fairview, across the river; Martin Boots, opposite Fairview, across the river.

A Mr. Porter had lived where Fairview is, but he did not

stay. Daniel Culver bought him out, and he had gone; Culver was living there when Barger came.

Neselrode lived where Hubbard is now; Hubbard bought Neselrode out in 1837, and lives there still.

Alexander Stevens settled in the east part of Green Township in 1830.

John Bone lived below Fairview (living still).

Anthony (Wayne) McKinney came in 1837.

His son, J. B. McKinney, lives now opposite Fairview, and owns 1,400 or 1,500 acres of land.

Nathan Godwin came in 1837. His son, Thomas Godwin, lives in Fairview.

John Garringer was here in 1836, where Baldwin now lives.

Martin Smith bought Garringer out in the fall of 1836.

Bennett King lived in the northwest corner of the county. He is father of William O. King, near Deerfield. Bennet King went to Missouri and is living there.

Elijah Harbour lived west of Samuel Caylor's, fall of 1835.

The Browns lived across the river; Thomas Brown and three sons.

Jonathan Green married a Brown.

The Browns had been there two or three years when he came. They sold out to Zebulon Cantrell in 1839 and left for Iowa.

Israel Wirt entered land south of the Browns about 1836, and moved fall of 1837. He died August, 1880, eighty-four years old.

Tunis Brooks lived on Brooks' Prairie; had been there two or three years.

Samuel Caylor, 1837.

John Life came spring or summer 1838.

Fairview was begun in 1837.

Alexander Garringer had a store across the river (at his cabin).

"The first mail route was from Deerfield to Granville, Delaware Co., once in two weeks, out and back, on horseback. I got the fifth number of the Winchester *Patriot* [H. H. Neff], and have taken the paper from that office ever since.

The first mill was built by Antony McKinney on the river below Fairview, where Wolverton's mill now stands.

First he built a saw-mill, then he added a corn-cracker, then a grist-mill. He was putting in the dam in 1838. He started the saw-mill in 1839, the corn-mill in the fall, and the wheat-mill in 1841 or 1842.

The first smith-shop was by Martin Boots, he had a shop and was a smith himself.

Alexander Garringer had a smith shop, and Perry worked for him.

First school was winter of 1837, in a little round log cabin near the bridge, on the river bank at Fairview.

Horatio Pace was the teacher, and the school was very small.

First meeting was before I came, perhaps in that round log schoolhouse.

First meeting-house was a log house in Fairview (about 1839), Methodist Episcopal.

About 1844, a quarterly meeting was held at Thomas Hubbard's. Their house was new and had no floor, and the sleepers were for seats. Bruce was the preacher.

Methodist meetings used to be held at Nathan Godwin's.

New Light meetings were held at Martin Smith's.

Churches were afterward built at Fairview.

The schoolhouse now standing is the third, log, frame, brick.

The first brick house was either Samuel Caylor's or William Ore's.

First brick-kiln was by Thomas Hubbard; 30,000 or 40,000; for chimneys, $3 per thousand.

First reapers, J. B. McKinney and Philip Barger. Barger's started first. They were the Kirby reaper, 1855 or 1856.

First threshing machine run was by Philip Stover, of Delaware County—"falling beater," "chaff piler." He thrashed first for old Elijah Harbour, and then for Philip Barger.

First justice was John Garringer, 1838. They say he kept his docket on slips of paper, and stuck them in the cracks of his cabin. Nobody else could read them. After him were Jonathan Green and then Thomas Harbour.

First grave in Fairview Graveyard was that of an old lady, Mrs Shirley, mother-in-law of Reuben Eppart. Mr. Godwin laid off the graveyard.

"Thomas Rowell was buried in what is now J. B. McKinney's pasture lot, but the exact place is unknown. It was before 1838.

Elijah Harbour, though a clergyman and an excellent citizen, was also a great deer hunter. He has often shot them from his own cabin door. One night three wolves chased some deer round his house through the snow, making paths in the snow as they went round and round.

The wolves were chased away, being followed down the river to Fairview. But father Harbour would never molest the deer on the Sabbath, and the deer would come on Sunday and graze quietly on the prairie as though they knew they would not be harmed on that day.

Mr. Harbour was famous also for holding meetings for worship and preaching, and many a Christian soul has been cheered by his warm and loving words and his fervent exhortations and prayers, and many a sinner convicted and converted through the blessing of the Spirit upon his earnest warnings and appeals.

His funeral was attended by a very large concourse of people, showing thus their respect and esteem for so useful a citizen and so loving and ardent a Christian."

AMOS ORCUTT, WARD.

"Deerfield was a small town with two little stores and a few log houses.

The settlers were (1838) Isaac Cherry, on David Harker's place; Samuel Bryson; George Ritenour, near the old chapel on the river, west of Deerfield; Burkett Pierce, across the river, west of Deerfield.

There were doubtless others, but they are not now recollected. I was a boy thirteen years old when father came to Randolph. There were a large family of us, and we had a hard, rough time.

Father died the same year I was married, and mother was left with a family of seven or eight children, several of them being small and dependent. The family was raised successfully, however. All but one lived to be married, and all but two are living still. Some of them are getting to be pretty well along in years."

JACOB CORL, JACKSON.

"Settlers in 1838: Daniel B. Miller, near Prospect; Abraham Harshman, near William Warren's; Reuben Harshman, Jackson Township, now Union City; Jacob Harshman, Jackson Township, dead; Andrew Key, Ward Township, dead; James Porter, Jackson Township, near Pittsburg; William Simmons, dead; James Simmons, dead; Joseph Lollar, near Saratoga, dead; Simeon Lucas, near Saratoga; Joseph Lucas, near Saratoga; Sam Emery near Jay County, very old, dead; George Chaneyvelt, one mile west of Pittsburg, dead; William Sizemore, near Middletown, nearly one hundred years old, dead.

There was an old settler, Mr. Nunnamaker, at Pittsburg, eighty-four years old. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and has received a pension for many years. He died in 1880."

JAMES KELLY, GREENSFORK.

"I came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1842, twenty-eight years after the first settlement. Prices then were almost nothing. Wheat was 25 cents in trade, 32 cents in Cincinnati. It had to be hauled in wagons through the mud—though there were some pikes in Ohio.

Men would go with four-horse teams, hitch their horses before and behind the wagon to feed them, and sleep in the wagon. I was offered pork (hogs weighing 200 pounds net) at 75 cents per 100 pounds, for money to pay taxes, and I did not take it.

Myself and wife went over to the Miami, helped butcher thirty-seven large hogs, cut the meat, chopped the sausage, stuffed them, rendered the lard and salted the pork. They gave us half a barrel of stuffed sausages, one large ham, one keg of lard, ribs, back-bones, etc., all we chose to carry home. We brought away meat enough to last till the next fall, all for two days' work of my wife and myself.

William Hill, father of Aaron Hill (now living south of Arba) made a pestle-mill to pound hominy. He fenced it and ran it by horse-power, getting some custom. Another man, having a corn-cracker, also made a pestle-mill, but did not fence it. He would let the mill run itself. In pounding, some kernels would scatter out, and sheep would come and pick it up. One day, when the mill was "going it all alone," a flock of sheep came picking around, till a big buck, smelling at the log, climbed up and stuck his head into the mill-hole. "Crack!" came the pestle, and knocked the buck dead. The sheep climbed up, one by one, till twenty-seven sheep lay dead around the mill, and the owner of the mill (and this was the pith of the joke) had to pay for the sheep."

NOTE.—I have given you the story as it was told. If any body doubts the tale, I cannot help it.

"Aaron Hill's father used to work oxen, and sometimes ride them. One day, Aaron rode an ox over to Eli Overman's of an errand. (One version says he went courting.) Said Eli, "Did thee ride?" "Yes," said Aaron. Said Eli to one of the boys, "Put up Aaron's beast." The boy went out, but came back, saying, "I can't find any beast." "I thought thee said thee rode." "I did; I rode an ox," piped out the bashful boy. "Go turn it to the straw-stack," said Eli."

[Aaron says the stories on him are "bogus."]

"James Clark was once driving to Whitewater, when a big walnut struck him on the back. He was fire-mad in a second, thinking somebody had struck him. He wheeled, crying out, "Who did that?" But "nary man."

A man—Mr. Cartwright—coming from North Carolina, had heard of white walnuts, and that they were good to eat. He set upon a lot of buckeyes and went to eating them. Some one asked him:

"What are you eating?"

"White walnuts."

"Like them?"

"Not overly well, but think I will after awhile."

A young fellow, whom I will not name, once went to Fort Wayne, with his brother and brother-in-law, with provisions for the Indian trade. The roads were terrible through the bogs and the marshes. The young fellow—only a lad, as it were, and a mild, gentle lad, at that—could not get his oxen through the swamps.

His brother-in-law, a wild, rough, profane fellow, would come and whip and swear, and thrash them through.

Finally, at a bad crossing, the wild fellow told the boy he would not swear for him any more; that he must get through himself. The lad tried, but "no go."

"You must swear at them."

"I don't know how; besides, I don't wish to."

"You must, or stay here in the swamp," was the unfeeling reply.

The boy, grown desperate, seized his gad, swung it over the oxen's head, and, laying on with fearful blows, broke out into a sort of half swearing, yelling as if the Indians were after him. The oxen went through, whether by the whipping, or the yelling, or the swearing. But the lad was so mortified that he offered the other all his truck money ($3 or so) if he would not tell of it. The fellow took the money and made the promise, but broke his word and told of it before he got to Spartansburg, and kept the money to boot.

Of course these tales, related by Mr. Kelly, were obtained by him from early settlers, since he himself came to the region at a comparatively late date; and it is no more than likely that they should have been stretched somewhat in the various tellings to which they had, in the course of years, been subjected.

J. PAXSON, UNION CITY.

"At Canal Dover, Ohio, a merchant proposed that I be his clerk. I was surprised at the offer, but 'took up' with it, and held it till he sold out (two and a half years). At Union City I was putting up a store for Benjamin Hawkins. He bought goods at Cincinnati, and came and put the bills into my hands, saying, "When the goods come, I wish you to 'open them out' and go to selling them." I was astonished, for I was at the first of it; but I took him at his word, and when the goods were "hauled" from Greenville (for the railroad was not in running order yet) I went to work. Afterward we agreed for my wages, and I stayed with him for some years. But he left, and I concluded to set up for myself. I chose the boot and shoe trade. I went to Cleveland and bargained for $800 or $900 worth; I could pay only part cash. Said the dealer, "That is a pretty large bill;" "yes, but I need them. If you prefer, I will let you take a note I have for a farm I sold ($550)." "Well, leave it." I did so; soon sold out, so as to need a new supply, sent cash in part payment of the debt, and for the new stock, and soon, when that note came due, he sent it to me to collect, which I did, and paid him. From that time I could always get whatever I wished. My store was the first of the kind in the city, and, of course, it is the oldest in the town. I carry now $10,000 to $12,000 worth of goods, making large sales annually, and have been mostly without a partner."

NOTE.—His failing health and feeble strength made him take in a partner a few years ago, and finally to sell out entirely in 1880, the firm being now Gordon & McKee, and still later, Gordon & Thomas.

WILLIAM STANTON, STONY CREEK.

"We passed through Cumberland Gap; they hailed us, but allowed us to pass. At Cumberland Ford we encountered Zollicoffer's army. We asked to pass their lines; Zollicoffer said, "No; you may get through, perhaps, but not here." I said, "We will not harm you; we have property North, and we wish to go to it." But still he said, "No." So we turned back through the Gap into Powell Valley, taking a circuit of thirty-five miles. We crossed Cumberland Mountains by terrible roads. It was a whole day's travel over a track but little used. But we met no army nor any soldiers. There were eight wagons in company; four stopped in Tennessee, turning aside to a settlement of Friends there. These stayed in Tennessee till spring. The other four wagons came directly forward through Kentucky.

We crossed the Ohio River at Madison. People welcomed us in a very friendly manner, one old blind man remarkably so. The people wished to make a dinner for us, but we could not stop. We stayed an hour or two, and when we started we found in each wagon nice things—pies, cakes, etc., as tokens of good will. There were about twenty persons in the company, my family having seven in number. We came through Rush County, Ind., to see relatives there, then to West River, where we stayed two months, at Absalom Dennis'. Afterward we came to Mark Diggs', arriving there in January. The main trip took us seven weeks. We got through safe and sound, thankful to find at last a quiet haven afar from storm and tempest, and a peaceful home among friends in a land of safety."

"Away from slavery." That refrain has been sung for three-quarters of a century, and solemnly, mournfully marching to its steady chorus has been the ceaseless movement of the endless column, leaving the southern plains and valleys, crossing the mountain heights, and threading the yawning "gaps," crossing the beautiful river and spreading itself at length like a fertilizing flood over the virgin Western plains. What wonder that, under

the weakening power of this depletive process, the Southern land should become enfeebled and decrepit, as though worn out with deadly infirmity. This avalanche of human beings poured in a limitless flow upon these wide-spread plains has been like the vital current giving life to the new created body politic. And what we have gained they have lost, and what a loss! Why may the process now not be reversed—that as the mighty virgin West once received her life and strength through the emigration thither of the best and worthiest of the dwellers in the Southern clime, so now the West may, now and in future years, give back to the depleted and enfeebled South, depleted by a process of impoverishment extending through several generations, and enfeebled and well-nigh exhausted by a long and bloody and disastrous war—by hundreds and by thousands—the worthy and vigorous descendants of the sturdy pioneers who fled, years ago, from the plague and curse of the Southern land—the institution of human slavery? Slavery is gone, and the emptied and impoverished South-land cries out to the wealthy and populous North and the hardy and vigorous West to send from their abundant and overflowing population to restore her waste and desolate places, and to renew the prosperity of the elder, ancient time.

CHAPTER VIII.

OLD SETTLERS.

MEETINGS—PIONEERS—AGED PEOPLE.

MEETINGS.

SOME old settlers met in Moorman Way's grove, northeast of Winchester, June 8, 1861. Articles of association were presented by Hon. Jeremiah Smith, and were unanimously adopted.

Article II provides as follows: "Any person who has resided thirty-five years in Randolph County may become a member by signing these articles."

ART. VIII.—The association shall meet once annually, at such time and place as it may fix. * * * The meetings shall be held for sociability and for reminiscences of old times, manners and customs; and members shall furnish to such meetings historical sketches, from their own knowledge or recollection, for file or record, as the association may order.

At the first meeting, seventy-nine persons signed the roll. Officers were chosen as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Winchester.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

J. C. Bowen, Greensfork; Joseph Pearson, Washington; William Hunt, West River; David Heaston, White River; Daniel B. Miller, Ward; George Huffman, Franklin; William Macy, Monroe.

We suppose none were present from the other townships.

Martin A. Reeder, Secretary; James Clayton, Treasurer.

At the afternoon meeting, speeches were made by the following persons: Jesse Parker, J. C. Bowen, Squire Bowen, Lucinda Hiatt, William Macy, Eli Edwards, Jeremiah Smith, George Hiatt, David Heaston, Joseph Macy, John Coats, Temple Smith, Jonathan Edwards, James Clayton, George Ritenour, Zachary Puckett.

September 7, 1861, the association held its second meeting. Four persons joined.

Addresses—Walter Ruble, Daniel B. Miller, H. D. Huffman, Elias Kizer, Miles Hunt, William Kennedy.

June 8, 1862, limitation as to time changed from thirty-five to twenty-five years. Eighteen persons signed the roll.

June 13, 1863, fourth meeting, twenty-one persons joined.

Addresses—John Poelle, Wayne County; Jesse Parker, Rev. William Hunt, Hon. Jeremiah Smith; Rebecca Julian, Wayne County (written).

June 11, 1864, fifth meeting held.

Addresses—Hon. Jeremiah Smith (written): Henry Summers, William Hunt, Elias Kizer.

June 10, 1865, sixth meeting held. A large number joined.

Addresses—Jeremiah Smith, "Tornado;" Jeremiah Cox, Wayne County, Ind.; James C. Bowen, First Term of Court; Miles Hunt, Elias Kizer, Temple Smith, etc.

June 8, 1866, seventh meeting held.

Addresses—Jesse Parker (written); Elias Kizer (written); H. D. Huffman.

June 6, 1867, eighth meeting held.

Addresses—Joseph Pearson, H. D. Huffman, Gen. A. Stone, H. H. Neff, Miles Hunt, J. W. Williamson, Jesse Parker, etc.

June 11, 1868, ninth meeting held. H. D. Huffman "played school."

Addresses—Willis C. Wilmore (written); Curtis Cleny (written); J. B. Abbott, H. D. Huffman, T. W. Reece. W. D. Frazee presented a hymn book printed in 1829.

June 10, 1869, tenth meeting.

Addresses—Willis C. Wilmore (written); Isaac Jenkinson, Fort Wayne; H. D. Huffman, spelling school.

June 9, 1870, eleventh meeting. Eight members joined.

Addresses—Hon. Jeremiah Smith, H. D. Huffman, J. C. Bowen, Ithamar Pegg, George W. Vandeburg.

June 8, 1871, twelfth meeting; thirteen new members.

Addresses—H. D. Huffman, Temple Smith, W. D. Stone, Asahel Stone, H. H. Neff, Mrs. E. A. McGriff, Miles Hunt.

June 6, 1872, thirteenth meeting; seven new members.

Addresses—Jeremiah Smith, "Civil History," Winchester, Democrat; Henry D. Huffman, reminiscence.

No meetings held till September 13, 1879.

Members in all from the first, 242.

October 25, 1879, new association formed; thirty-seven members joined.

Addresses—Miles Hunt, Thomas M. Browne, W. C. Wilmore (written). Whole number, 279.

June 14, 1880, sixteenth meeting. Speaking by Miles Hunt, William Robinson, E. Tucker. E. Tucker presented portions of history of Randolph County in course of preparation by him. The project was unanimously indorsed by the meeting, and recommended to public favor.

Members in order of coming into county:

[NOTE.—The roll is defective. About half the members seem never to have been recorded in the permanent book.]

FIRST MEETING, JUNE, 1861.

Jesse Parker, April, 1814; James C. Bowen, October 22, 1814; Squire Bowen, October 22, 1814; Robert Way, May, 1816; John Puckett, May, 1816; Jesse Way, February, 1817; William Macy, February, 1817; Jonathan Edwards, 1817; Elizabeth Edwards, 1817; Abigail Clayton, 1817; Anna Reed, 1817; Jeremiah Smith, August, 1817; Armsbee Diggs, 1817; Mary Diggs, 1817; Lucinda Hiatt, 1817; Edward Wright, 1817; Elihu Cammack (born), 1817; Eli Edwards, 1817; Anderson D. Way, 1818; Daniel Wysong, 1818; George Hyatt, 1818; Benjamin Puckett, 1818; Joseph Pearson, 1818; Mary Pearson, 1818; Levi Green, 1818; James Ballanger, 1818; Elisha Shoemaker, 1818; Rachel Ruble, 1818; Catharine Edwards, 1818; William Hunt, 1819; David Lasiley, 1819; Zach Puckett, 1819; David Heaston, 1819; Catharine Heaston, 1819; Polly Wright, 1819; George Huffman, 1819; Elizabeth Huffman, 1819; William Coats, 1819; Joseph Macy, 1819; Martha Hickman, 1819; Eli Lasley, 1819; John Coates, 1819; Temple Smith, 1819; Seth Moffit, 1819; E. L. Brown (born), 1819; Rebecca Puckett, 1820; James Clayton, 1820; Christian Huffman, 1820; Stephen Huffman, 1820; John Ritenour, 1820; Walter Ruble, 1821; Henry Edwards, 1821; Fally Edwards, 1821; Nathan Rinard, 1821; John Rinard, 1821; Elias Kizer, 1821; Daniel B. Miller, 1822; Levi Ruble, 1822; Amos Mann, 1822; James Pierce, 1822; Mary Reeder, 1822; Martin A. Reeder, 1822; Sarah Thomas, 1823; Hannah Rossman, 1823; Margery Kizer, 1823; Hannah Way, 1823; Matilda Beals, 1823; Harvey Wysong, 1823; Thomas W. Kizer, 1824; Amos Smith, 1824; Miles Hunt, 1825; Eli Hiatt, 1825; N. P. Heaston, 1825;

Henry D. Huffman, 1825; Stephen Moorman, 1825; Lafayette Irvin, 1825; Henry B. Cox, 1825.

Members from September 1, 1861, to June, 1863, inclusive: William Kennedy, March, 1817; Nancy Kennedy, March, 1817; Joab Ward, April 7, 1819; Charity Coffin, October, 1819; Uriah Pierce, October, 1819; Martha Pierce, October, 1819; Burkett Pierce, October, 1819; Moses Lasley, March, 1820; Henry T. McIntyre, November, 1820; Elizabeth Wright, 1820; Nancy Miller, October 12, 1820; Tarlton Moorman, April 27, 1820; Thomas Pierce, November, 1822; Lydia Pierce, November, 1822; Joseph Thornburg, January, 1827; Andrew Aker, May 18, 1828; Hannah Aker, May 18, 1828; Silas H. Moore, September 24, 1829; Israel Wright, June 3, 1830; Elizabeth Wright, June 3, 1830; Samuel Wright, June 3, 1830; Benjamin Harris, September 20, 1831; Ensley Jones, March 3, 1832; James D. Bowen (born), December 23, 1832; George Addington, September 19, 1832; Jacob Elzroth, April 16, 1833; Elizabeth Elzroth, April 16, 1833; Christian Habich, October 10, 1833; William A. Macy, October, 1833; James Evans, October, 1834; Thomas Alexander, June, 1835; Edward Edger, January, 1836; John Hoke, October, 1836; Joseph Lucas, October, 1836; Stephen Haines, December, 1836; Adam Wright, 1836; Andrew Devoss, January, 1837; Joseph Edger, January 27, 1837; Silas Colgrove, October 26, 1837; Rebecca Colgrove, October 26, 1837; John H. Dunn, May, 1838; Tyre T. Puckett, Absalom Oren, Charles Coffin.

From 1864 to 1870, names not found; 98 members; 1871–72, members joined:

William Barnes, Harrison Anderson, Andrew J. Lasley, Jacob Beals, Rebecca Beals, Priscilla Smith, Jacob Farquhar, Amos Orcutt, William Butler, John W. Hill, W. D. Stone, Henry T. Semans, William Shockney, Ithamar Pegg, Jesse Addington, Hester A. Aker, Margaret Astley, John Lindley, John D. Summers, Christian Heaston, Jacob Lasley.

1879—John Neff, aged fifty-seven, 1839; Harriet Neff, sixty-seven; Thomas M. Browne, fifty, 1844; W. S. Hunt, sixty-one, 1840; Lavina Hunt, fifty-nine, 1829; S. J. Farquhar, forty-one, 1838; Jacob A. Hinshaw, fifty, 1831; Philip Barger, sixty-five, 1838; Mahlon Farquhar, sixty-nine, 1837; W. M. Botkin, fifty-six, 1821; John Jenkins, forty-nine, 1837; C. W. Lewis, sixty-one, 1825; Mary A. Hunt, sixty-six, 1816; Nancy Hunt, forty-eight, 1831; John Connor, forty-nine, 1830; J. C. Denton, seventy-six, 1827; Julian Denton, sixty-seven, 1826; Solomon Semans, seventy-three, 1817; Tyre T. Puckett, sixty-nine, 1819; Temple Smith, seventy-three, 1819; Alfred McCanny, sixty-six, 1837; J. T. Hunnicutt, sixty-two, 1833; Alpheus Hoagland, fifty, 1832; Levi Dolby, seventy-three, 1832; Stephen Haynes, seventy-nine, 1834; Judith Way, seventy-two, 1819; Lydia Jones, sixty-three, 1817; Jane G. Edger, sixty-three, 1837; Ellen Haynes, sixty-four; Stephen Moorman, fifty-six, 1823; John Ellis, sixty-two, 1837; Lizzie Goodrich, forty, 1839; Laura E. Fisher, thirty-five, 1844; Mercy Pierce, forty-eight, 1839; Hester Aker, seventy-three, 1834; Polly Reeder; Fanny R. Teal, thirty-nine, 1840.

The loss of a part of the list of members is greatly to be regretted, but there seems to be no way to supply the lack. Many of the members are dead, but for the most part we have no means of determining the number. Very few of the first settlers are yet living.

OLD SETTLERS' LIVING.

Jesse Parker, Bethel, Wayne County, 1814, (dead); James C. Bowen, near Arba, Randolph County, 1814; Squire Bowen, Spartansburg, 1814; Jesse Way, Winchester, 1817; Elihu Cammack, near Bartonia (born), 1817, moved to Iowa in 1881; George Hiatt, near Winchester, 1818; David Lasley, near Winchester, 1819; Polly Wright, near Winchester, 1819; Temple Smith, near Stone Station, 1819; Mary A. Reeder, Winchester, 1822; Martin A. Reeder, Winchester, 1822; Hannah Rossman, Winchester, 1823; Thomas W. Kizer (born), Winchester, 1824; Amos Smith, Stony Creek, 1824; Miles Hunt, 1825; Eli Hiatt, 1825; Stephen Moorman, 1823; Lafayette Irvin (born), Winchester, 1825; Burkett Pierce, near Deerfield, 1819; David Lasley, 1819; Moses Lasley, near Winchester, 1820; Henry T. McIntyre, Maxville (born), 1820; Andrew Aker, Winchester, 1828; Israel Wright, White River, 1830; Ensley Jones, White River, 1832; James D. Bowen, Greensfork (born), 1832; George Addington, 1832; William A. Macy, Wayne, 1833; Edward Edger, Winchester, 1836; Stephen Haines, Unionsport, 1836; Joseph Edger, Ridgeville, 1837; Silas Colgrove, Winchester, 1837; Rebecca Colgrove, Winchester, 1837; Tyre T. Puckett, White River, 1820; Priscilla Smith, Stone Station (dead, winter of 1881–82); Philip Barger, near Fairview; James McProud, Green Township; John Ford, Green Township; Ruth Wallace, Monroe Township; John H. Bond, Stony Creek; Job Thornburg, Stony Creek; Joab Thornburg, Stony Creek; Susannah Diggs, Nettle Creek; William A. Thornburg, Stony Creek; Perry Fields, Ward; Jacob Corl, Jackson; Uriah Ball, Union City; Robert Pogue, Union City; John Hiatt, Winchester; J. E. Beverly, Winchester; Benjamin R. Shaw, Spartansburg; Gideon Shaw, Winchester; J. Armfield, Thornburg, Windsor; William Peacock, Jericho; Asenath Thomas, Jericho; Asahel Stone, Winchester; James S. Cottom, Winchester; Henry H. Neff, Winchester; John Neff, Sr., Winchester; W. W. Smith, Winchester; Nathan Reed, Winchester; Edward Edger, Winchester; Joseph Edger, Ridgeville; James Addington, near Ridgeville; Thomas Addington, New Dayton; John Mann, Spartansburg; Thomas Middleton, Spartansburg; William Locke, Spartansburg; Moorman Way, Winchester, died in fall of 1881; Jane Fisher, Union City (died February, 1882;) Willis C. Wilmore, White River; William C. Diggs, Jr., now residing in Iowa; Fanny Hill, Jericho; Thomas Ward, Winchester; Daniel Hoffman, Winchester; William Taylor, Spartansburg; Silas Johnson, Lynn; Eli Reece, Cherry Grove; William Chamness, West River; Isaiah Rogers, Bloomingsport; William Diggs, White River; Hannah (Mendenhall) Diggs, Winchester; Thomas Moorman, Winchester; Moses Marks, Parker; Abram Hammer, Monroe; Paul Beard, Lynn; James M. Clark, Spartansburg; James Clark, Greensfork; Henry Hoover, Wayne; Robert Murphy, Wayne; Amos Cadwallader, Greensfork; Francis Frazier, Jericho; Silas Johnson, Lynn; William Peacock, Jericho; Asenath Thomas, Jericho; Arthur McKew (died January, 1882,) John Key, Ward Township; Aaron Simmons, Jackson Township; Mrs. Reeves, Jackson Township.

PIONEERS (BY LOCATION), GREEN TOWNSHIP.

John Bone, early; Philip Barger, 1838; Martin Boots, early; Tunis Brooks, 1833; Thomas Brown and sons, 1833; Samuel Caylor, 1837; Zebulon Cantrell, 1839; Daniel Culver, early; Nathan Davis, early; John Ford, early; John Garringer, 1836; Isaac Garringer; Jonathan Garringer, 1835; William Gray; Nathan Godwin, 1837; Thomas Godwin, 1837; Jonathan Green, 1833; Elijah Harbour, 1835; Thomas Hubbard, 1837; Bennet King, early; Ulrich Keener, early; Benjamin Lewallyn; John Life, 1838; David Killburn, early; Benjamin Mann, early; Antony McKinney, 1837; William May, 1857; John B. McKinney, 1837; James McProud, early; Neselrode, early; Porter; Alexander Stevens, 1830; Martin Smith, 1836; William Vineyard; Jacob Winegartner; Israel Wirt, 1836.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Addington, 1865; William Addington, 1833; Jesse Addington, 1834; James Addington, 1830; Thomas Addington, 1834; John Addington, 1832; E. T. Bailey, 1847; Sebastian Brunnengast, 1833; William Dembin, 1830; Joseph Edger, 1837; George Hoffman, 1838; Mr. Jones, 1830; Meshach Lewallyn, 1817; Benjamin Lewallyn, 1830; Arthur McKew, 1831; Edward McKew, 1831; George McPherson; William R. Merine, 1833; Ezekiel Roe, 1831; Abram Renbarger, 1832; Pardon Sherman, 1837; Robert Sumption, 1854; Francis Stevens, 1830; James Stevens, 1830; Andrew Stevens, 1835; Alexander Stevens, 1835; W. J. Shoemaker; William Wright; John Woodard, 1837; Jacob Winegartner, 1833.

WARD TOWNSHIP.

Alexander; William Bragg, 1832; George W. Barber; Curtis Butler; Frank Blake, 1822; Martin Boots, 1822; Eli Blount; Benjamin Clevinger, 1850; Clapp; William Doty, 1828; Edward Edger, John T. Evans, Edward Evans, Samuel Emery, Perry Fields; Lambert Fields, 1831; Jesse Gray, Samuel Helms, Abram Harsh-

man, William Jackson, Henry Kizer, Andrew Key, Samuel Kane, William Kizer, Aquila Loveall; John Key, 1829; Andrew McCartney; James Massey, 1817; Massey, 1817; Daniel Mock, James Mayo; Riley Marshall, 1820; William Massey, early; Robert Massey, early; Daniel B. Miller; John Mock, Reason Malott; Joseph Orcutt, 1838; Amos Orcutt, 1838; William Odle; Burkett Pierce, 1820, Uriah Pierce, William Pogue, Robert Pogne, Robert Parsons, Francis Peake, George Ritenour, William Simmons, Samuel Sipe, John H. Sipe, John B. Sipe, Jephtha Sutton, Temple Smith, Calvin Searl; Allen Wall, 1817; John R. Warren, 1836; John Whipple, 1847.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Brockus, very early; Brockus, very early; Beach, very early; Ishmael Bundy, very early; Isaiah Cox, 1836; William Cox, before 1836; Jacob Corl, 1838; Ezekiel Clough, 1862; Chandler; Andrew Debolt, 1828 (perhaps); Thomas Devor, 1834; Henry Debolt, 1844; George Debolt, 1844; Abram Harshman, 1832; Jacob Harshman, 1832; Reuben Harshman, 1834; Isaac Harshman, 1837; Hinkle, 18—; John Hoke, 1836; Peter Hoke; Jacob Johnson, 1833; John Johnson, 1833; Seth Macy, before 1836; Mangus; Eli Noftsinger, 1830; George Porter, 1827; James Porter, 1829; James Reeves, 1832; Thomas Shalor, 1826; Philip Storms, 1826; Amos Smith, John Skinner, James Skinner, Aaron Simmons; James Simmons, 1827; William Simmons, 1828; Sizemore, Sheets; David Vance, early; Thomas Wiley, 1836; James Wickersham, 1832; James Warren, 1835; Dolphus Warren; William Warren, 1834.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

John Anderson, 1833; Branson Anderson, 1833; Edward Barton, 1846; Leven Barton, 1850; Bailey, Jacob Bennett; John T. Chenoweth, 1840; Elijah Cox, William Cox; Jeremiah Cox, 1825; Elihu Cammack (1817) 1846; John Dixon, 1832; Silas Dixon, 1832; Downing; John Foster, 1819; Mason Freeman, 1833; Francis Frazier, Farnes, Fahnestock; James Griffis, 1833; Green, 1832; Graves; Ezekiel Gullett, 1840; George Gullett, 1840; Henry Hill, 1818; Benoni Hill, 1818; Daniel Hill, 1818; John Hartman, 1848; Solomon Hartman, 1848; Peter Hoover, Sr., 1834; Peter Hoover, Jr., 1834; Fanny Hill (1817) 1836; William Kennon, 1830; Thomas S. Kennon, 1830; Hezekiah Locke, 1833; Robert Murphy, 1834; Smith Masterson, 1833; W. S. Morton, 1856; William A. Macy, 1853; D. T. Morris, 1858; Amos Peacock, 1818; Abram Peacock, 1819; William Peacock, 1819; William Pickett (1828) 1853; Poor, early; David Robinson; William Shockney, 1840; Samuel Shockney, 1840; Sheets; George Thomas, 1835; Mrs. Teeter; Williamson, 1838; John W. Williamson.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Addington, 1834; Andrew Aker, 1828; Thomas Aker, Michael Aker; John Aker, 1837; James Butterworth, 1846; Simeon Brickley, 1843; Thomas M. Browne, (1844), —; Thomas Butts, 1824; Nathan Butts, 1838; Thomas Brown, 1834; William Coates; Benjamin Cox, 1817; Simon Cox, 1817; John Cox, 1818; John Coates, 1819; Stephen Clayton, 1822; Abigail (Way) Clayton, 1817; James Clayton, 1822; Thomas Clevinger, 1845; George Cox (born) 1820; L. D. Carter, 1840; Edmund B. Carter, 1840; Henry Carter, 1840; John D. Carter, 1840; J. J. Cheney, 1852; John H. Cottom, 1843; James S. Cottom, 1843; David J. Cottom, 1843; John W. Cottom, 1843; Silas Colgrove, 1837; Charles Conway, 1817; Martha (Mendenhall) Diggs, 1837; William Diggs, Jr., 1816; William Diggs, 1818; Armsbee Diggs, 1817; Littleberry Diggs, 1817; Jacob Elzroth, early; John Elzroth, early; William Edwards, 1817; Jonathan Edwards, 1817; Jacob Fisher, 1826; John Fisher, 1824; Absalom Gray, 1818; Simon Gray (born), 1824; Carey S. Goodrich, 1831; Edmund B. Goodrich, 1831; John B. Goodrich, 1831; Stephen Harris, 1831; H. D. Huffman, 1820; Barnabas Hunt, 1847; David Heaston, 1819; Christian Heaston, 1819; Jehu Hiatt, 1833; Abram Heaston, 1833; David E. Hoffman, 1838; John Irvin, 1819; S. C. Irvin (born), 1827; George Hiatt, 1818; Jonathan Hiatt, 1818; Ensley Jones, 1831; Lydia (Wright) Jones (born), 1817; Thomas Johnson, 1833; William Kennedy, 1817; Nathaniel Kemp, 1841; Isaiah Kemp, 1841; Elias Kizer (1821), 1831; Thomas W. Kizer (1824), 1831; David Lasley, 1819; Peter Lasley, 1819; David Macy, 1820; Elisha Martin, 1832; John Martin, 1822; Robison McIntyre, 1819; Henry McIntyre, 1820; Hiram Mendenhall, 1837; Morgan Mills, 1821; John Monks, 1820; Tarleton Moorman, 1822; John A. Moorman, 1822; Stephen Moorman (born), 1822; James Moore, 1845; C. C. Monks (born), 1827; G. W. Monks, 1820; John K. Martin, 1837; Joseph Moffat; John Neff, 1833; H. H. Neff, 1833; John Neff, Sr., 1833; Willis Perry (colored); Mark Patty, early; Harvey Patty, 1835; Joseph Puckett, 1819; Isom Puckett, 1819; Thomas Puckett, 1820; Zachary Puckett, 1820; Tyre Puckett, 1819; James Pursley, 1831; Jesse Pursley, 1833; Peter Reinheimer, 1865; Isaac Pearson; Jesse Reynard (born), 1819; Solomon Reynard, 1817; Jehu Robinson, 1822; William Robinson, 1822; Martin A. Reeder, 1822; Mary Reeder, 1822; Walter Ruble, 1824; Nathan Reed, Alfred Rossman; Leroy Starbuck, 1831; Durant Smith, 1829; Walter Starbuck, 1831; John Starbuck, 1831; Ezra Stone, 1839; Asahel Stone, 1839; William D. Stone, 1839; John Sample, 1819; Solomon Semans, Godfrey Sumwalt, John Sumwalt; Jeremiah Smith, 1817; Paul Way, 1816; Robert Way, 1816; Jesse Way, 1817; William Way, 1820; William Way, Jr., 1826; John Way; Henry Way, 1816; Solomon Wright, 1817; Jacob Wright, 1818; John Wright, 1818; Isaac Wright, 1818; David Wright, 1818; David Wysong, 1818; E. L. Watson, 1850; Israel Wright, 1827; Samuel Wright, 1827; Willis C. Wilmore, 1831; Joab Ward, 1819; Joel Ward, 1819; Thomas Ward, 1819; Moorman Way, 1817; Judith (Wilson) Way, 1817.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Adams, 1836; Mr. Bowers, early; Philip Baughn, early; Philip Booher, 1835; John Baughn; William Broderick, 1853; David Call, John Craig; Mr. Carr, 1835; Andrew Cortner, Leven Cox, James Driver, Jacob Driver; Jonathan Flood, 1836; Isaac Garringer, Abram Garst; Elias Halliday, 1851; Eli Hiatt (1821), 1863; Peter Hester, 1830 (perhaps); Eli Hiatt, 1836; James Howry, 1835; Abram Hammer, 1836; David Haas; Bernard Kew, 1832; A. Lewallyn, 1845; David Macy, 1860; Aaron Macy, 1852; William Macy; Jethro Macy, 1854; John A. Moorman (1822), 1867; Joseph Macy, Andrew Martin; Morgan Mills, 1834; Moses Marks, John B. Mills, Luther Moorman, Andrew McCamy; Jonathan Peeples, 1836; John Rody, 1833; J. B. Reed, 1833; Henry Rash, 1835; Joseph Smith, 1835; Samuel Smith, 1835; Mr. Sawyer, Henry Saley, Jacob Wright, Jacob Windermaker, John F. Wood, William Wood, James Wood, Thomas Wallis.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Isaac Amburn, 1829; Samuel Amburn, Jacob Beals; Isaac Branson, 1819; John H Bond, 1831; Joesph Bond, 1833; Abram Clevinger, John Conner, John Coons, John Casteen; John Clevinger, 1828; Jonathan Clevinger, early; Andrew J. Dye; John Diggs, 1822; William Dixon, 1829; John Demory (colored), 1825; Jonathan Finger, William Holloway, Joseph Hewitt; Jethro Hiatt, 1829; Solomon Hobaugh, John Holloway, Hosea Lamb, Morgan Mills, William Moore; Joab McNees, 1829; John M. McNees, 1829; Reuben Medlar, 1840; George Moore, 1838; Henry Moore, 1839; William Morriwether, 1840, Joseph Rooks, 1822; Richard Robbins (colored), 1826; Robert Scott (colored), 1832; James Scott (colored), 1832; George W. Smithson, Ira E. Smithson; Randolph Smullen, 1825; Amos Smith, 1829; Isaac Thornburg; John Thornburg, 1824; Joseph Thornburg, 1825; Joab Thornburg, 1825; Job Thornburg, 1825; Isaac Thomas, 1830; Nathan Thornburg, 1829; William A. Thornburg, 1825; David Vestal, 1823; Lemuel Vestal, 1825; Daniel Vestal; Solomon Wright (1817), 1829.

NETTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

John Burroughs, 1822; Isaac Branson, 1824; Thomas Burroughs, 182–; Mahlon Branson, John Bookout; Bright Cist, 1834; Jacob Crouse, 1832; Matthew Chavis (colored); William Clevinger, 1828; Isaac Crouse (born), 1837; Jonathan Canady, 1840; Walter Canady, 1829; John C. Clevinger (born), 1836;

M. L. Canady (born), 1848; John Clevinger, 1828; Abraham Colman (colored); Joel Drake, 1828; Mark Diggs (1821), 1827; Wilkerson Gray, 1835; John Grubbs; Jordan Halstead, 1831; William Hendricks; Solomon Hanscom, 1855; Benjamin Hunt, 1828; Antony Johnson, 1829; Reuben Johnson, 1832; L. W. Johnson, 1832; Henry Leaky, 1831; George Leaky, 1834; Christian Leaky, 1837; Henry Mossby, John Massy, Phineas Macy, Dr. Maulsby; Samuel Outland (colored), 1825; Benjamin Outland (colored), 1825; Mason Powell, Martin Scott (colored); William Shullabarger, 1823; Solomon Sparks, Enoch Sayles, Hamilton Snodgrass, John Snodgrass, William Snodgrass, Robert Scott (colored), Benjamin Skipworth (colored), Dosha Smothers (colored), Jerry Terry (colored), Ichabod Tharpe, Jacob Tharpe; Isaac Thornburg, 1830; John T. Vardeman, 1860; Thomas Wilkerson (colored), Isaac Woods (colored), Samuel Woods (colored), Jacob Woods (colored), Jesse Woods (colored); Lemuel Wiggins, 1858; George W. Wine, 1836; Hicks K. Wright, Philip Woods (colored).

WEST RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Elijah Arnold; Hugh Botkin, 1816; Joshua Ballenger, 1817; William Blount, 1817; Thomas Brower, 1817; Isaac Barnes, 1818; William M. Botkin (born), 1823; Butler; Jesse Cox, 1817; John Charles, 1845; Bela W. Cropper, 1833; Daniel Cropper, 1833; William Cox, 1823; William Chamness (1816), 1854; Nathaniel Case, 1816; Valentine Gibson, William Gibson, John Gwynn; Arny Hall, 1817; William Hunt, 1818; William S. Hunt, 1840; Stephen Haynes, 1834; David Hunnicutt, 1832; John T. Hunnicutt, 1833; John E. Hodges, 1818; Jonah Heaton, 1816; Joseph Hollingsworth, 1816; Miles Hunt; Samuel Jackson, 1817; John Jordan, 1817; David Jones, 1817; Joseph Jay, 1818; Peyton Johnson, 1834; Robert Lumpkin, 1831; James Malcom, 1817; William Macy, 1821; Albert Macy, 1819; Rufus K. Mills, 1857; Moses Martindale, 1817; Odle, 1815; Charles W. Osborn, 1857; John Proctor, 1817; William Peacock, 1818; Martin Phillips, 1816; Isaiah Rogers, 1816; A. Retz (born), 1821; William Smith, 1817; Samuel Sales, 1817; Samuel Smith; Jeremiah Smith, 1817; David Smith, 1817; Ira Swain (near), 1816; Robert Starbuck, 1833; James Smith, 1818; Evan Shoemaker, 1817; James Thornburg, 1817; Daniel Worth, 1823; Thomas Worth, 1822; Joshua Wright, 1816; Frederic Zimmerman, 1818.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Travis Adcock, 1815; James Abshire, early; William Barnes, 1837; Benjamin Bond, 1834; Paul Beard, Sr., 1817; Paul Beard, Jr., 1817; Joseph Baxter, 1824; Elijah Brock; William Benson (colored), 1843; Michael Benson (colored), 1840; John Barnes (Wayne), Alfred Blizzard, Beeson; Curtis Cleny, 1817; George Daly, 1843; W. A. W. Daly, 1843; Francis Frazier, Sr., 1817; Gideon Frazier; James Frazier, 1817; Francis Frazier, Jr., 1817; Nicholas Garrett, 1841; Thomas Garrett, 1841; Isaac Hockett; Obadiah Harris, 1817; Stephen Hockett, 1817; Jacob Hinshaw, 1832; Edward Hunt, 1817; Joseph Hockett; Jesse Johnson, 1817; Silas Johnson, 1817; William Johnson (born), 1823; Samuel Jennings, 1825; Jonathan Johnson, 1817; John Johnson, 1817; Joshua M. Johnson (born), 1831; David Kenworthy; John Moorman, 1817; Samuel Moody, 1821; Isaac Moody, 1823; Malachi Nichols, 1816; Henry D. Nichols (born), 1832; Valentine Pegg (Wayne), 1808; Thomas Phillips; Eli Reece, 1828; Samuel Smith, 1819; J. H. Stine, 1851; Edward Scott, 1820; Daniel Shoemaker, 1818; Thomas Tharpe; Edward Thornburg, 1817; Joseph T. Wood, 1866.

GREENSFORK TOWNSHIP.

Thornton Alexander (colored), 1822; Isaac Alexander (colored), 1822; William Arnold, Elizabeth Arnold; Harrison Anderson, 1835; Squire Bowen, 1814; James C. Bowen, 1814; Stephen Barnes, 1836; D. Bowles, George Bowles, Henry Bailey, Stanton Bailey; James Cammack, 1815; John Cammack, 1816; Reuben Clark, 1819; Abner Cadwallader, 1833; Thomas Cadwallader, 1833; John W. Clark, 1836; Richard Corbett, Daniel Comer, W. T. Chenoweth; Charles Crist, 1854; John Clark; Mitchell Campbell, 1850; Ira Cadwallader, 1333; Allen Davis (colored), 1833; Frederick Fulghum, 1821; John Foster, Joshua Foster; Orpha Griffin, 1830; Philip Hockett; William Hunt, 1844; Thomas Hough, 1844; John W. Hill (born), 1839; Jeremiah Horn, 1826; William Hill, 1823; P. Holland (colored), 1833; John James, 1817; James Jackson; James Kelly, 1842; William Locke, 1828; William Lewis, 1833; Ezekiel Lewis (colored), 1832; F. G. Morgan, 1830; R. H. Morgan, 1859; Henry McDonald, 1859; Samuel F. Middleton; Thomas Middleton, 1830; John Mann, 1820; William A. Macy, 1833; Issac Mann, 1816; Malachi Nichols, 1816; Issac N. Nichols, Cornelius Overman; Ephraim Overman, 1814; Eli Overman, 1815; William Osborn; Thomas W. Parker, 1814; Jesse Parker, Thomas Parker, Margaret Parker, James Peale, John Peale; John Randle (colored), 1833; Jesse Small, 1815; Obadiah Small, 1815; David Semans, 1825; Joseph Shaw, 1831; Stockdale, 1835; Collier Simpson (colored), Mrs. Small; John W. Thomas, 1814; William Taylor, 1836; Clark Willcutts, 1814; Windsor Wiggs, 1826; Willis C. Wilmore, 1831.

GREEN TOWNSHIP, PERSONS SEVENTY YEARS OLD AND ABOVE, (1880).

John Bone, 73; Anna A. Bone, 75; Rhoda Boots, 76; William McCracken, 72; Susanna Myers, 74; Zebulon Cantrell, 72; John Ford, 77; Eleanor Hubbard, 73; Thomas Hubbard, 76; Stanton Jones, 76; Rebecca Jones, 76; Margaret Jarnagin, 81; Julia H. Lipe, 76; James G. McProud, 77; Hannah G. McProud, 74; Mary Thornburg, 74; Joseph F. Vickroy, 79; John Woodard, 73.

Population of Green Township, 1,040; Fairview, 100; total, 1,140.

Eighteen persons over seventy years. Total ages, 1,354. Average age, 75.8; one aged person to every 63.3.

Oldest person in township, Margaret Jarnagin, 81 years.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Caroline Bergwitz, 81; Elizabeth Engle, 71; Lucinda Janes, 82; William McFarland, 82; Jane N. Porter, 80; Robert Starbuck, 74; Elizabeth Sims, 74; Pardon Sherman, 78; Mary Sherman, 74; John Ullam, 82; Elizabeth Wood, 79.

Population of Ridgeville, 775; Franklin, 874; total, 1,649.

Number of old persons, 11; total ages, 857; average, 77.9; one to 150; oldest person in township, John Ullam, eighty-two years

WARD TOWNSHIP.

William Addington, 70; Sarah Alexander, 75; John Beara, 70; Mary Baugh, 78; Malinda Bergman, 75; Rosella Barber, 73; Elkanah Brouse, 73; Nancy Brouse, 70; Elizabeth Cole, 75; Amelia Courtney, 75; Mary Courtney, 77; James T. Evans, 70; Zilpha Evans, 73; Perry Fields, 76; Millie Fields, 75; Jacob Hotmere, 84; Christina Hotmere, 72; Clarissa Hale, 70; Mary Hindsley, 75; George Kemp, 75; Sarah Lollar, 72; William Montgomery, 81; Andrew McCartney, 75; Sarah McCartney, 75; Burkett Pierce, 87; Jane Ross, 75; Sarah Renbarger, 73; Temple Smith, 73; Philip Shiveling, 77; Priscilla Smith, 71; Barbara Sipe, 75; Barbara Sipe, 74; Caspar Stick, 76; John Sipe, 74; Lydia St. Clair, 74; Mary Sipe, 70; Mary Whiteneck, 80; Jason Whipple, 78.

Population of Deerfield, 102; Saratoga, 136; Randolph, 54; Ward Township, 1,570; total, 1,862.

Old persons, 38; ages, 2,835; average, 74.6; one to 49; oldest person in township, Burkett Pierce, eighty-seven years.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jacob Corl, 74; Elizabeth Corl, 73; Daniel Coblentz, 74; Ezekiel Clough, 78; Thomas Devor, 77; John Gittinger, 70; John Hoke, 70; Jacob Johnson, 87; Mary Johnson, 85; Jacob Mangus, 78; Elizabeth Mangus, 72; James Porter, 78; Hannah Porter, 74; Catharine Sutton, 87; Michael Shank, 95; Joseph Sutton, 70; William Sutton, 72; Aaron Simmons, 70; William Stokesbury, 72; Henry Weyrick, 75.

Population of New Pittsburg, 80; Jackson Township, 1,299; total, 1,379.

Number of old settlers, 20; total ages, 1,531; average, 76.5; one to 69; oldest person, Michael Shank, ninety-five years.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Gessine Able, 70; Jacob Bennett, 70; Mary Blackman, 70; Isaac Clifton, 71; Sarah Conklin, 73; Ezra Coddington, 73; Silas Dixon, 73; Joel Elwell, 73; Francis Frazier, 78; Lutitia Frazier, 78; Julia Fleming, 71; Peter Hoover, 74; John Hartman, 76; Rebecca Harris, 74; Clarence Keister, 71; Robert Murphy, 75; Mary Miller, 71; William Pickett, 78; Mary Pickett, 73; Margaret Scott, 74; Susan Woodbury, 74.

Population—South Salem, 31; Bartonia, 33; Harrisville, 112; Wayne Township, 1,716; Union, 2,478; total, 4,370.

Old persons, 21; ages, 1,546; average, 73.6; one to 90. Oldest persons in township, Francis Frazier, 78; Lutitia Frazier, 78; William Pickett, 78.

UNION CITY.

Issac Burkett, 77; Sarah Baker, 78; Jacob Baker, 77; Uriah Ball, 73; Simeon Branham, 73; George W. Burgess, 72; Horace Dwinell, 70; John Fisher, 88; Jane Fisher, 77; Rachel Fitzsimmons, 78; Eleanor Farley, 70; Dennis Faley, 70; James Hook, 73; Isrum H. Ingle, 84; Rhoda Ingle, 80; Catharine Masslich, 70; John McMahan, 74; Robert Pogue, 77; Eleanor Ruby, 73; Nancy Stevenson, 77; James Thorn, 76; Eleanor Thorn, 78.

Population of Union City, 2,478.

Old persons, 22; ages, 1,595; average, 72.5; one to 112.6. Oldest person in city, John Fisher, eighty-eight years.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Williams Austin, 73; Andrew Aker, 77; Hannah Aker, 74; Edgar Bowser, 70; Sally Bowser, 70; Salina Boohr, 96; John Cox, Sr., 77; Hepsy Cox, 72; Eli Edwards, 72; Isaac Engle, 75; George Hyatt, 74; Lucinda Hyatt, 72; John Harvey, 70; Robert S. Hogemann, 75; Aggie Hawkins, 70; Millie Harvey, 70; Ensley Jones, 70; Margaret Johnson, 79; Thomas Johnson, 72; Philip Kabel, 70; David Lasley, 80; Hannah Lasley, 76; Jacob Muckey, 78; Mary McCrista, 79; Mary A. Moser, 79; Michael Moser, 70; Catharine Moser, 70; Louis Neff, 70; Sarah Oland, 75; Luddy Pegg, 71; Tyre T. Puckett, 70; Mary Pugh, 70; John Pickett, 71; Thomas Pierson, 81; Ann Pierson, 73; Lydia Pierce, 76; Mary Pegg, 73; Rachel Rynard, 84; WilliamRetz, 73; Mary Ramsey, 75; Charles Summers, 73; Durant Smith, 78; James Segraves, 84; Isaac Wright, 71; Willis C. Wilmore, 79; Sarah Wilmore, 77.

Population—White River, 3,288; Buena Vista, 36; Unionsport, 37; Maxville, 62; Winchester, 1,965; total, 5,388.

Old persons, 46; ages, 3,434; average, 74.7; one to 77. Oldest person in township, Salina Boohr, ninety-six years.

WINCHESTER.

Esther Aker, 73; Louisa Brown, 73; Minnie Blatchford, 81; Mary Carter, 77; Edward Edger, 76; Jacob Henderson, 70; John Hallowell, 70; James Moorman, 85; Henry Miller, 70; Daniel B. Miller, 82; Rebecca Payne, 82; Willis Perry, 86; Alfred Rossman, 72; Mary Reeder, 84; Nancy Swain, 79; Judith Way, 73; Jesse Way, 72; L. Way, 70.

Population, 1,965.

Old persons, 18; ages, 1,375; average, 74.16; one to 109. Oldest person in city, Willis Perry (colored), eighty-six.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Jacob Arbagast, 70; Leonard Boyce, 79; William Broderick, 70; Ellen Cox, 78, Calvin Cecil, 72; Nancy Cecil, 73; James Cecil, 79; Eli Hiatt, 78; Hannah Hunt, 79; Joseph Hewitt, 72; Sarah Hewitt, 75; Elizabeth Harrison, 71; Barbara Howland, 95; Susannah James, 76; John Johnson, 76; Sarah Johnson, 75; Abigail McGuire, 73; Elizabeth Miller, 73; Nancy McNees, 70; Catharine Miller, 72; Elizabeth Roberts, 81.

Population—Farmland, 668; Parker, 209; Monroe Township, 1,022; total, 1,899.

Old persons, 21; total ages, 1,587; average age, 75.5; one to 95. Oldest in township, Elizabeth Roberts, 81 years.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Isaac Amburn, 90; John H. Bond, 71; George A. Carman, 71; Elizabeth Carman, 72; Jacob Driver, 73; John H. Denton, 76; Ruth Faulkner, 71; Elizabeth Helun, 76; William C. Holmes, 77; Elizabeth Holloway, 72; Catharine Hiatt, 86; Esther Lynch, 75; John McNees, 74; Hannah Meriweather, 72; Mary Moore, 71; Benjamin Pugle, 71; Ira E. Smithson, 80; Amos Smith, 80; John Service, 71; Mary Service, 74; Susanna Thornburg, 83; Job Thornburg, 78; Joab Thornburg, 85; Elizabeth Thornburg, 85; Sarah Terrell, 77; Mary A. Weaver, 70; Solomon R. Wright, 78; Margery Wright, 82.

Population—Windsor, 134; Stony Creek, 1,206; total, 1,338.

Old persons, 28; ages, 2,138; average 76.4; one to 47.8; oldest person in township, Isaac Amburn, ninety years.

NETTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Bookout, 73; Nancy Bookout, 71; Hugh Bailey, 75; Joshua Chamness, 73; Rebecca Chamness, 71; Susan Diggs, 72; John Grubbs, 86; Mary Grubbs, 76; Nancy Gilmore, 75; Wilkerson Gray, 78; Joshua P. Hunt, 74; Miles Hunt, 71; Antony Johnson, 80; Elizabeth Johnson, 85; Hannah Lamb, 75; Theodore Lamb, 80; Elizabeth Milton, 73; Jacob Mulford, 72; William Oakerson, 70; William Snodgrass, 70; Martha Shires, 76; Sarah Segraves, 77; Wood Weaver (colored), 72; Margaret Wine, 73.

Population—Losantville, 52; Nettle Creek Township, 1,417; total, 1,469.

Old persons, 24; ages, 1,798; average, 75; one to 69. Oldest person in township, John Grubbs, eighty-six years.

WEST RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Nancy Adamson, 71; Jane Brewer, 72; William Butler, 76; Reuben Bias, 70; Elizabeth Clark, 73; William Chamness, 87; Elizabeth Earawas, 79; Michael Grace, 75; Jonathan Hunt, 70; Matilda Hoover, 70; Andalusia Harvey, 79; John Jenkins, 70; Peter Ladd, 75; Martha Lamb, 72; George Moore, 71; Sarah Macy, 75; Lydia Maxwell, 75; Elizabeth Mann, 71; Martha Mendenhall, 79; John Porter, 70; Martin Scott, 79; Beulah Starbuck, 86; Ira Swain, 70; Aaron Schmuck, 70.

Population—Huntsville, 163; West River Township, 1,634; total, 1,797.

Old persons, 24; total ages, 1,785; average, 74.6 years; one to every 75. Oldest person in township, William Chamness, eighty-seven years.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Lydia Ashby, 78; Simon Adamson, 73; Sarah Brumfield, 78; Rebecca Bales, 73; Jacob Bales, 73; Elen Bond, 78; Sarah Baxter, 79; Sara Bodie, 79; James Blansett, 73; Caleb Cogshall, 82; Margaret Cogshall, 75; Catharine Daly, 75; Susan Fudge, 72; Philip Farmer, 73; Hillery Green, 77; Mary A. Green, 80; Elizabeth Gordon, 73; Nancy Hinshaw, 79; Martin L. Hardwick, 77; Elizabeth Hardwick, 72; Rachel Harrold, 76; Ann Hinshaw, 74; Silas Johnson, 78; Rachel Jeffries, 73; Mary Lykens, 74; Moses Lasley, 70; Anna Lykins, 76; Jesse Mills, 70; Deborah Mills, 70; Benjamin Miller, 73; Rebecca Miller, 77; Lutitia Neal, 78; Susanna Puckett, 72; Rebecca Phillips, 77; Deborah Rockhill, 87; Isaiah Rogers, 86; William Rash, 92; Eli Reece, 70; Phœbe Stout, 82; Jesse Stetler, 80; Sarah C. Sharp, 87; Daniel Thomas, 80; Mary Thomas, 75; Hiram Wilkie, 70; Mary E. York, 80.

Population—Lynn, 239; Bloomingport, 141; Rural, 37; township, 1,922; total, 2,339.

Old persons, 45; ages, 3,463; average, 77; one to 52. Oldest person in township, William Rash, ninety-two years.

GREENSFORK TOWNSHIP.

Charlotte Arhart, 75; William Benson, 74; Malinda Brown, 71; Squire Bowen, 75; Lydia C. Banks, 81; James C. Bowen, 78; Mary Cook, 75; Maria Cotman, 86; Charles Crist, 79; Mary Crist, 70; Keturah B. Chenoweth, 76; James Clark, 75; Esther Dempsey, 71; Baker Elliot, 70; Jesse Flood, 70; Stephen Grave, 70; Thomas Hough, 73; Elizabeth Hammond, 79; James N. Hart, 73; Mazania Horn, 70; Enos Hiatt, 74; Samuel Kesler, 70; Robert G. Kinsey, 70, William Locke, 75; Hannah Locke, 72; William B. Lewis, 70; Thomas A. Middleton, 80; William Moore, 70; Abraham Manning, 84; John Mann, 75; Mary McDonald, 70; Hannah Morgan, 80; Lovitt Mitchell, 71; Nancy

Newbern, 85; Philip Pennington, 72; David Pierson, 80; Margaret Parker, 73; John Randle, 84; Priscilla Shoemaker, 70; Elnora Slick, 79; William Taylor, 81; Tabitha Taylor, 77; Lucinda Thompson, 80; Manlove Thomas, 77.

Population—Spartanburg, 209; Arba, 109; township, 1,809; total, 2,127.

Number of old persons, 44; total ages, 3,308; average age, 75.2; one to every 48.3. Oldest person, Maria Cotman (colored), eighty-six years.

CHAPTER IX.

CEMETERIES.

IT is thought that a general account of the cemeteries, their location, the names of persons buried respectively in each (so far as can be ascertained from tombstones, or otherwise), with age, date of death, etc., would be of interest as a part of the general history of the county. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that so many of the pioneers who are known to have died within the county have no memorial discoverable, by way of tombstones or otherwise, that may tell to succeeding generations when, where, how long they lived and acted among men. We would fain hope that the next ages may show improvement in this respect, though nothing done as to coming generations can ever supply the lack of care in the past.

As a rule, the names of persons not less than sixty years old are given.

CEMETERIES—LOCATION.

African Methodist, Section 12, Town 19, Range 12, Stony Creek Township; Alexander's, Section 1, Town 16, Range 1, Greensfork; Arba, Friends, Section 33, Town 16, Range 1, Greensfork; Buena Vista, Section 9 Town 19, Range 13, West River; Catholic, Union City, Section, 23, Town 18, Range 1, Wayne; Cedar, Friends, Section 26, Town 20, Range 12, Stony Creek; Cherry Grove, Friends, Section 4, Town 18, Range 14, Washington; Dunkards', Section 13, Town 18, Range 1, Jackson; Dunkirk, Friends, Section 26, Town 20, Range 14, White River; Fairview, Section 4, Town 21, Range 12, Green; Fountain Park, Section 20, Town 20, Range 14, White River; Gilead, Disciples, Section 21, Town 16, Range 1, Greensfork; Griffis family, Section 25, Town 17, Range 1, Wayne; Hoover's, Section 12, Town 17, Range 1, Wayne; Hopewell, Protestant Methodist, Section 30, Town 21, Range 13, Green; Huntsville, Section 28, Town 19, Range 13, West River; Jericho, Friends, Section 20, Town 20, Range 15, Wayne; Johnson's family, Section 33, Town 18, Range 1, Jackson; Liberty, Section 32, Town 19, Range 14, Washington; Little Creek, Baptist, Section 13, Town 18, Range 12, Nettle Creek; Losantville (south), Section 16, Town 18, Range 12, Nettle Creek; Lynn, Friends, Section 11, Town 18, Range 14, Washington; Maxville, Methodist, Section 20, Town 20, Range 13, White River (new one named Woodlawn); west of Maxville, Section 26, Town 20, Range 12, Stony Creek; Mt. Zion, Methodist, Section 2, Town 19, Range 14, White River; Neff, family, Section 33, Town 20, Range 14, White River; N. Dayton, Section 35, Town 21, Range 13, White River; N. Lisbon, Disciples, Sections 11 and 12, Town 18, Range 1, Jackson; Peacock's, family, Section 10, Town 20, Range 15, Wayne; Pittsburg, Section 6, Town 21, Range 15, Jackson; Pleasant Hill, east of North Salem, Section 3, Town 21, Range 15, Jackson; Pleasant Hill, north of Farmland, Section 1, Town 20, Range 12, Monroe; Pleasant Ridge, north of Huntsville, Section 15, Town 19, Range 15, West River; Poplar Run, Friends, north of Pleasant View, Section 12, Town 19, Range 12, Stony Creek; Prospect, Methodist, Section 24, Town 21, Range 14, Ward; Rehoboth, Methodist, northwest of Farmland, Section 2, Town 20, Range 12, Monroe; Ridgeville (old), Section 12, Town 21, Range 13, Franklin; Ridgeville (new), Section 12, Town 21, Range 13, Franklin; Ritenour's, Methodist, Section 18, Town 21, Range 14, Ward; Salem, "Boundary," Section 32, Town 19, Range 13, West River; Saratoga, Section 6, Town 20, Range 15, Ward; Sheets, Section 28, Town 18, Range 1, Wayne; Smith's, family, Section 5, Town 18, Range 13, West River; Snow Hill, Section 23, Town 19, Range 14, Washington; Spartansburg, Section 10, Town 16, Range 1, Greensfork; Steubenville, Section 13, Town 21, Range 12, Green; Sparrow Creek, Friends. White River: Swingly, southeast of Windsor, Section 32, Town 20, Range 12, Stony Creek; Thornburg (Hardshaw), Section 4, Town 20, Range 12, Stony Creek; Union Baptist (colored), Section 13, Town 19, Range 12, Nettle Creek; Union, southeast of Windsor, Section 5, Town 20, Range 12, Stony Creek; Union Chapel, west of Bloomingsport, Section 11, Town 18, Range 13, West River; Union City, Section 26, Town 18, Range 1, Wayne; White River, Friends, Section 22, Town 20, Range 14, White River; Whitesell's, Section 8, Town 20, Range 15, Wayne; Windsor, Section 29, Town 19, Range 12, Stony Creek; Wiggs,' southeast of Spartansburg, (Norwich, old Quaker cemetery); Winchester, Section 20, Town 20, Range 14, White River. Thus there are, early or late, within the bounds of the county, not far from sixty burial grounds, public or private, besides others, mostly family grounds, concerning which no information has been obtained. Some of the cemeteries are in beautiful condition, being cared for in a neat, tasteful, becoming manner. Many, however, have been allowed to go out of repair, presenting a melancholy and forsaken aspect.

ALEXANDER GRAVEYARD.

John Kays, buried about 1839, first person buried there.

Lewis Burden, father of "all the Burdens," died January 1, 1848, aged 66 years 5 months.

Benjamin Lewis, father of Ezekiel Lewis, very old, date of death not known.

Milly, wife of Benjamin Lewis, very old; died perhaps in 1856.

Thornton Alexander, Sr., died September 10, 1851, 72 years.

Ezekiel Lewis, died December 8, 1858, 61st year.

Margaret Shaffer, "Aunt Peggy," died about July, 1865, 65 years.

Mary Davis, wife of Allen Davis; date of death not known, 56 years 6 months.

Collier Simpson, died October 8, 1865, 76 years.

Mary Ann, wife of Collier Simpson, died December 9, 1865, 66 years.

Sarah A., wife of R. Holly, died December 24, 1866, 85 years.

Allen Davis, died about 1870, 80 years.

Abraham Cotman, died in 1876, 85 years.

Polly Burden, widow of Lewis Burden, died in 1876, supposed to be 100 years old, or even more than that.

Susan Robbins, wife of Richard Robbins, died January 7, 1877, 52 years.

Richard Robbins, died February 26, 1878, 78 years.

Silas Burden, died in 1879, 62 years.

Phillip Holland, died about 1872, 83 years.

Cesar Peale, very old, died in the winter of 1880.

ARBA (FRIENDS') CEMETERY, GREENSFORK, SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 33, TOWN 16, RANGE 1.

Sarah Murray, died September 5, 1846, 65 years.

Henry Horn, died September 8, 1846, 59 years.

Sidney Barnes, died in 1852, 62 years.

Samuel H. Middleton, died July 28, 1856, 62 years.

John W. Thomas, died April 8, 1859, 72d year, (2d settler.)

Mary W., wife of Obed Macy, died December 24, 1861, 78 years.

James Ellis, died August 10, 1864, 64th year.

Milla Ellis, died October 1, 1864, 65 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Parker, died May 31, 1865, 65th year.

James Lewis, died October 6, 1865, 70th year.

Isaac Clements, died June 13, 1866, 70 years.

Elizabeth Clements, died January 23, 1868, 74th year.

Paul Newburn, died August 16, 1866, 62d year.

Benjamin Moorman, Sr., October 6, 1866, 84 years.

Mary Cadwallader, died February 13, 1867, 65 years.

Jeremiah Horn, died July 27, 1869, 66 years.

Rachel, wife of Harman Bailey, died July 15, 1870, 66 years.
James Longfellow, died September 6, 1871, 71 years.
John Tharp, died December 3, 1871, 80th year.
Richard Corbitt, died May 1, 1872, 74 years.
Sarah, wife of Edward Thomas, died October 17, 1872, 100 (said also to be 104) years.
Edward Thomas, died March 9, 1873, 80 years.
Hiram Hill, died March 17, 1873, 60 years.
Lemuel Wasson, died March 6, 1873, 76th year.
Jabez Hiatt, died June 21, 1874, 66 years.
Rachel, wife of Benjamin Elliot, died June 20, 1875, 61 years.
William Chenoweth, died October 18, 1876, 74 years.
Edward Thomas, died January 11, 1877, 78th year.
Wesley Harmon, died March 6, 1877, 65th year.
Anna, wife of John Tharp, died September 27, 1877, 83d year.
Seth Gardner, died March 12, 1878, 71st year.
S. W. Maines, died July 18, 1878, 63d year.
Jacob Horn, died November 10, 1878, 71st year.
Elizabeth, wife of James C. Bowen, died February 17, 1879, 66 years.
Didamia, wife of Joseph Skinner, died April 30, 1879, 77th year.
Jemima, wife of William A. Macy, died May 24, 1879, 75 years.
Ailsey, wife of I. E. Moore, died July 3, 1879, 74 years.
Martha Wiggs, date of death not stated.
William Wiggs, date of death not given.

BARTONIA CEMETERY, WAYNE, SECTION 26, TOWN 17, RANGE 1.

Balser Cramer, died July 23, 1863, aged 63 years.
Benjamin Bright, died February 24, 1870, 66th year.
James L. Bright, died February 26, 1870, 70th year.
Matilda Trammel died December 12, 1871, 64 years.
I. W. Trammel, died March 5, 1872, 72 years.
Abigail Bright, died January 1, 1875, 65 years, mother of fifteen children.

BUENA VISTA CEMETERY (WEST OF THE TOWN), WEST RIVER SECTION 9, TOWN 19, RANGE 13.

Thomas Gillum, died February 9, 1845, aged 66 years.
Jane Gillum, died May 15, 1855, 72 years.
Robert McCracken, died September 23, 1858, 73d year.
Urith McCracken, died August 1, 1861, 74th year.
Elizabeth, wife of James Hurst, died May 29, 1864, 72 years.
Alexander S. Starbuck, Company C, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, died at Indianapolis September 8, 1865, 18 years.
Thomas Brooks, died January 28, 1868, 78th year.
Fountain Murray, died February 16, 1878, 67 years.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY, UNION CITY, IND., TWO MILES NORTH, SECTION 23, TOWN 18, RANGE 1.

The Catholics have a cemetery two miles north of the city, on the Salem Pike, embracing a suitable quantity of land to answer the purposes of burial for many years to come. The ground seems well suited to the end intended, being dry and rolling, and capable of the adornment suitable for so sacred a spot. The location is greatly retired, one would think rather too much so for readiness of access, since the distance from town requires a journey of two miles from the church for every interment; however, the road thither is always in good condition.

A large congregation of Catholics reside at Union City, on both sides of the line, and in the vicinity, and many burials occur among that class of our fellow citizens.

Ferdinand Wiese, died January 11, 1861, aged 63 years.
Patrick Ragan, died October 31, 1869, 60 years.
Gertrude Wiese, died May 10, 1872, 73d year.
Joseph Schranz, died November 5, 1874, 62d year.
Thomas Burke, Mayo County, Ireland, died November 26, 1878, 56 years.
Daniel Kitty, died October 21, 1879, 64 years.

CEDAR CEMETERY, FRIENDS, STONY CREEK, SECTION 26, TOWN 20, RANGE 12.

Joseph S. Bond, died November 17, 1840, aged 61 years.
Rachel Bond, died October 28, 1842, 62d year.
John Harrold, died November 29, 1840, 92d year.
Phebe Thornburg, died March 14, 1869, 60th year.
Nathan Thornburg, died August 18, 1875, 65th year.
Eunice Bond, died January 24, 1870, 64 years.
William Whittaker, died March 31, 1872, 72d year.
Erastus Lucas, died December 1, 1872, 62d year.
Elizabeth, wife of Reuben Medlar, died February 22, 1874, 60 years.
Charity Hubbard, died February 1, 1874, 69 years.
Joseph Hubbard, died September 7, 1878, 75 years.
Esther Fodrea, wife of William, died February 23, 1876, 64 years.

CHERRY GROVE CEMETERY, WASHINGTON, SECTION 4, TOWN 18, RANGE 14.

Thomas Peirson, Sr., died May 1, 1821, aged 85 years.
Samuel Robbins, died February 14, 1837, 74 years.
William Peirson, died August 10, 1831, 70th year.
Edward Thornburg, died December 19, 1834, 83d year.
Elizabeth Peirson, died June 4, 1835, 71 years.
Elizabeth Peirson, died December 31, 1836, 68th year.
Martha Hockett, died February 4, 1839, 78 years.
Mary Harris, died October 7, 1844, 71st year.
John Pegg, died March 13, 1846, 75 years.
Jane Woodard, died December 14, 1846, 74 years.
Lydia F. Watkins, died April 27, 1850, 74 years.
Abram Hunt, died September 9, 1851, 67 years.
Mary, wife of Isham Good, died February 4, 1853, 67th year.
Alice Frazie, wife of John Frazie, died May 25, 1855, 78 years.
John Frazie, died September 17, 1860, 80 years.
Keziah Thornburg, died February 4, 1861, 92d year.
John Frazier, died September 10, 1861, 82d year.
Jonathan Johnson, died March 14, 1862, 61 years.
Samuel M. Cook, died June 4, 1862, 80th year.
Samuel Hillson, died August 19, 1862, 64 years.
Rachel Marine, died March 25, 1863, 60 years.
Joseph Baxter, died August 22, 1863, 76 years.
Joshua Chamness, died December 19, 1863, 63 years.
Sarah Bond, died June 24, 1864, 75th year.
John E. Ballard, Company F, First Indiana Cavalry, died October 24, 1864, 29 years.
Phebe Blizzard, died March 15, 1866, 89 years.
Nicholas Garrett, died December 5, 1866, 78th year.
Mary, wife of Isaac Beeson, died January 6, 1867, 78th year.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Peirson, died May 3, 1867, 66 years.
Lydia, wife of Joshua Chamness, died July 12, 1867, 75th year.
Miriam Charles, died March 25, 1867, 66th year.
Martha Peirson, died June 25, 1867, 78 years.
John Peirson, died February 9, 1868, 77th year.
Andrew Farquhar, died March 8, 1870, 57 years.
John Marine, died March 17, 1871, 71 years.
Nancy, wife of Samuel Robbins, died September 14, 1871, 88th year.
Absalom Dennis, died November 10, 1872, 65 years.
Robert Miller, Sr., died March 22, 1874, 77 years.
David Smith, died July 25, 1874, 62 years.
Sarah B., wife of Clayton Stevenson, died November 5, 1874, 63 years.
Benjamin Hunt, died November 11, 1874, 62 years.
Edward Thornburg, died November 24, 1874, 71st year.
John Ozbun, died April 5, 1877, 83d year.
Clayton Stevenson, died January 10, 1877, 60 years.
Keziah Thornburg, died April 20, 1877, 71 years.
Meekey, wife of Nathan Hockett, died July 54, 1877, 69 years.
Elijah Hinshaw, died March 3, 1878, 62 years.
Nathan Hockett, died August 11, 1878, 80th year.
Margaret, wife of Jesse Stettler, died July 13, 1878, 83 years.
Thomas Adamson, died October 13, 1878, 60 years.
Mary, wife of Samuel Hillson, died November 27, 1879, 59th year.

Rebecca Thornburg, died November 10, 1880, 76th year.

Elizabeth Hoggatt, born January 7, 1793; date of death and age not given.

GERMAN BAPTIST "DUNKARD" CEMETERY, NORTH OF UNION CITY, IND., JACKSON SECTION 13, TOWN 18, RANGE 1.

Eli Noffsinger, born April 6, 1806, died October 8, 1872, 67th year.

Abraham Root, died May 2, 1876, 77 years.

Elizabeth Root, died May 8, 1876, 77th year.

Barbara Flory, wife of John Flory, died August 28, 1876, 73d year.

George Retry, died October 20, 1876, 62d year.

This cemetery is comparatively new, having been in use some ten or eleven years only.

DUNKIRK CEMETERY, FRIENDS, THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF WINCHESTER, SECTION 26, TOWN 20, RANGE 14.

Great numbers of graves have rough stones, with no inscriptions.

W. H., died 1833.

Joseph Puckett, Sr., died November 7, 1835, 51st year.

Mary Puckett, wife of above, died November 14, 1846, 60 years.

Jesse Green, died September 14, 1838, 60th year.

Sarah, wife of Jesse Green, died September 27, 1873; 102d year, a widow thirty-five years.

Samuel Ruble, Sr., died October 17, 1839, 62 years.

Rachel, wife of Samuel Ruble, died in October, 1844, 62 years.

James Wright, died July 24, 1851, 55th year.

John Wright, father of Solomon Wright, died November 13, 1851, 77th year.

Sarah, wife of Walter Ruble, died January 22, 1852, 60th year.

Catharine, wife of Stephen Hoffman, died October 27, 1852, 63 years.

Stephen Hoffman, died October 17, 1868, 86 years.

Emsen Wright, died November 22, 1853, 56 years.

Rachel Wright, died May 29, 1857, 56 years.

John Demory, died November 9, 1860, 76 years (colored).

Lecy, wife of William Thomas, died, October 9, 1860, 61st year.

Solomon Reynard, died January 5, 1861, 63d year.

Nancy, wife of Willis Perry (colored), died September 1, 1862.

Epitaph.—"I was a slave, freed by a lawsuit prosecuted by David White, the Quaker. May God bless his name! My husband's freedom was bought for $675. He made the money on rented land. Who of you that tauntingly say of my race, 'They can't take care of themselves,' have done better?"

Rachel, wife of Levet Ruble, died August 16, 1864, 54th year.

Levet Ruble, died January 19, 1871, 66th year.

Martha, wife of William Tocus, died September 17, 1866, 66th year.

Elder Zachariah Puckett, died April 1, 1867, 61st year.

Elizabeth Huffner, died March 21, 1879, 60 years

Ruth Green, died March 10, 1880, 74th year.

Dunkirk Graveyard is one of the oldest in the county. It is full of graves, and doubtless contains the bodies of many old settlers. It has, however, but very few tombstones, and the places of burial of these ancient pioneers can never be known. Great numbers of rough, unlettered stones are found thickly set over the cemetery, and many unnoted hillocks raise their melancholy heads above the consecrated ground, but they yield no token of the one who may chance to lie buried deep beneath them. Why should it be thus? And shall this state of things continue through the ages to come? God forbid!

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY, GREEN, SECTION 4, TOWN 21, RANGE 12.

Robert McKinney, aged 61 years.

Joseph McKenney; Revolutionary soldier, 90 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Nathan Godwin, died July 24, 1843, 59th year.

John Miller, died April 15, 1856, 61st year.

Samuel McClure, died in November, 1858, 75 years.

Catharine Hall, died December 1, 1860, 90 years.

Elizabeth Gilbert, died May 4, 1861, 63d year.

Thomas J. Rees, killed at Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862, Company E, Thirty-sixth Indiana, 21st year.

Barbara McClure, died December 31, 1862, 80 years.

James Campbell, Sr., died January 24, 1863, 71 years.

Abigail, wife of Rev. Abner Wolverton, died August 6, 1863, 52d year.

Marvel G. Street, Company E, Thirty-sixth Indiana, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 22, 1863, 35 years.

Eliza, wife of Moses Friddle, died October 14, 1863, 63d year.

James Sullivan, died August 20, 1864, 63 years.

Ailcey, wife of James Sullivan, died July 6, 1868, 64 years.

Thomas A. Gustin, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana, died October 20, 1864, 34 years.

Oliver Sullivan, Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana, died July 13, 1864, 25 years.

Loring B. Morris, Company E, Thirty-sixth Indiana, died November 15, 1864, 21 years.

Franklin L. Keever, Company E, Nineteenth Indiana, died April 12, 1865, 25 years.

Alfred Evans, Company H, One Hundred and Thirtieth, Indiana, died April 9, 1865, 34 years.

Michael Goons, died December 4, 1865, 68th year.

Catharine, wife of Joshua Coram, died February 26, 1867, 74 years.

Eli Jarnagin, died April 22, 1867 (soldier), 23 years.

Randall Lockhart, died May 27, 1867, 65 years.

Elizabeth, wife of John Bone, died October 20, 1867, 61 years.

Elizabeth Ulm, died December 23, 1867, 76 years.

Susannah, wife of George Sites, died October 25, 1818, 60 years.

Adam Keener, died December 3, 1869, 89th year.

Rhoda, wife of Rev. Elijah Harbour, died July 15, 1870, 82 years.

Rev. Elijah Harbour, died Seytember 13, 1872, 84 years.

Prudence, wife of T. G. Harris, died September 15, 1871, 72 years.

A. B. Webb, died December 20, 1872, 61 years.

Antony W. McKinney (war of 1812), born in Kentucky in 1794, and died August 26, 1873, 79 years.

Caleb Manor, died July 21, 1874, 68th year.

John Life, Sr., died March 30, 1875, 75th year.

Joel Wilson, died April 1, 1875, 70th year.

William Rees, died May 9, 1875, 69th year.

Jacob Wise, died June 8, 1875, 77th year.

Nathan Godwin, died November 3, 1875. 96th year.

Charles May, died September 18, 1876, 84th year.

Rebecca, wife of John Campbell, died Oct. 25, 1879, 61 years.

Laban Hickman, died January 7, 1877, 70 years.

Isabel Beekman, died March 6, 1877, 59th year.

T. C. Harris, died March 22, 1877, 78th year.

Robert N. Judy (soldier), died September 4, 1877, 32 years.

FOUNTAIN PARK CEMETERY, WINCHESTER.

Three different burial-places have been set apart in the vicinity of Winchester for the use of her citizens.

First Cemetery.—Charles Conway in 1834, established a graveyard near and east of the lot now occupied by the Christian (Disciple) Church. The intention had been to locate the burial ground east of Salt Creek, but for some reason that was never done.

The place was on some accounts unsuitable, and most that have been buried there were afterward removed.

Second Cemetery.—In 1844, David Heaston permitted the use of a spot southwest of town, in a bend of Mud Creek.

This ground, though in use as a cemetery for thirty-six years, was most unfit for the purpose. The soil was wet, and to drain it was nearly an impossibility; yet several additions were made, two by A. J. Neff, who owned the lands adjoining, and one by Mr. Heaston himself.

The first addition was 151½x227½ feet in size, and contained seventy-seven lots, and was recorded August 22, 1862. The second addition was made by A. J. Neff, on the south side, consisting of thirty-six lots, recorded July 19, 1867.

The third addition also was donated by A. J. Neff, on the north and east sides, containing 126 lots, and recorded August 14, 1876. But the citizens were unreconciled to the inconveniences of the place, and, while on the one hand many took the bodies of their friends elsewhere for burial, on the other efforts were made to obtain a more suitable location.

In 1877, a petition signed by five-eighths of the tax-payers of the place was presented to the town authorities, praying prompt action by them upon the matter.

A committee of nine persons was appointed, three from each ward, to wit: First Ward, A. Stone, A. Teal, J. J. Cheney; Second Ward, J. M. Hodson, R. Bosworth, L. W. Study; Third Ward, T. W. Kizor, J. M. Carver, J. W. Diggs. This movement proved a failure, and the committee never reported. Shortly afterward Gen. Asahel Stone purchased grounds of Christian Houston, south of town, comprising forty acres, at a cost of $4,000; had it surveyed and platted in a most curious and picturesque manner at a further outlay of $300; and, on the first day of March, 1880, he, in conjunction with his worthy wife, executed a deed of the property, under the name of "Fountain Park Cemetery," to the town of Winchester, under a suitable Board of Control, and with regulations intended and adapted to secure neatness, taste, beauty, quiet, and every proper characteristic of a resting-place for the dead, naming also three persons as a Board of Control, viz., Asahel Stone, H. H. Neff and T. W. Kizor.

The gift was thankfully accepted by the Trustees of the town, and, on the 3d day of July, 1880, the tract was dedicated as a burial ground in perpetuity, in the presence of a large and interested assembly.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. B. F. Foster, Rev. A. I. Luellan and Hon. T. M. Browne. The addresses were worthy of the occasion. The one delivered by Gen. Browne especially was a gem of the rarest kind. Utterances found therein are worthy to be engraved in imperial marble, and set in memorial archways above the entrance to the consecrated ground in which repose the moldering bodies of our loved and lost.

"Is it true, as some would teach us, that we are all afloat on a trackless sea, with neither chart nor compass to direct nor to guide, at the mercy of the winds and the waves, simply drifting, drifting aimlessly and hopelessly until some fierce storm wreck our vessel and the shattered bark go down beneath the fathomless waters without the hope of resurrection? True, indeed,

> 'None, none return from those quiet shores,
> Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;
> We hear the dip of the golden oars,
> And catch the gleam of the snowy sail;'

and then the voyager passes out of sight; but, because we see no returning sail shall we believe that it has gone down in endless night? May we not still have faith that it has anchored at the other shore? * * * That spirit is immortal has been the almost unchallenged conviction of the master minds of all ages, and the bed rock of every system of religion. * * * The profoundest depths of our being respond to this faith in an endless life. * * * Let us abide therein until the end. * * * It will cheer us in life and be our solace in the hour of death. It will give our lives at all times and in every struggle a heavenward side.

"I am now done. It seemed to me fit that in this solemn presence and upon this sacred occasion, I should speak a word for that faith that lightens the very darkness of the tomb. Let the stones that may be erected in these sacred precincts be not monuments of pride nor ambition, nor wealth nor even of sorrow, but rather let them be memorials of a people's faith in an overruling God, and of an endless life beyond the grave."

Thus far, Gen. Browne. His whole address is even more sentimental, devotional and profoundly religious than those of the clerical gentlemen who spoke from the same platform on that interesting occasion.

Many lots have already been purchased, some burials have been made, a few removals from the former burial-ground have been effected, and more are in contemplation. The gift of the generous donors is duly appreciated by a grateful community, and future years and ages will preserve and revere their memory. It may be not amiss to remark that the whole amount of funds to be received from the sale of lots, etc., above the expense of attendance is to be applied to improving and beautifying the hallowed spot, that the ideal of the generous donors may be completely realized, and that the sacred inclosure may come to be, as swiftly pass the rolling years, still more and more worthy the cultured and refined sentiment of an intelligent, sympathetic, Christian people.

FOUNTAIN PARK CEMETERY, WINCHESTER, SECTION 29, TOWN 20, RANGE 14.

Ezra Stone, born May 11, 1791, and died August 23, 1848, 57 years; removed from old cemetery.

Rebecca, wife of William Badgley, died February 2, 1859, 86 years; removed from old cemetery.

Eliza Kizer, died March 6, 1867, 67 years; removed from old cemetery.

Margery, wife of Elias Kizer, died October 30, 1869, 70 years; removed from old cemetery.

Joseph A. Badgley, died July 14, 1868, 68 years; removed from old cemetery.

Elijah Stevens, died October 15, 1869, 62 years; removed from old cemetery.

Abigail, wife of Joseph A. Badgley, died January 27, 1881, 82 years.

John Jenkinson, removed from old cemetery.

Mrs. Jenkinson, wife of above, removed from old cemetery.

Moorman Way, died August 17, 1881, 73 years.

Mrs. Way, wife of above, removed from old cemetery.

Mrs. Goodrich, long time widow of Hon. E. B. Goodrich, died in September, 1881, about 80 years.

GILEAD CEMETERY, GREENSFORK, SECTION 21, TOWN 16, RANGE 1.

Joseph Shaw, May 6, 1857, 64 years.
Sarah Shaw, March 10, 1860, 62 years.
Joseph Smith, October 5, 1857, 77 years.
Rebecca Smith, September 14, 1869, 83 years.
Susannah, wife of Uriah Ball, September 4, 1864, 59 years.
David Kinsey, October 17, 1865, 85 years.
Fannie Elliot, July 25, 1867, 63 years.
Miles Elliot, April 6, 1880, 84 years.
Hannah, wife of Peter Deverage, July 20, 1868, 67 years.
Samuel Armstrong, August 31, 1869, 72 years.
Rebecca Horner, April 20, 1873, 82 years.
Miriam Clark, August 2, 1875, 66 years.
Pharaoh Clark, February 21, 1877, 73 years.
Elizabeth Gray, February 22, 1878, 73 years.

GRIFFIS CEMETERY, WAYNE, SECTION 25, TOWN 17, RANGE 1.

James Griffis, October 1, 1859, 61 years.
Margaret Griffis, February 2, 1869, 54 years.
George Elston, January 8, 1872, 59 years.
Elizabeth Elston, February 6, 1872, 53 years.
George McClure, about 1870, 65 years.
Mrs. McClure, about 1875, 70 years.

The above is only a private burying ground, on a beautiful knoll, in the middle of the "Old Griffis Farm," and but few persons have been buried there.

HOOVER CEMETERY, TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES SOUTH OF UNION CITY, SECTION 12, TOWN 17, RANGE 1.

Sarah wife of John Dixon, March 31, 1842, 51 years.
John Dixon, March 12, 1865, 75 years.
John Anderson, March 4, 1850, 65 years.
David Wasson, December 9, 1850, 75 years.
Barbara Hoover, wife of Peter Hoover, April 3, 1852, 76 years.
Peter Hoover, November 16, 1858, 82 years.

Catharine Law, December 7, 1852, 82 years.
Lewis Blackman, February 18, 1856, 62 years.
David Williamson, May 5, 1857, 76 years.
George Woodbury, Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana, died at Franklin, Tenn., April 18,1863, 32 years.
Priscilla, wife of John Anderson, January 17, 1863, 77 years.
Flora, wife of David Wasson, December 21, 1865, 84 years.
Nancy, wife of Benjamin Dixon, December 18, 1868, 67 years.
Ann, wife of Ezekiel Pritchard, March 18, 1870, 62 years.
Samuel Downing, M. D., July 7, 1871, 66 years.
Hannah, wife of Abraham Teeter, December 17, 1872, 90 years.
John M. Williamson, May 26, 1874, 62 years.
John Louder, August 25, 1875, 70 years.
Sarah Louder, March 3, 1874, 66 years.
Abner Anderson, December 8, 1877, 67 years.

HOPEWELL CEMETERY, GREEN, SECTION 31, TOWN 21, RANGE 13.

Ebenezer Walker, May 24, 1852, 77 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Fansher, August 17, 1853, 65 years.
Daniel Culver, Sr., April 16, 1854, 82 years.
Samuel French, July 15, 1857, 67 years.
Esther, wife of Samuel French, April 29, 1858, 67 years.
Jacob Tramar, August 15, 1867, 63 years.
Rev. Jonathan Flood, October 22. 1867, 86 years.
Joseph Gantz, May 18, 1870, 59 years.
Jesse Harrison September 20, 1870, 62 years.
Elizabeth, wife of J. H. Smithson, February 10, 1872, 63 years.
Robert McCracken, June 14, 1872, 61 years.
Sarah, wife of above, December 9, 1874, 62 years.
John S. Bunsold, June 10, 1873, 63 years.
Edith, wife of T. M. Silvers, August 13, 1873, 66 years.
Malinda Green, November 11, 1874, 65 years.
Julien Green, December 29, 1874, 72 years.
Peter M. Silvers, December 17, 1875, 67 years.
Jacob Bales, May 3, 1875, 70 years.
Rachel R., wife of above, July 28, 1875, 62 years.
Mary, wife of Philip Wetzel, March 12, 1876, 60 years.
Isaac Holloway, February 23, 1877, 86 years.
William Cortner, February 24, 1879, 89 years.
Catharine, wife of David A. Green, September 3, 1879, 51 years.

HUNTSVILLE CEMETERY, SECTION 28, TOWN 19, RANGE 13.

Mary, wife of Col. John Hunt, Fleming County, Ky., April 24, 1843, 74 years.
Hugh Botkin, February 27, 1851, 60 years.
Catharine Jones, March 4, 1851, 86 years.
Sarah, wife of William B. Hunt, October 16, 1855, 85 years.
Nancy Lamb, July 29, 1856, 87 years.
John Lynch, March 31, 1857, 62 years.
Jesse Gaines, November 11, 1859, 80 years.
Lucy, wife of above, September 30, 1863, 81 years.
Elizabeth Jones, July 11, 1859, 63 years.
James F. Jones, husband of the above, Campbell County, Va., July 17, 1868, 81 years.
Benjamin Harris, June 12, 1863, 75 years.
John Harris, November 26, 1863, 73 years.
Celia B., wife of above, August 18, 1878, 74 years.
William Z. Pascall, Company C, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, died at the hospital, Indianapolis, May 2, 1864, 19 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Butler, July 26, 1864, 81 years.
Jonathan Butler, January 18, 1868, 92 years.
Benjamin Edwards, July 30, 1865, 67 years.
Jesse Z. Paschall, January 11, 1865, 70 years.
William A. Lamb, April 8, 1868, 65 years.
Rev. Bazil Hunt, Fleming County, Ky., October 30, 1869, 80 years.
William Miller, born in Donegal County, Ireland, in 1804, and came to America in 1844; died March 2, 1869, 65 years.
Mary, wife of William Caberson, July 27, 1870, 67 years.
Nathan Garrett, October 7, 1871, 65 years.
Benjamin G. Lamb, volunteered July 26, 1862, in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiment; discharged June 3, 1865, and died August 29, 1872, 33 years.
William Harris, Campbell County, Va., March 8, 1873, 70 years.
Jacob Ross, June 30, 1873, 81 years.
Isaac Mann, August 3, 1874, 79 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Bela W. Cropper, October 30, 1875, 81 years.
Bela W. Cropper, died in 1874, Baptist preacher, 83 years.
Rev. William Hunt, 1877, 86 years.
Laura, wife of Stephen Haines, March 26, 1878, 73 years.
James Vanlandigham, March 9, 1880, 69 years.

Jericho (Wayne Township, Section 30, Town 20, Range 15).—Rachel Buckingham, September 7, 1844, 70 years.
Joshua Buckingham, October 15, 1854, 85 years.
Mary, wife of Benoni Hill, May 12, 1856, 67 years.
Benoni Hill, August 20, 1870, 82 years.
Hannah, wife of Thomas Wells, September 18, 1862, 64 years.
William Nixon, November 13, 1865, 84 years.
Hannah, wife of Simon Cox, October 11, 1865, 54 years.
Amos Peacock, July 24, 1850, 63 years.
Hannah, wife of Amos Peacock, September 8, 1867, 74 years.
Benjamin Schooley, May 24, 1867, 78 years.
Aaron K. Schooley, November 12, 1868' 77 years.
John J. Peacock, June 22, 1868, 58 years.
John Price, January 9, 1869, 65 years.
Mariam Cox, wife of Joshua Cox, December 24, 1872, 74 years.
Solomon Hinshaw, February 2, 1872, 55 years.
William B. Cox, April 13, 1873, 72 years.
Henry Hill, May 2, 1874, 83 years.
Avis (Woodard) Hill, August 15, 1875, 79 years.
Amy, wife of Thomas North, April 22, 1875, 76 years.
Thomas North, June 8, 1878, 77 years.
Margaret, wife of William B. Cox, July 20, 1876, 75 years.
Hannah, wife of James Smith, December 1, 1877, 75 years.

Jericho is an old burial-ground. Very many graves have only rough, unmarked stones. Some have initials, with neither name, age nor date. Is it too late, even yet, to supply the lack and to betoken the resting-places of the dead, sacred to affection? It is surely something remarkable that a people like the Friends, so kind, so loving, so affectionate, so full of veneration for the departed dear ones, so penetrated with sympathy for the afflicted, should have, in ages past, felt it incumbent upon them to deny to their worthy and lamented dead a fitting public memorial at the spot of their burial, that the visitors to the sacred inclosure, through generations long to come, may feel their hearts bound as by a solemn and indissoluble tie to the souls of all the noble and worthy dead that have fallen asleep in Jesus since first the forest wilderness began to become the peaceful abode of civilized Christian men and women. And will they not be convinced at length that the gentle and tender spirit of Christian love by no means forbids, but on the other hand, requires and commands that the memory of the lamented and beloved dead shall be kept perpetually alive, not merely in the secret heart of the mourning soul and bereaved comrades left behind, but also by suitable tokens, not costly and for vain show and display, but modest and appropriate, that future times may learn where lie the mortal remains of those who were, during their lives, honored and beloved.

Johnson's Burying-Ground (Jackson Township, northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 18, Range 1).—Elizabeth (Simmons) Noffsinger, wife of John Noffsinger, born April 11, 1878; died February 3, 1867, 79 years. Her sons were Eli John, Jacob, Absalom, James, Samuel; her daughters were Catharine, Susan, Elizabeth, Lydia.

Mary Cromas, wife of Abraham Cromas, October 31, 1849, 59 years.
Abraham Cromas, March 3, 1853, 62 years.

William Goodman, 1879, 84 years.
Mrs. Jacob Johnson died in the winter of 1880–81, very old.
Jacob Johnson, August, 1881, 87 years.
John Johnson, about 1878, 88 years; probably buried here; no tombstone, however, has been erected.

Liberty (two and one-half miles north of Bloomingsport, Section 32, Town 19, Range 14).—William Rockhill, February 27, 1852, 60 years.
Jesse Brumfield, August 11, 1855, 57 years.
Jacob B. Mills, born July 27, 1798, and died May 14, 1858, 60 years.
Ezra Vandegriff, March 15, 1860, 64 years.
Daniel B. Johnson, November 3, 1861, Company C, Nineteenth Indiana, 20 years.
Henry Bramley, November 14, 1862, 60 years.
Letitia, wife of John Wood, November 8, 1863, 62 years.
Jane, wife of J. B. Mills, born February 22, 1789, and died September 1, 1864, 76 years.
Mary, wife of Pleasant Bales, December 31, 1864, 55 years.
Pleasant Bales, February 8, 1865, 54 years.
George W. Daly, February 17, 1868, 75 years.
Christian Rush, April 1, 1868, 65 years.
James Abshire, born August 1, 1777, and died July 18, 1868, 91 years.
Thomas Gordon, October 3, 1868, 62 years.
John Johnson, February 11, 1871, 58 years.
John N. Smith, September 11, 1873, 70 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Aaron Ballard, February 2, 1874, 70 years.

Little Creek (Maulsby's, Nettle Creek Township, Section 13, Town 18, Range 12).—Rachel Street, November 1, 1864, 69 years.
Mary, wife of Thomas Maulsby, December 9, 1870, 62 years.
Sarah, wife of Hicks K. Wright, August 5, 1874, 63 years.
Hicks K. Wright, April 16, 1875, 63 years.
Thomas Maulsby, January 19, 1878, 73 years.

Cemetery South of Losantville (Section 16, Town 18, Range 12).—Charles Johnson, October 22, 1832 (earliest date), 13 years.
Joseph Burroughs, September 13, 1837; not given.
William Crouse, November 30, 1838, 75 years.
Robert Lumpkin, November 12, 1842, 86 years.
Jesse Sisk, April 16, 1845, 68 years.
Catharine, wife of William Crouse, March 15, 1846, 75 years.
Pheriba, wife of Nathan Sisk, August, 1847, 73 years.
Joseph Johnson, March 26, 1848, 62 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lumpkin, August 3, 1848, 82 years.
Joseph Bookout, August 13, 1855, 69 years.
Paulin Seagrave, May 7, 1857, 62 years.
Reuben Johnson, December 18, 1858, 68 years.
John Burroughs, September 6, 1862, 70 years.
Mary, wife of Hosea Sisk, June 6, 1863, 60 years.
Mary, wife of Reuben Johnson, August 11, 1863, 69 years.
Mary, wife of Jesse Oxley, July 22, 1864, 68 years.
Sarah, wife of Joseph Bookout, March 26, 1872, 76 years.
Richard Vanlandigham, May 20, 1872, 72 years.
Damaris, wife of Jesse Chambers, January 3, 1876, 65 years.
Charles Burroughs, March 10, 1876, 82 years.

Lynn—Friends (Washington Township, Section 11, Town 18, Range 14).—Samuel Peirson, March 14, 1837, 79 years.
David Kenworthy, May 22, 1843, 72 years.
Elizabeth Benson, January 31, 1844, 77 years.
Phebe, wife of Samuel Peirson, January 3, 1848, 80 years.
Moses Farmer, January 23, 1849, 83 years.
Hannah Beard, June 2, 1851, 72 years.
Sarah Farmer, September 16, 1853, 83 years.
Paul Beard, Sr., March 14, 1857, 77 years.
Obadiah Harris, Jr., March 5, 1858, 84 years.
Leroy Davis, October 15, 1859, 61 years.
John Moody, October 29, 1860, 72 years.
Mary Moody, September 7, 1862, 66 years.
Thomas Clevinger, November 26, 1866, 68 years.
Isaac Moody, August 3, 1869, 73 years.
Jennetta, wife of Leroy Davis, January 28, 1871, 80 years.
Permelia, wife of M. B. Culphur, March 24, 1872, 73 years.
Elizabeth H. Platt, November 11, 1874, 64 years.
Reuben Farmer, February 25, 1874, 69 years.
Mary, wife of Thomas Clevinger, June 3, 1875, 75 years.
Agatha, wife of John B. Picket, July 20, 1875, 62 years.
Millicent Moody, December 8, 1876, 60 years.
Aaron Rich, July 4, 1877, 71 years.

NOTE.—Lynn Graveyard is an ancient burial-place, and contains the dust of many of the pioneers of Randolph; but rough stones, or none at all, show where some of these aged fathers and mothers lie.

Woodlawn (new, Maxville Township, Green W. Williams, proprietor; 258 lots. Location, north side of the pike, opposite the old Maxville Cemetery, east of Maxville; recorded January 15, 1875.

Maxville (old and new, east half of Section 20, Town 20, Range 13, White River Township).—Jesse Pursley, December 4, 1862, 87 years.
Robison McIntyre, September 15, 1871, 85 years.
Mary McIntyre, October, 1854, 73 years.
Rebecca Mills, October 11, 1872, 78 years.
Morgan Mills, April 30, 1878, 84 years.
Armsbee Diggs, March 9, 1872, 72 years.
Mary Diggs, November 14, 1872, 72 years.
Tarlton Moorman, December 30, 1875, 93 years.
Peter S. Miller, January 5, 1876, 67 years.
John Sumwalt, October 10, 1876, 90 years.
Mary, wife of Solomon Mason, 1878, 71 years.

Maxville Cemetery would seem to be an ancient burial-ground, though, for some reason, but few old persons have tombstones therein. One would suppose that many more have been deposited beneath this hallowed ground, but the earth gives no sign.

Cemetery West of Maxville (near the toll-gate, Section 26, Town 20, Range 12).—Margaret, wife of Thomas Watson, March 18, 1853, 88 years.
Elizabeth Swain, December 30, 1859, 64 years.

Miller's Burying-Ground (Schoolhouse No. 6, Ward Township, northeast quarter of Section 23, Town 21, Range 14).—Lucy Ann Poorman, wife of John Poorman, September 2, 1875, 57 years.
Joseph Lollar, December 15, 1869, 69 years.
Kindred Smiley, buried at No. 6, Schoolhouse; no tombstone.
John Branneman, buried in the summer of 1880, 82 years; no tombstone.

Mt. Zion (White River Township, Section 2, Town 19, Range 14).—Thomas Butts, August 8, 1848, 70 years.
W. E. Fitzgerald, February 15, 1851, 105 years, Revolutionary soldier.
Sarah Fitzgerald, September 7, 1851, 92 years.
Josiah Pennington, January 5, 1852, 79 years.
Alley Pennington, November 2, 1855, 76 years.
Rachel Shockney, September 8, 1855, 67 years.
Susannah, wife of John Haas, August, 1857, 60 years.
Sarah Shockney, October 17, 1862, 59 years.
Charles Shockney, April 7, 1863, 65 years.
James H. Surface, August 1, 1863, 20 years, Company C, Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiment.
Jacob L. Fudge, September 8, 1867, 63 years.
Elizabeth, wife of John Ousler, July 7, 1856, 68 years.
John Ousler, May 17, 1852, 74 years.
Samuel Shockney, September 23, 1859, 66 years.
Catharine, wife of Valentine Oyler, July 17, 1873, 79 years.
Valentine Oyler, March 19, 1852, 69 years.
John M. Lucas, August 22, 1869, 60 years.
William Kennedy, December 21, 1876, 77 years.
William Shockney, July 3, 1875; 75 years.
John M. Bishop, January 2, 1874, 81 years.

NOTE—W. E. Fitzgerald, 105 years old, was killed by falling from a load of oats that he had loaded himself. He was strong and sprightly, though so old, and, except for this accident, might have survived for years. Mrs. William Kennedy died in the spring of 1881, 84 years.

Sarah, wife of John M. Bishop, November 1,1880, 62 years.
Hannah Ireland, February 3, 1864, 63 years.
Elam Ireland, October 31, 1875, 80 years.
William Robison, August 29, 1874, 72 years.
Catharine, wife of Peter Forbes, July 12, 1870, 85 years.
Abel Hinshaw, June 11, 1876, 77 years.
Daniel Moore, August 30, 1876, 63 years.
Susan C. Neil, September 28, 1876, 79 years.
Jerusha Stine, October 3, 1876, 66 years.
James W. Stine, October 16, 1876, 64 years.

Neff (near poor-house, Section 33, Town 20, Range 14).—Susannah, wife of Charles Summers, September 15, 1847, 85 years.
Dennis Kelly, March 29, 1849, 64 years.
Susannah, wife of John Neff, October 5, 1854, 80 years.
John Neff, September 25, 1856, 85 years.
Mary, wife of Dennis Kelly, September 15, 1866, 77 years.
Polly, wife of Jacob A. White, January 7, 1878, 75 years.
Mrs. Thomas Johnson (sister of Col. H. H. Neff), August, 1881, old. The above would seem to be rather a private family ground, belonging to the Neffs and their friends, though some of that name are buried elsewhere.

New Dayton (Bear Creek Graveyard) White River Township, Section 35, Town 21, Range 13; size, 122 square rods; John Ray, proprietor; number of lots, thirty-five; recorded September 25, 1872. Bear Creek Graveyard, second addition, John Ray, proprietor; number of lots, 110; Section 35, Town 21, Range 13; recorded August 11, 1877.—Maj. Brown, April 7, 1855, 63 years.
Catharine, wife of Maj. Brown, April 15, 1855, 71 years.
William Platt, August 28, 1861, 75 years.
John N. Gettle, Sr., March 29, 1862, 77 years.
Esther, wife of James Stanley, November 22, 1862, 67 years.
John Addington, Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana, September 12, 1864, 23 years.
Dorcas, wife of W. R. Addington, September 6, 1869, 60 years.
William R. Addington, October 5, 1875, 73 years.
Francis Bergwitz, August 16, 1872, 80 years.
David Booher, March 16, 1874, 76 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Walter Ruble, November 11, 1874, 68 years.
Jane, wife of Salathiel Dodd, February 25, 1875, 76 years.
Robert Stephen, December 29, 1875, 61 years.
Joshua Mattbie, September 25, 1875, 62 years.
John K. Puckett, March 7, 1876. 73 years.
Elizabeth, wife of George W. Smithson, April 4, 1876, 80 years.
John Winship, September 7, 1876, 82 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Luke Hollowell, October 8, 1877, 62 years.
Margaret Manser, December 5, 1877, 77 years.
Walter Ruble, December 8, 1878, 89 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Maltbie, June 29, 1879, 55 years.

New Lisbon (new, Charles Trine, President Lisbon Cemetery Company; 601 lots; Section 11, Town 18, Range 1, across the pike from the Lisbon Church, in Jackson Township; recorded October 5, 1875.

NOTE—The old cemetery is a short distance south of the new one, and on the other (the east) side of the highway.

New Lisbon (Disciples,' Jackson Township, Sections 11 and 12, Town 18, Range 1).—Julia Sutton, October 1, 1849, 55 years.
Cornelius Sutton, born June 20, 1780, and died August 30, 1859, 79 years.
Mary Boles, November 26, 1850, 76 years.
George Debolt, June 20, 1853, 60 years.
RachelDebolt, December 30, 1861, 65 years.
James Ferrill, October 3, 1854, 72 years.
Elizabeth Ferrill, March 26, 1857, 73 years.
Samuel W. Hughes, January 5, 1856, 72 years.
Rachel Wickersham, September 15, 1855, 70 years.
James Wickersham, October 7, 1873, 93 years.
Rev. Thomas Wiley, September 23, 1862, 52 years.
Rachael Banta, February 6, 1863, 59 years.
David Banta, October 6, 1867, 71 years.
Betsey Lambert, January 26, 1865, 74 years.
Jonathan Lambert, born January 15, 1819, and died September 24, 1869, 71 years.
Andrew Stone, February 2, 1866, 81 years.
Peter Yeiser, March 27, 1867, 65 years.
Mary Yeiser, January 29, 1871, 72 years.
Lucinda Thomson, wife of J. Thomson, October 24, 1876, 64 years.
James Reeves, 1874; old; ten children, six living.

Norwich (old Quaker, near C. Crist's, southeast of Spartansburg, Section 15, Town 16, Range 1).—This cemetery was established in 1825, and is still in use for purposes of burial. A large number have been interred here, but only a few old persons have tombstones, as follows:
Aaron Adams, 70 years.
Esther Miers, 1870, not given.
Samuel Ruby, not old.
James Moore, October, 1875, 99 years.
Hannah, wife of James Moore, April 20, 1869, 85 years.
John Randle (colored), September 27, 1881, 85 years.
Windsor Wiggs, 1856, 63 years.
Sarah, wife of Windsor Wiggs, August 4, 1881, 84 years.
Like some other cemeteries in this region, it lies in the midst of a farm, nearly half a mile from any public highway, and with no avenue of entrance.

Peacock Graveyard (one and a half miles northeast of Jericho Meeting-house, Section 30, Town 20, Range 15).—Abram Peacock, 1833, over 70 years.
Aaron Hill, 1855, over 80 years.
Amy Cox, 1850, over 80 years.
David Lyle, 1850, over 60 years.
Mrs. Rhoads, 1850, very old.
Rebecca Manor, daughter of old Mrs. Rhoads, 1825; old.

NOTE—This yard has no tombstones, and George and Asenath Thomas gave me the above from memory, and the statements are only approximations, and possibly not very close ones at that. The burial-ground is private, and only a few have ever been deposited therein.

New Pittsburg (Jackson Township, Section 6, Town 21, Range 15).—Archibald McFarland, June 10, 1850, 77 years.
Mary, wife of Archibald McFarland, May 10, 1857, 81 years.
William Simmons, March 24, 1849, 51 years.
Mary, wife of William Simmons, December 5, 1860, 53 years.
Esther Marsh, wife of Jesse Marsh, December 10, 1856, 56 years.
Phebe, wife of Arthur Trew, December 12, 1857, 79 years.
Nancy Fields, wife of Lanceford Fields, February 22, 1861, 52 years.
Lansford Fields, May 11, 1866, 66 years.
John Stick, October 27, 1867, 79 years.
Elizabeth, wife of John Albright, February 6, 1871, 61 years.
Susannah McFarland, wife of Joseph McFarland, April 26, 1872, 58 years.
Joseph McFarland, November 6, 1879, 62 years.
Julian Stick, wife of Casper Stick, May 1, 1876, 66 years.
Silas Richards, July 7, 1878, 58 years.
Thomas Croyle, early settler, buried in the old cemetery; reinterred in the new; no stone; very old.
Nunnamaker, soldier in the war of 1812; drew pension; died in the summer of 1880, 84 years. There is an old cemetery near Pittsburg, but it is out of repair and not in use, and we do not know whether any tombstones are there or not, since, in fact, we did not discover its precise location.

Pleasant Hill (east of Salem, Jackson Township, Section 3, Town 21, Range 15).—William Cline, August 23, 1853, 107 years.
Bell Woten, May 17, 1856, 91 years.
Demas Lindley, November 29, 1857, 73 years.
Jane, wife of William Cline, January 27, 1862, 61 years.
Henry Delmy, August 26, 1863, 83 years.
Thomas P. Smith, December 30, 1863, 73 years.
Mary, wife of Thomas Peden, October 14, 1866, 56 years.
Thomas Peden, April 12, 1868, 76 years.
Susanna, wife of Demas Lindley, July 2, 1869, 72 years.
Mary, wife of Henry Denney, April 30, 1870, 63 years.
Rev. Tyler Weld, July 6, 1870, 61 years.
Stephen Marine, June 14, 1870, 67 years.

Barbara, wife of J. Zeiler, April 3, 1871, 65 years.
James Lambert, October 16, 1871, 63 years.
John Moore, January 15, 1872, 63 years.
Charles Simmons, born March 26, 1799, and died March 16, 1872, 73 years.
Catharine, wife of Abraham Walters, May 19, 1875, 88 years.
John Lindley, September 5, 1875, 60 years.
John Zeiler, October 3, 1877, 74 years.
James G. Constable, March 8, 1878, 68 years.
Nancy, wife of James G. Constable, December 28, 1879, 66 years.
Nancy, wife of Thomas Devor, February 6, 1880, 68 years.

Cemetery one and a half miles north of Farmland, Section 1, Town 20, Range 12.—John Cox, August 13, 1866, 90 years.
Leven Cox, August 17, 1876, 78 years.
Peter Hester, very old; no stone.

Pleasant Ridge (West River Township, Section 15, Town 19, Range 15, was laid out about 1842, by John Jenkins. The first burial was a child of John and Frances Jenkins October 30, 1842, child 4 years. The interments in these grounds have been few).—Frances C. S. Jenkins, wife of John Jenkins, January 3, 1877, 66 years.
John Kepler, January 24, 1848, 85 years.
Isabelle Shearer, February 16, 1853, 70 years.
Mrs. Kepler, very old. This cemetery is connected with a Presbyterian Church, established some thirty-five or forty years ago. The edifice is still standing in the graveyard, but no worship has been held therein for many, many years.

Poplar Run—Friends (Stony Creek Township, northwest quarter of Section 12, Town 19, Range 12).—John Diggs, January 22, 1863, 60 years.
Catharine Diggs, October 29, 1867, 64 years.
Frederic A. Pettibone, February 2, 1874, 73 years.
Mark Diggs, June 14, 1878, 79 years.
Henry W. Moore, May 9, 1879, 75 years; no stone.
Solomon Hanscom, 60 years.
Margaret Hanscom, 60 years.
Restore Lamb, age not given.

Prospect (Ward Township, Section 24, Town 21, Range 14, east of Deerfield).—Mary Cooper, wife of Ezekiel Cooper, January 20, 1846, 81 years.
John Witt, September 28, 1847, 67 years.
Mary Pogue, wife of William Pogue, December 30, 1854, 73 years.
William Pogue, March 12, 1856, 76 years.
Mary, wife of E. Bragg, November 3, 1857, 53 years.
Mary, wife of W. Bragg, July 16, 1858, 74 years.
Nancy, wife of Michael Bannon, February 12, 1863, 69 years.
Michael Bannon, February 3, 1870, 82 years.
Ahaz Cartwright, August 20, 1863, 77 years.
Susan, wife of Walter Smiley, September 11, 1865, 64 years.
Salome, wife of John Sarff, September 13, 1869, 69 years.
Abraham Harshman, September 15, 1868, 68 years.
Susan, wife of Robert Pogue, March 10, 1871, 65 years.
Nancy Ann, wife of Daniel B. Miller, December 18, 1872, 67 years.
James Warren, June 27, 1876, 92 years.
Judge Daniel B. Miller, spring of 1881, 83 years.
Milly, wife of Perry Fields, February, 1881, age not given.
Reuben Harshman, spring of 1881, age not given.
William Sizemore, 1877, 96 years.
Esther Sizemore, 1850, 66 years.
Jediah Sizemore, 65 to 70 years.

It is rather remarkable that in a cemetery so old and so celebrated as Prospect, no more monuments of elderly persons are found. Whether it is because few are buried there, or because the placing of memorial stones has been neglected, we cannot tell.

An old Cemetery; many graves; few tombstones; many old settlers doubtless lie sleeping beneath the grassy sod, but no human eye can designate the spots where they respectively wait the last great day.

Rehoboth (four miles northwest of Farmland, Section 2, Town 20, Range 12).—Minors L. Fowler, March 9, 1863, Company C, Nineteenth Indiana, age not given.
George Cowgill, June 15, 1865, 72 years.
Rhoda, wife of Philip Lykens, April 27, 1866, 71 years.
Celia, wife of George Cowgill, July 2, 1867, 82 years.
Margaret Brinkley, September 13, 1871, 58 years.
Abram Grove, September 29, 1876, 72 years.
Jacob Windermaker, no stone, died perhaps in 1865, 75 years.
Mr. Chessman, no stone, died perhaps in 1866, 75 or 80 years.

Ridgeville (east of town, new, Franklin Township, Section 12, Town 21, Range 13).—Peter Dailey, January 10, 1879, 71 years.
Pennell Mendenhall, April 16, 1871, age not given.
Hugh Williamson, October 26,1873, 73 years.
Mary Anna Williamson, May 2, 1878, 73 years.
Nancy, wife of Peter Dailey, August 21, 1877, 81 years.

The old Ridgeville Graveyard is in disuse and neglected. Most of the interments in the region are made in Ritenour's Cemetery, as the oldest and most carefully kept burial-ground in the region. One would have supposed that a place settled as long as the vicinity of Ridgeville has been, would have had a carefully preserved cemetery, dating back from the olden time. Such seems, however, to be not the fact. Indeed, the extensive settlement of the neighborhood was accomplished only much later than the original entry into that wilderness by the Lewallyns, the Kizers and the Wards. The old graveyard at Ridgeville appears to have been unsuitable, and, therefore, little used, and the new one has been opened for interments only for a short time.

Ritenour's (west of Deerfield, Section 18, Town 21, Range 14. Addition to the old one, size, 90x120 feet; number of lots, forty-four; location, between Deerfield and Ridgeville, south side of Mississinewa River, by the old chapel; recorded October 13, 1865. Ritenour's Addition, seventy-two lots; size, 80x242 feet; recorded October 23, 1866).—Edward McKew, June 29, 1850, 88 years.
Aquila Loveall, 1851, 67 years.
John Way, March 10, 1851, 90 years.
Charles Sumption, February 10, 1852, 61 years.
Susanna, wife of Philip Rarick, Sr., January 30, 1853, 71 years.
Catharine, wife of Edward McKew, December 16, 1858, 63 years.
Patience, wife of Jacob Clark, February 12, 1859, 66 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Burkett Pierce, February 17, 1859, 62 years.
Elizabeth, wife of George Ritenour, December 4, 1859, 69 years.
Ezekiel Roe, June 20, 1860, 73 years.
John Woodbury, May 10, 1860, 71 years.
Joseph Berry, September 3, 1862, 89 years.
James Q. Odle, Company C, Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiment, wounded at Shiloh, Tenn., and died June 18, 1862, 22 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Ezekiel Roe, October 9, 1862, 67 years.
Barbara, wife of Joseph Berry, September 9, 1863, 83 years.
Eve, wife of Robert Parsons, September 16, 1863, 78 years.
Robert Parsons, October 18, 1863, 80 years.
Elizabeth, wife of George Ritenour, August 27, 1864, 69 years.
Granberry B. Nickey, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, died at Memphis April 7, 1864, 28 years.
John Willy, March 12, 1864, 71 years.
George Meek, June 17, 1864, 78 years.
Mary, wife of Joseph S. Baker, November 27, 1865, 63 years.
Mildred, wife of George Ritenour, August 29, 1865, 71 years.
Sarah, wife of John Kinnear, March 12, 1867, 75 years.
Margaret, wife of Josiah St. John, October 28, 1868, 76 years.
Hannah, wife of Robert Starbuck, April 8, 1869.
Catharine, wife of Michael Wimar, December 28, 1866, 67 years.
Michel, wife of Adam Hollowell, April 10, 1870, 88 years.
Sarah, wife of William Shoemaker, Sr., August 12, 1871, 75 years.
Eve, wife of J. P. Ulrich, born in Baden Everstadt, Europe, in 1807, and died December 16, 1871, 65 years.

Joseph Lewis, February 14, 1872, 65 years.
John P. Champe, August 14, 1872, 65 years.
Samuel E. Turner, October 2, 1870, 71 years.
Christena, wife of James Hester, January 9, 1873, 72 years.
Catharine Clapp, December 19, 1873, 63 years.
Samuel Sipe, January 18, 1874, 75 years.
Abigail, wife of A. Collins, March 17, 1874, 71 years.
Mercy, wife of Joseph Lewis, April 13, 1874, 68 years.
Christian Heaston, April 18, 1874, 67 years.
Isabella, wife of Christian Nickey, December 30, 1874, 70 years.
Elizabeth, wife of George E. Thompson, December 20, 1876, 70 years.
David Riddlesbarger, January 29, 1876, 81 years.
Sarah, wife of Joseph Elliot, May 24, 1876, 62 years.
John Fetters, May 13, 1876, 67 years.
William Dail, June 6, 1876, 63 years.
Daniel Mull, September 22, 1877, 60 years.
Christopher T. Henisser, September 13, 1876, 67 years.
James Hall, April 5, 1880, 81 years.
George Ritenour, no stone, very old.
Andrew Ritenour, no stone, very old.
Mrs. Andrew Ritenour, 1879, no stone, very old.
Isabella, wife of Ephraim Jellison, October 2, 1841, 63 years.
Ephraim Jellison, May 8, 1846, 73 years.
John Vaughn, September 31, 1864, 69 years.
Thomas Jellison, September 20, 1864, 66 years.
Rebecca Jellison, wife of Thomas Jellison, March 28, 1864, 66 years.
Frederica, wife of Martin Heniser, February 12, 1877, 70 years.
Sarah, wife of Christian Heaston, April 18, 1874, 67 years.

A Mr. Clawson is thought to have been the first burial in Ritenour's cemetery, date not known. In 1836, it had come to be extensively used. Perhaps 200 persons had by that time been laid to rest there, from the whole region for eight or ten miles around, and, perhaps, farther even than that.

Salem (on boundary near Swain's Hill, Section 32, Town 19, Range 13).—Catharine, wife of Frederick Zimmerman, March 7, 1856, 80 years.
Frederick Zimmerman, died in 1835; don't know where he was buried, no age given.
Barton Andrews, November 14, 1856, 64 years
Elizabeth Tallman, January 5, 1857, 73 years.
James Tallman, husband of the above, February 4, 1857, 74 years.
Lieut. Salathiel D. Colvin, in the battles of Shiloh and Stone River; wounded at Chickamauga, and died at Chattanooga October 9, 1863, 36 years.
Rachel Andrews, September 29, 1867, 69 years; an earnest Methodist.
Joseph Macy, February 18, 1869, 66 years.
Jonathan W. Hunt, November 8, 1873, 59 years.
Nancy, wife of Albert Macy, July 24, 1874, 97 years.
John C. Retz, August 4, 1876, 66 years.
Hardy Evans, March 18, 1877, 77 years.
Sarah E., wife of William Browne, 73 years.
Saratoga (Ward Township, Section 6, Town 20, Range 15; James T. Evans, proprietor; 110 lots; recorded June 9, 1874).—Ann, wife of John A. Warren, April 21, 1878, 63 years.
Mary, wife of John R. Warren, October, 1879, 52 years.
David Almenrode, June, 1880, 65 years.
Hiram Gillum, July 27, 1871, 67 years.
Mary Ann, wife of John A. Bransz, March 10, 1875, 62 years.
Elizabeth, wife of E. C. Hendrickson, February 5, 1876, 60 years.

Saratoga Cemetery is new, the town itself having had an existence only a few years.

Sheets' Graveyard (near Union City, Section 28, Town 18, Range 1).—Lydia, wife of A. Sinks, April 24, 1858, 62 years.
Peter Weimar, August 31, 1859, 60 years.

Never much used, and now lying in the corner of a field, wholly neglected, the stones lying broken and prostrate on the ground, a sad sight, a forsaken, forgotten graveyard, left to the weeds or the ruthless plow desecrating the hallowed soil.

Snow Hill (Washington Township, Section 23, Town 19, Range 16).—John Hinshaw June 18, 1855, 72 years.
Margaret, wife of John Hinshaw, February 17, 1860, 69 years.
Isaac Robbins, October 22, 1865, 72 years.
Samuel Hiatt, March 12, 1866, 61 years.
John N. Derickson, November 7, 1876, 69 years.

Originally in connection with a Methodist Church, but that has been gone for many years.

Sparrow Creek (north of Buena Vista; Section 33, Town 20, Range 14).—This graveyard is much out of repair. Few tombstones are found. Daniel Beals' grave is there, who was quite aged. Several Addingtons lie there, but no gravestones, except Daniel Beals,' show an age beyond sixty years. Many graves appear, but nearly all have only rough stones, without any mark or definite token. A Friends' Meeting-House was once here, but it has been gone for forty years or more. The cemetery has an old fence around it, but the only way of access is through an old field, and it is, perhaps, fifty rods from the highway.

Spartansburg (Greensfork Township, Section 10, Town 16, Range 1).—Ephraim Bowen, Sr., August 20, 1858, 89 years.
Hannah Bowen, September 1, 1844, 67 years.
Elizabeth Ranney, September 7, 1859, 72 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Abram Manning, February 16, 1862, 69 years.
Caleb Manning, August 22, 1864, 64 years.
Mary Jackson, August 5, 1863, 66 years.
Hosea Knox, January 3, 1869, 73 years.
Jesse Manning, August 4, 1871, 75 years.
John McKim, May 26, 1873, 61 years.
Mary, wife of Thomas Hough, July 1, 1873, 66 years.
James M. Bailey, October 22, 1873, 64 years.
Margaret, wife of Philip Hulvey, August 21, 1874, 73 years.
Elizabeth, wife of William Sasser, January 1, 1877, 64 years.
Mary Ann Patchin, February 27, 1879, 65 years.
Edward Jackson, February 26, 1879, 79 years.
Steubenville (Green Township, Section 13, Town 21, Range 12).—Benjamin Morris, March 28, 1846, 88 years.
Moses Meek, March 22, 1846, 75 years.
Hannah, wife of Moses Meek, September 1, 1862, 80 years.
William P. Gray, November 7, 1860, 72 years.
Mary, wife of William P. Gray, October 18, 1861, 72 years.
Hannah, wife of John Dull, January 3, 1876, 50 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Zebulon Cantrell, July 2, 1872, 61 years.

A church was built here in early times, but never finished, nor used for worship.

Swingly (one and a half miles southeast of Windsor, Stony Creek Township; Section 32, Town 20, Range 12).—Catharine, wife of Christian See, August 18, 1836, 49 years.
Mary, wife of Elias King, March 1, 1845, 68 years.
Jane, wife of Moses Neely, March 26, 1848, 62 years.
Agnes, wife of Henry Jones, July 26, 1848, 66 years.
Moses Neely, April 3, 1853, 72 years.
Margaret Clevinger, January 26, 1867, 76 years.
Samuel Clevinger, Sr., June 7, 1867, 81 years, soldier of 1812 probably.
Daniel Kegerries, born May 25, 1806, and died September 4, 1868, 62 years.
Jacob Helm, September 10, 1869, 65 years.
Mary A., wife of Daniel Kegerries, November 6, 1874, 58 years.
Soldier, no name nor stone.

Thornburg (Hardshaw Township, Section 4, Town 20, Range 12).—Abram Clevinger, very old; Eunice, wife of the above, very old. We learned but little concerning the above burial ground. It was once with a Friends' Meeting-House, but the meeting was "laid down" (discontinued), and the graveyard has been but little in use for many years. We did not succeed in making it a visit. That is the only one (so far as we are aware) to which we failed to give a personal examination, being prevented therefrom by unavoidable circumstances.

Union Baptist (*Colored*) (southeast of Pleasant View, Section 13, Town 19, Range 12).—Amy, wife of Robert Scott, 1864, 84 years.

Robert Scott, buried at Dunkirk in 1848, 78 years.

Betsy Stafford, very old.

Rev. Samuel Jones, 62 years, Baptist,

Isom Davis, 70 years.

George Smith, old.

Betsy Jones, very old.

Wells White, old.

Jacob Boone, very old.

Charity Boone, 80 years.

Note—No stones; graveyard neglected.

Union (two miles south of Windsor, Section 5, Town 20, Range 12)—Drummond Smithson, December 31, 1844, born July 12, 1754; one year old when the old French war broke out; twenty-two years old (lacking eight days), at the signing of the "immortal declaration," died aged 90 years.

Mary, wife of Drummond Smithson, January 16, 1851, 97 years.

John Fletcher, August 20, 1854, 60 years.

John B. Sample, August 23, 1854, 64 years.

William Moore, October 7, 1855, 88 years.

Winney, wife of William Moore, October 17, 1855, 95 years.

John Fetters, December 30, 1859, 59 years.

John M. Driskill, Company B, Thirty-sixth Indiana, died at Nelson's Furnace, Ky., February 26, 1862, 25 years,

Simon Driskill, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 25, 1862, 23 years.

William S. Driskill, Company B, Thirty-sixth Indiana, December 31, 1862, 21 years,

Mary, wife of William Jackson, February 17, 1864, 63 years.

Mary B., wife of Samuel B. Clevenger, May 24, 1864, 55 years.

Alexander Campbell, May 19, 1865, 61 years.

Mary, wife of John Fetters, October 7, 1865, 63 years.

Samuel B. Clevenger, November 30, 1865, 64 years.

Solomon Faulkner, born June 26, 1799, and died August 25, 1867, 68 years.

Elizabeth Wolfe, wife of Michael Wolfe, November 4, 1867, 72 years.

Catharine, wife of Wesley Clevinger, September 20, 1868, 60 years.

John A. Clevinger, May 25, 1869, 43 years.

Jinzy, wife of William Moore, January 27, 1870, 74 years.

Michael Wolfe, born March 18, 1791, and died March 21, 1870, 79 years.

Susannah, wife of E. T. Thornburg, November 4, 1872, 60 years.

Rev. Samuel Hardesty, February 11, 1873, 44 years.

Wesley Clevinger, June 8, 1873, 67 years.

Rebecca, wife of Isaac Amburn, June 28, 1873, 76 years.

John Dudley, March 24, 1874, 83 years.

Mary, wife of Ira E. Smithson, July 13, 1874, 75 years.

William B. Thornburg, December 26, 1874, 33 years.

Sarah, wife of Samuel O'Donald, January 23, 1875, 70 years.

John Parker, February 16, 1875, 82 years.

Samuel O'Donald, May 6, 1875, 71 years.

Margaret, wife of James Neely, June 20, 1875, 64 years.

James Neely, March 8, 1876, 67 years.

John N. Odle, November 3, 1876, 54 years.

John W. Dudley, December 2, 1876, 34 years.

Mahlon Clevinger, February 20, 1877, 60 years.

Docia, wife of John Dudley, February 3, 1878, 77 years.

Elder George W. Terrell, March 22, 1878, 74 years.

Henry Pool, August 30, 1878, 43 years.

Margaret, wife of Amos Smith, November 3, 1879, 76 years.

Ruth, wife of Solomon Faulkner, born August 21, 1808, and died June 2, 1881, 73 years.

Three soldiers, no name nor stone.

At the first grave in Union Cemetery, Mr. Clevinger, then a young man, stuck into the ground a sprig of a tree, and the sprig is growing still, a pretty large tree. Union Cemetery is large, finely situated, and well cared for, and it seems to be extensively patronized.

Union Chapel (west of Bloomingsport, Section 11, Town 18, Range 13).—Ann, wife of Isaiah Rogers, February 21, 1849, 55 years.

Jane Mumbower, December 6, 1849, 68 years.

Rachel, wife of William Davisson, January 23, 1852, 73 years.

John Simcoke, July 11, 1853, 86 years.

Robert Willis, February 22, 1857, 88 years, soldier of old wars.

Edward Fennimon, December 29, 1858, 78 years.

John W. Cox, Company F, Thirty-sixth Indiana; enlisted September 1, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, and died at Chattanooga October 8, 1863, 18 years.

William Engle, Thirty-sixth Indiana, wounded at Shiloh, 21 years.

William Botkin, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana, was in the battle of Richmond, Ky., and died at St. Louis February 6, 1863, 21 years.

Mercy, wife of Joshua Sharp, June 2, 1863, 65 years.

Mary Ann, wife of Edward Fennimore, September 19, 1868, 93 years.

Pryor Harvey, December 8, 1869, 68 years.

Samuel W. Fennimore, April 10, 1872, 65 years.

Susanna, wife of Robert Penery, October 27, 1873, 66 years.

Thomas Phillips, April 9, 1874, 82 years.

Caleb Fennimore, March 24, 1876, 61 years.

Susan, wife of W. A. Mumbower, November 22, 1876, 62 years.

Peter Botkin, November 24, 1876, 72 years.

Robert Willis, a soldier of 1812; date and age not known; Capt. Craig, of the last war; William Daugherty and wife, who were very old, are buried at Union Chapel. He was a poor man with a large family, but was a hard worker, and cleared up during his life vast tracts of land.

CEMETERIES, UNION CITY.

The first burying ground for Union City was laid out by Hon. Jere Smith and Dr. J. N. Converse, north of the original plat, chiefly between Howard and Plum, and somewhat north of Division street, and including what is now Oak Grove, the elegant residence and grounds of E. L. Anderson, Esq.

There were 517 lots for private owners, and Lots 25 and 26 besides. Some burials took place there, but the ground seemed not suitable, and it was but little used, and at this time many, perhaps most or all of the bodies, have been removed.

Other grounds were selected, an association was formed, and a new cemetery was established. Union City Cemetery Association was formed February 4, 1863. The first Trustees were Finley Maloy, James White, Isaac P. Gray, John L. Rosenbush, Joel N. Converse.

The company first bought six acres of land of Joel N. Converse, west of the present city limits, between the pike and the railroad. They next (in 1867), bought about one acre of Joel N. Converse, extending the ground north to the pike. and two acres southward to the railroad; plat recorded October 21, 1870. The third purchase was twelve acres west of the creek (1874). This last tract, as also the new grounds south, has never been platted into lots. Cost of the grounds: six acres at $100 per acre, $600; three acres at $150 per acre, $450; twelve acres at $200 per acre, $2,400; total, $3,450. The original six acres were platted into 825 lots, with suitable streets between the lots, the record of the plat being made July 28, 1863, and the new purchase north has been platted. The plat was recorded October 21, 1870; number of lots, 126; size of lots, eight to thirty feet wide; price of lots in general, $1.50 per foot front; price of lots on streets, 10 per cent extra; price of lots at corners, 20 per cent extra; owners of lots, 328; price of digging graves at first, $1.50, under ten years; $2 above ten years; price of digging graves now, $3 and $4. The company has been somewhat crippled by the last purchase, being considerably in debt on account of it, and not much improvement has been attempted. However, a hedge has been set around the cemetery, and it is now in the second year's growth. The ground is well situated for the purposes of burial, being

moderately rolling. Several lots have been set apart irrecoverably for the interment of soldiers, as also a considerable space for the use of non-lot owners. Many fine monuments and some costly ones have been erected at the graves of friends, and some shrubbery has been set, and fences placed around lots, and the cemetery begins to present a neat and tasteful, and even elegant appearance. Among others is found the beautiful shaft erected as a soldier's monument. It makes a fine display, and is a creditable and appropriate tribute to the memory of the brave departed. It is to be regretted that provision was not made for engraving upon the monument the several names of the soldiers at their respective interments. The Sextons have been as follows: First, Samuel Sutton, until April, 1872; second, F. A. Hinsch, until April, 1874; third, J. M. Wren, until December, 1875; fourth, B. F. Buckingham, to the present time, July 27, 1881.

No record of burials was kept for many years. The record was begun April 8, 1872, and has been continued to the present time.

The number of interments is given herewith: Rest of the year 1872, twenty-nine; whole of 1873, forty-one; 1874, thirty-nine; 1875, forty-five; 1876, sixty-nine; 1877, forty-five; 1878, thirty-six; 1879, fifty-two; 1880, forty-three; 1881 (part), forty.

The varying number of interments is somewhat striking: Last five months of 1880, thirteen; first five months of 1881, thirty-five; last three months of 1880, five; first three months of 1881, twenty-four; last two months of 1880, one; first two months of 1881, fourteen. The lowest number in one month is none; the greatest number is ten, viz., March, 1881.

This record of interments does not show the full number of deaths in the city or its vicinity. The Catholics have a cemetery in the neighborhood, and all persons belonging to them are interred in that inclosure. Many are taken to the places where friends or companions have been deposited in former years. Ever since the appointment of memorial services on Decoration Day, May 30th, (or May 31st if the 30th fall on Sunday), by the Grand Army of the Republic, appropriate and affecting, and sometimes greatly impressive observances have been held at the cemetery from year to year. The present burial-ground is apparently well suited to its objects, and will remain doubtless permanently consecrated to its sadly interesting purposes. The location is at a reasonable, yet not too great distance from the city. The ground is sufficiently rolling to present an agreeable appearance, and dry enough to answer the use to which it has been devoted, with sufficient slope, moreover, to allow a ready and adequate drainage, lying on both sides of the bed of the Little Mississinewa.

The situation is retired, yet not too much so, lying between the highway leading to the fair grounds on the one hand, and the two westward railroad tracks on the other, and only just outside the city limits. As already hinted, something has been done by way of ornamentation, many tasteful and some costly monuments have been erected in memorial of friends who are "loved, not lost;" and the whole result appears to approve the judgment and justify the discretion of those who made this second selection of a cemetery for Union City. The regulations as to entrance and deportment are strict, yet not too severe, but simply intended to secure the quiet, order and decorum needful in a place allotted to the resting-place for the dead. Location Wayne Township, Section 26, Town 18, Range 1—Amasa Payne, November 2, 1856, 84 years. Catharine Roe, January 15, 1857, 59 years. Note.—The above must have been buried elsewhere and transferred to this place, or else there was a private burying ground here before its use as a public cemetery.

Frederic Roe, October 17, 1871, 69 years.

John Hartman, March 19, 1864, 22 years, First Sergeant of Company C, Fifty-seventh Indiana Regiment, served two years and four months, and died at home.

Barbara, wife of Charles Patty, October 22, 1864, 64 years.

Rev. Timothy Colclazer, September 26, 1865, 54 years.

Isaac Beal, April 11, 1869, 60 years.

Mary, wife of Enoch Rogers, October 4, 1868, 81 years.

Mary Swain. September 25, 1868, 64 years.

James M. Worstler, July 8, 1868, 27 years.

Samuel Janes, June 29, 1869, 79 years.

Mary Morris, September 14, 1869, 78 years.

Darius Converse, March 21, 1869, 52 years.

D. French, M. D., January 26, 1870, 68 years.

Ann, wife of L. B. Pope, June 21, 1870, 75 years.

Jacob Livengood, October 26, 1870, 63 years.

Sarah, wife of J. G. McKee, December 30, 1871, 65 years.

Elizabeth Thomson, March 20, 1871, 84 years.

James McFeely, September 23, 1872, 75 years.

Ariston Dwinell (teacher), February 17, 1872, 30 years.

Edward Starbuck, Jr., September 25, 1874, 61 years.

Mary Starbuck (first wife), January 13, 1860, 40 years.

Lydia Ann Starbuck (second wife), March 27, 1863, 37 years.

Hon. Jeremiah Smith, December 28, 1874, 70 years.

Cynthia Smith, wife of the above, July 7, 1872, 57 years.

Eva G. Heck, May 1, 1875, 68 years.

Timothy Masslich, Litiz, Penn., March 4, 1875, 73 years.

Hannah, wife of William Parent, October 28, 1875, 65 years.

John Keever, September 10, 1875, 61 years.

Jacob Livengood, June 23, 1875, 63 years.

John G. Doser, August 13, 1876, 65 years.

James Rubey, M. D., December 17, 1876, 70 years.

Melissa A., wife of J. S. Lotz, March 26, 1876, 51 years.

Susan, wife of B. Harris, March 12, 1877, 84 years.

Louisiana, wife of Daniel Paulus, December 1, 1877, 68 years.

Louisa Wilkerson, March 21, 1878, 80 years.

Nathan P. Woodbury, March 15, 1878, 79 years.

John Fisher, February, 1881, 89 years.

Mrs. Masslich, mother of Bentley Masslich, summer of 1881; very old.

Jane Fisher, relict of John Fisher, February, 1882, 78 years.

White River—Friends (Section 22, Town 20, Range 14).—Thomas Wright, April 30, 1835, 74 years.

Thomas Ward, February 11, 1839, 80 years.

Margery Ward, May 12, 1843, 84 years.

Nathan Barker, April 24, 1839, 71 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Michael Hill, March 24, 1846, 62 years.

William McCristy, January 20, 1850, 84 years.

Joseph Moffatt, June 30, 1854, 78 years.

Mary Moffatt, April 19, 1855, 64 years.

Joshua Cox, May 19, 1853, 65 years.

Joseph Keys, October 6, 1854, 86 years.

Mary, wife of Thomas Nixon, March 29, 1857, 73 years.

Mary Hickman, November 1, 1857, 72 years.

Ruth, wife of Nathan Barker, April 24, 1859, 61 years.

Zachariah Hiatt, December 31, 1860, 82 years.

Anna Hiatt, December 17, 1859, 81 years.

Jemima, wife of Andrew Nesbit, June 3, 1859, 81 years.

Margaret, wife of Joshua Cox, April 16, 1861, 67 years.

Martin Comer, April 29, 1863, 70 years.

Amy, wife of Joab Ward, August 27, 1864, 67 years.

William H. Broughman, Company C, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, April 12, 1866, 20 years.

Thomas Pierce, November 5, 1868, 68 years.

David Haworth, August 2, 1868, 74 years.

Joel Ward, October 2, 1869, 81 years.

Ruth Ward, May 12, 1871, 77 years.

John Fraze, October 12, 1871, 93 years.

Abigail Fraze, September 14, 1871, 77 years.

Benjamin E. Keys, August 4, 1872, 75 years.

Jacob Hickman, March 15, 1873, 63 years.

Joab Ward, November 5, 1874, 84 years.

Sally (Wright)Coats, July 11, 1875, 86 years.

John Coats, 1878, over 90 years.

—— Coats, 1877, 86 years.

Miranda, wife of Isaac Coats, September 8, 1878, 68 years.

Isaac Coats, July 23, 1876.

White River Cemetery is very old, Friends' meeting having been established about or even before 1820. Mrs. Edwards, mother of Hamilton Edwards, resident south of Winchester, was buried in the autumn of 1881, being of a great age, 84 years.

Whitesell (three miles west of Union, Section 8, Town 20, Range 15).—Mary Weld, August 19, 1851, 60 years.

Thomas Weld, January 3, 1852, 69 years.
Eleanor Taggart, July 25, 1857, 92 years.
Jane W., wife of J. B. Lawrence, January 17, 1858, 68 years.
Samuel Conklin, March 30, 1860, 73 years.
Joel F. Smith, November 3, 1863, 18 years.
Henry Whitesell, March 7, 1868, 82 years.
William Martin, September 4, 1872, 67 years.
Jacob Whitesell, April 9, 1877, 78 years.
Mary, wife of Jacob Whitesell, November 14, 1863, 72 years.
Magdalena, wife of Henry Whitesell, July 3, 1877, 83 years.

Windsor (Stony Creek Township, Section 29, Town 19, Range 12).—Three soldiers, no stone, and, of course, no inscription.

John Dye, June 8, 1836, a soldier in the war of 1812, probably, 44 years.

Jacob Cline, February 1, 1840, soldier; must have been a mere lad, born in 1797, 43 years.

Isaac W. and infant daughter, children of Jeremiah and Cynthia Smith (Judge Jere), died August 6, 1850, and June 29, 1853, ages not given.

Luke Arnold, October 25, 1856, 60 years.

Samuel Wilson, September 9, 1858; a soldier, born in 1794, eighteen years old in 1812, 64 years.

John Gable, August 13, 1865, born in 1792, 74 years.

Christena, wife of Jonathan Clevinger, June 27, 1859, 71 years.

Thomas Wallace, February 7, 1870, 63 years.
Nancy Cline, December 10, 1870, 68 years.
John Carver, May 13, 1866, 62 years.
James Hays, September 16, 1874, 86 years.
Jonathan Clevinger, February 12, 1875, 87 years.
Amos A. Harold, December 20, 1875, 74 years.

Perry C. Gunkel, February 25, 1877, a soldier in the civil war, 36 years.

Arabella, wife of Owen O. Thomson, May 14, 1878, 59 years.

Winchester (old; David Heaston, proprietor; seventy-seven lots; location, southwest of Winchester, Section 20, Town 20, Range 14; size, 151½x227½ feet; recorded May 22, 1862. A. J. Neff's addition; location, south side; thirty-six lots; recorded July 19, 1867. A. J. Neff's second addition, 126 lots; location, north and east sides; recorded August 14, 1816. Fountain Park Cemetery, established by Asahel Stone, and donated by him to the citizens of Winchester for the purposes of a public cemetery; size of tract, forty acres; recorded March 1, 1880).

John Huston, March 11, 1849, 65 years.

Phebe Hull, wife of John Hull, Sr., August13, 1849, died of cholera, 76 years.

John Hull, Sr., born in Connecticut May 1, 1766, and died August 20, 1849, cholera, 83 years.

Susannah Reece, born April 10, 1776, and died May 31, 1850, 74 years.

Maria, wife of James Ramsey, February 2, 1852, 71 years.
Jemima, wife of Jacob Kelly, March 18, 1855, 73 years.
John Way, September 25, 1856, 78 years.
Paul W. Way, October 20, 1856, 71 years.

Rebecca, wife of William Badgley, born in New Jersey December 11, 1772, and died February 9, 1859, removed to Fountain Park Cemetery in 1881, 86 years.

Achsah, wife of Paul W. Way, May 1, 1859, 73 years.
Rev. Simeon H. Lucas, October 31, 1860, 45 years.

Hester, wife of John H. Campbell, November 29, 1860, 77 years.

Esther, wife of Edmund Burton, October 7, 1861, 66 years.

Martin R., son of E. and S. Thomas, Company G, Eighth Indiana Infantry, three years, August 3, 1862, 21 years.

Lieut. W. L. Steele, Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 16, 1863, 37 years.

Ann, wife of J. W. Steele, July 27, 1863, 63 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Edwards, December 26, 1863, 78 years

David Ramsey, born in York County, Penn., October 17, 1802, and died June 9, 1864, 62 years.

Susannah Craig, born August 16, 1794, and died June 3, 1864, 70 years.

Erastus H. Reed, son of Nathan Reed. Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana, August 20, 1864, 19 years.

Elizabeth Neff, oldest daugher of John Neff, Esq., and wife of Jacob Elzroth, Esq., born in Botetourt County, Va., October 16, 1796, and died September 20, 1864, 68 years.

Jacob Elzroth, 1863, very old.

Capt. J. Lawrence Neff, Captain of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana, commissioned in February, 1864, Resaca to Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville; killed at Kingston, N. C., at the head of his company, March 10, 1865, age not given.

Edmund Burton, October 4, 1865, 85 years.
Cary S. Goodrich, October 14, 1865, 54 years.

John Bolender, served six years as a grenadier, three years in active service against Napoleon Bonaparte, and died December 9, 1865, 75 years.

David Heaston, December 18, 1865, born in Rockingham County, Va., came to Randolph in1819, soldier of 1812, 72 years.

Sarah, wife of Christian Heaston, May 1, 1866, 63 years.

Rebecca Pierce, widow of John B. Goodrich, born at Petersburg, Va., August 31, 1787, and died June 1, 1867, 80 years.

Polly, wife of Jehiel Hull, June 17, 1867, 61 years.
Catharine Fie, September 14, 1867, 80 years.
Christian Habigh, April 8, 1868, 69 years.
Nancy, wife of John Huston, February 5, 1869, 76 years.
Joseph Martin, June 16, 1871, 71 years.

Henry Summers, born in Augusta County, Va., July 15, 1784, and died August 10, 1871, 87 years.

Sarah, wife of Thomas Brown, December 26, 1871, 74 years.
Anna, wife of Nathan Reed, March 25, 1872, 64 years.
Henry Carver, August 19, 1872, 69 years.
Elizabeth Segraves, October 30, 1872, 68 years.
Walter S. Monks, March 28, 1873, 57 years.
George W. Monks, no stone.
Jehiel Hull, 1873, 70 years.
Ellis Mullen, November 18, 1874, 76 years.
Martha M. Watts, wife of Samuel Watts, Feb. 19, 1875, 68 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Martin, born at Parmasen, Rhein, Bavaria, in 1815, and died June 9, 1874, 59 years.

Catharine, wife of George Hay, March 26, 1876, 67 years.
Jonas Lykens, August 15, 1876, 78 years.
Catharine, wife of David Heaston, August 9, 1876, 83 years.
Thomas Brown, May 20, 1877, 85 years.
Christian Heaston, September 6, 1877, 77 years.
Philippine, wife of Henry Harmann, April 13, 1878, 68 years.
David Wysong, April 26, 1878, 79 years.
George Hay, May 15, 1878, 63 years.
George G. Gerstner, April 5, 1879, 70 years.
Edward Wright, August 23, 1880, old.
Soldier, unknown.
Mrs. George W. Monks, no stone; particulars unknown.

Promiscuous.—John Monks and wife are buried on the old Monks farm, south of Winchester; John Irving and wife are buried on the Irving farm, south of Winchester; Windsor Wiggs is buried in the cemetery on the Crist farm, southeast of Spartanburg. He died November 27, 1856; Sarah Wiggs, widow of Windsor Wiggs, died August 4, 1881; William Smith, father of Hon. Jere Smith, buried on his old farm in Section 5, Town 18, Range 13; burying ground 150 feet square, iron fence around the grave; Mrs. William Smith, wife of the above, buried at the same place; Daniel Bales, buried at Sparrow Creek Cemetery, southwest of Dunkirk.

Doubtless many persons are interred throughout the county in private grounds unknown to the general public at the present time, as also to the writer of these sketches.

In concluding this memorial to the dead, it is proper to state that great labor has been bestowed upon the subject, yet the result obtained cannot be supposed to be entirely accurate, nor fully complete. But it may be truly declared that the whole is as thorough as it was in the power of the author to accomplish; and the hope is indulged that a generous public will appreciate the difficulties of the task attempted, and forgive such defects and errors as may by a critical examination be discovered to exist.

CHAPTER X.

COLORED PEOPLE.

SETTLEMENTS—TEMPERANCE—CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHY.

PERSONS of color came so early to the county, and in such numbers, and have remained, during the years since those olden days, dwellers in these regions, and in Randolph County in particular, so extensively and so permanently, that it has been deemed advisable to give an account of them in a separate chapter.

SETTLEMENTS.

There are three colored settlements in Randolph County.

1st, Greenville Settlement, northeast of Spartansburg.

2d, Cabin Creek Settlement, on Cabin Creek, not very far from Huntsville.

3d, Snow Hill Settlement, Washington Township.

GREENVILLE SETTLEMENT.

In 1822, Thornton Alexander, Sr., with a wife and nine children, moved from Warren County, Ohio, to Greensfork Township, northeast of Spartansburg. Within a few years, he entered 300 acres of excellent land. In a short time, other colored families followed Mr. Alexander, so that a considerable settlement was soon formed. In 1833, eleven years after he had entered the wilderness, the following settlers were in the region:

Ezekiel Lewis, east of Thornton Alexander; Collier Simpson, north of Alexander; William Lewis; Philip Holland, near the Griffis farm; Allen Davis, near Jessup's Mill; John Randle, near Spartansburg, 1833.

Colored persons continued to come in until, by 1846, the settlement had been quite large. About 1845, the Union Literary Institute, a manual labor boarding school, was established for indigent youth there by the munificence of Benjamin Thomas, James Moorman, James Clemens, Thornton Alexander and others, friends of the poor, both white and colored. Land to the amount of near one hundred and eighty acres was donated, and a charter obtained from the Legislature. Rev. E. Tucker was employed as Principal, and a boarding house, by donations from friends of the cause, was erected. The school was opened in June, 1846, and for years the school was somewhat famous throughout the region. Good schools were scarce then, and large numbers of all colors attended from Randolph and adjacent counties. Colored youth were members of the school from Dayton, Piqua, Cincinnati, Richmond, Logansport, Indianapolis, from Shelby and Mercer Counties, Ohio, and even from Mississippi. Many colored youth received an education there who have since done good work for their people.

Prof. Tucker left in 1854, and, after passing through various hands, and being intermitted for several years, the institution was revived again, and Prof. Tucker took charge, and taught from 1873 to 1879.

The school is now under the supervision of Mr. Milton A. Roberts, a graduate of Spiceland Academy, a gentleman of fine talents and of high promise for future usefulness as an instructor of youth. It was originally a boarding school, but the change of times has brought it to be chiefly a neighborhood school. However, it is still accomplishing a good work for those who attend its instructions.

The settlement on the Indiana side of the State line now contains some thirty families, either owning the land or renting from others.

Most of the early settlers are dead. John Randle alone remains of the grown-up settlers, old and blind, but sprightly and cheerful. [He died, October, 1881.] Isaac Alexander, who came there as a boy seven years old, in 1822, still resides in the settlement.

Many of the men volunteered in the army and gave good service in helping to crush the rebellion and to secure freedom to the down-trodden millions of their race; and they are reaping their due reward in the enjoyment of a full citizenship, bestowed on them by a grateful country.

Some of the prominent residents now are William Shoemake, William Shaffer, Hiram Simpson, Jesse Flood, John Mason, Jesse Okey, Hiram Cotman, John M. Thompson, Lemuel Stokes, Jackson Okey, Charles Mason, Levi Linsey, Pierce Thomson, Reuben Randle, William Lewis, Douglas Holland, William Oglesby, John Randle, Sylvester Holland, Charles Fox, Thomas Burden, Isaac Alexander, Richard Goens, John W. Randle, Patrick Goodall, etc., etc.

The settlement here lies on both sides of the Ohio line, with by far the largest part in Ohio. In Indiana, a territory about one mile by three is occupied, while in Ohio nearly three miles square is covered by the colored residents. In Ohio, four school districts are to be found, with a good schoolhouse in each, three of them being new brick edifices of good construction and neat design, and schools are maintained for seven to eight months in the year.

The nucleus of the settlement in Ohio was formed about fifty-five years ago, by James Clemens, Sr., with his large family of boys and girls, there being eight or ten children, five of whom are still living. James Clemens and his wife, Sophia, are dead, both living to be about ninety years old. He took up in his lifetime about six hundred acres of land, which is now mostly distributed among his numerous descendants. The principal residents now are Charles Clemens, James McKown, Reuben Goens, William Burden, William McKown, Zebedee Bass, Asaniah Goens, Elijah P. Clemens, Windsor W. Epps, Leander Swaney, Sandy Jones, Riley Bass, Perry Clemens, Layton Clemens, A. J. Clemens, J. W. Clemens, Charles Carpenter, John Carpenter, Willson Smith, Mrs. Mahala Clemens, Mrs. Durant, Alfred Clemens, Silas Wade, Moses Jefferson, Blake Durant, Sumner Durant, Silas Robbins and many others.

In the whole Greenville settlement, some years ago, there were about nine hundred people. There is on the Ohio side a Wesleyan Church, and on the Indiana side an African Methodist Episcopal Church. The clergyman among them are: Rev. Lemuel Stokes, Indiana side, A. M. E.; Rev. Charles Clemens, Ohio side, Wesleyan; Rev. Perry Clemens, Ohio side, Wesleyan.

There are several promising young men, most of whom are or have been teachers:

Elijah P. Clemens, teacher; Windsor W. Epps, teacher and studying law; Silas Robbins, now practicing attorney at St. Louis, Mo.; Wesley Robbins, teacher, and practicing medicine; Wiley A. Robbins, farmer; John Wade, attending school; Martin Clemens, teacher and farmer; Sumner Durant, teacher and farmer; Blake Durant, teacher and farmer; Cassius F. Stokes, teacher at Kokomo, Ind.; Lee Roy Stokes, teacher at Noblesville, Ind.; Jackson Okey, teacher and farmer; Milton A. Roberts, teacher and preacher and law student.

During the nearly sixty years of the existence of this settlement, great numbers have emigrated from this "hive" and gone to other regions, to help form new settlements, or to the towns for readier access to the facilities for work. New accessions have been as constantly made to their numbers, and the growth from without and from within, combined, despite the ceaseless dropping out to Grant County, to Paulding County, to Michigan and where not, has raised the numbers in the settlement to eight or nine hundred souls. It is wholly a farming community, not having even the shadow or semblance of a town, unless, indeed, the old shell of a village at Tampico, on the Ohio side, be reckoned such, wherein no business, except liquor-selling occasionally and a blacksmith shop now and then, has been located or transacted for years.

MUSIC.

The people of color seem to have a natural aptness for music. The settlement has long been noted for the ability of many of its members in this respect. Many "schools" have been held among them there, with pleasing success.

From 1874 to 1878, a glee club existed in the Greenville settlement, composed of a few enthusiastic young persons—Elijah P. Clemens, Adeline Clemens, Richard Cotman, Philo A. Tucker (white), Jane P. Costen, Emma Goens, Ellen Goens, Elizabeth Goens and Lillie F. Tucker (white). The club took great delight together in their musical efforts, spending much time in prepar-

ing amateur entertainments at exhibitions, temperance meetings, etc., etc.

Several of the same company formed themselves into a "band of singers," and gave several concerts through the region, with good acceptance and success.

During the years that are past, many celebrations have been held in the settlement. First of August, Sabbath schools, temperance, emancipation, politics and other subjects have called the people together at various times and their white fellow-citizens as well, in great numbers, and much pleasure and profit have been imparted by the addresses and exercises upon the several occasions.

At one celebration, some thirty years ago, Hon. George W. Julian, then a young and earnest anti-slavery man, since and for many years a noted and powerful advocate of freedom and right in the national councils, and in still later times an adherent of the modern Democratic faith, gave, before a numerous and enthusiastic assembly, in a pleasant and shady grove in the Greenville settlement, a most feeling and eloquent appeal for human liberty and right, which has not even yet been forgotten by some who that day listened thereto. And it still continues, in the minds of the advocates of human freedom who knew the earnestness of Mr. Julian in that former day, and for so many subsequent years, in the advocacy of anti-slavery, to be a standing and inscrutable mystery how he could join himself to that party with principles, aims and methods still unchanged, against which, for five and twenty years, he had waged a war so fierce, so bitter, so unrelenting. But this, like the ways of the "heathen Chinee," may be one of the things which no man can ever find out.

CABIN CREEK, COLORED SETTLEMENT.

The Greenville colored settlement began about 1822, in the State of Ohio. Not long after that date, others sought for homes in the wilderness farther west, and a nucleus was formed of what became Cabin Creek Settlement, lying chiefly, perhaps, in Nettle Creek, but extending also into West River and Stony Creek, and slightly into White River Township. Colored families began to come into the region not very long after 1825, from North Carolina and Virginia, and, after a time, the settlement greatly increased, embracing several miles in extent, and comprising some eighty to one hundred families and several hundred people. During later years, the number has materially lessened, the families having sold their possessions and moved to locations more suited to their notions. There are now some thirty to forty families, forming a single school district.

John Demory came first to the western part of the county about 1825, with Lemuel Vestal, from North Carolina, Demory being the first colored person in that part of Randolph County.

Two other colored families came soon afterward—Drew Taylor, on Eight Mile Creek, and Obadiah Anderson, in the southeast part of the county. After them came Richard Robbins, Samuel Outland and Benjamin Outland, who, as to the colored settlement proper, came first, or nearly so, shortly after 1825, settling in Stony Creek Township. Nearly all the families at present reside in Nettle Creek Township. The settlement is exclusively a farming community, as there is no town whatever in connection therewith.

Afterward came Robert Scott, Willis Crane, Nathan Ward, Dudley, Jerry Terry, Abram Cotman, Thomas Wilkerson, Matthew Chavis, Seeny, Robert Ward, Isaac Woods, Edward Outland, Abram Woods, Benjamin Skipworth, Samuel Woods, John Smith, Jesse Woods, Philip Woods (father), Jacob Woods, Dosha Smothers and a large family of girls, Colman Scott, Solomon Scott. There were also many others.

The citizens in that settlement now are chiefly James Scott, Andrew Scott, Eleazar Scott, Ananiah Scott, Martin Scott, Monroe Barber, Peter Ladd, Wyatt Jennings, John Roberts, Richard Scott, Isaac Ward, David Stafford, Stephen Perkins, Burrell Perkins, Mrs. Paulina Scott, Charles Barracks, George Hill, Perry Stafford, John Sawyer, Greenberry Scott, Isaac Woods, Charles Smothers, Anderson Moore, George Outland, John Hall, Minerva Moore, Immanuel Stafford, John Watkins and some others.

It is a fact to be noted that, in the spring of 1880, a colored man, John Roberts by name, was chosen Assessor of Nettle Creek Township.

Some old fogies, like Rip Van Winkle, who were not aware that the world had moved during the last twenty years, fought hard against the attempt to elect him, and were very indignant at their failure; but Mr. Roberts has proved to be a competent and worthy officer, and the sun shines and the rain falls as in olden time.

There is also a Baptist Church, formed long ago, declining and apparently dying some years since, but revived and re-organized, and now in active operation, with a few members.

There were at one time three school districts and three schoolhouses in the settlement, which was then seven miles long and two miles wide. There is now only one schoolhouse, though some colored families attend at the white schools, and without objection or complaint.

The school is maintained by the public funds.

A colored musical band is kept up, and its members are very proud of the fact that, at the soldiers' re-unjon, held at Winchester in the fall of 1880, they gained the prize offered for proficiency and skill in performance.

There is also an African Methodist Episcopal Church in regular operation in the settlement, in which worship and services are steadily maintained.

SNOW HILL SETTLEMENT.

Some twenty years or more ago, several colored families had their attention called to the fact that there were cheap lands at a point between Winchester and Lynn, not far from Snow Hill. They resolved to settle there, and did so, and by and by a settlement of several families had grown up in that region. They are located in Washington Township, and form a separate school district. Their children appear to be making good progress, and the settlers in general are approving themselves to the people in the region round about. Since these various settlements began to be formed, many have emigrated to other places —to Grant County, Ind., to Paulding County, Ohio, and elsewhere. But a considerable number remain in each neighborhood still.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact, and one favorable to the colored settlers, and to the people of Randolph County at large, that, in 1851, Randolph County gave a good majority against the famous thirteenth article of the new constitution adopted for Indiana in that year.

The people of these settlements belong mostly to the African Methodist Episcopal and the Wesleyan Churches. They have meeting-houses and preachers, and, on the whole, are a church-going people.

The first settlement at Snow Hill was made about 1838. Gabriel Moore came into the region in 1838. Michael and William Benson moved there in 1840. Benjamin Copeland settled there about 1847. Davison Copeland settled there about 1850; Littleburn Winburn, about 1848 or 1849. Prentiss Copeland came just before the war.

Afterward came Meredith Small, Elisha Boon, Wiley Lawrence and son, Jesse Winn, Thomas Watkins, Henry Watkins, John Bragg, Isaac Watkins, James Watkins, William Culfer.

No more than ten or twelve families have been here at one time.

The families resident now are Wiley Lawrence, William Benson, Mrs. Michael Benson, Thomas Watkins, Henry Watkins, Asbury Benson, Mrs. Elisha Boon, John Bragg, Isaac Watkins, James Watkins, William Culfer.

There is an African Methodist Episcopal society and a public school. Some of the residents own the land on which they dwell; others live on rented farms. The people of the settlement are moral and industrious, and the young are intelligent and well behaved, and, by their discreet deportment, merit the confidence and esteem of the community in general.

OTHER PERSONS.

Persons of color have been residents of Randolph County out-

side of the settlements referred to. Among them may be reckoned, as having been for many years active and prominent among the people, William H. Demory, who resides some miles southwest of Winchester. He is an intelligent gentleman, a thrifty, enterprising farmer, and an active, worthy citizen, and has the respect of all who know him. His biography is given elsewhere in this work. His father, John Demory, is said to have been the earliest colored settler in the western part of the county. An account of his life, also, is given elsewhere.

In later years, some persons of color have become residents of Winchester and Union City. At Winchester resides an old colored gentleman by the name of Willis Perry, whose biography is given. Another enterprising colored man is found there in the person of Kent Browne, Esq., for several years an active, thriving and respected barber in that town. He became during the war an employe in the army of Gen. Thomas M. Browne, and came North with him. Kent Browne has many friends among the citizens of the county, and bids fair to achieve an honorable success.

At Union City are a considerable number of families and persons of color, special mention of whom time and room now fail to give.

Henry McDonald, who resides at Spartanburg, Ind., has been, through a long life, a laborious, worthy and reliable citizen, and still, though numbering more than threescore years and ten, is found vigorously plying his hammer and making the sounding anvil ring.

TEMPERANCE.

There have always been among this people, as elsewhere, some who would indulge in intoxicating liquors. Considerable efforts have been put forth to check the sin and the curse of drink, with at least partial success.

In about 1850 (perhaps earlier), a temperance society was formed in the Greenville settlement, and carried on with interest and a degree of success, for, perhaps, ten or twelve years. That society finally went down. In 1874, when the Murphy movement aroused the country, a new association, auxiliary to the Christian Temperance Union, was formed and kept up for several years.

The meetings were held at the two churches at frequent intervals, and great interest was maintained for a time by speeches and essays from the members, both male and female, by volunteer singing by the young people of the settlement, by addresses from abroad, etc. And to the credit of the youth of the neighborhood, be it said, that right nobly did they each and all perform the work assigned them. Some beautiful music was presented, several excellent addresses were delivered, showing what young people, when aroused to action, can do for their country and their kind.

It is a terrible commentary on the deadly mischief wrought by the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, and how nearly impossible is the task to destroy the terrible curse, that at a liquor saloon at Tampico, Ohio, in the colored settlement, on Christmas Eve, after a drunken shooting match in the immediate vicinity, and a furious fight among the parties thereto, one man was killed outright, another was so nearly killed that for a long time his life was despaired of, and still another was so badly beaten that his face was said by one who saw him the next morning to be nearly as black as that of a Guinea negro. Four men have been nearly ever since in the Greenville jail, and the first one tried (the trial taking place during the week beginning Monday, March 6, 1882), has been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment during life, and the trial of the second is now in progress (March 15, 1882).

CHURCHES.

For many years two churches have been maintained in the Greenville settlement, viz.: African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Indiana; Wesleyan Church, in Ohio. The churches are just one mile apart. They have been established from forty to fifty years. Great numbers have belonged, from first to last, to one church or the other, and the societies have flourished more or less during the whole course of their existence.

Regular preaching services have been constantly maintained, and revival meetings have been held, continuing sometimes for weeks together, gathering into the church fellowship sometimes scores of professed converts. Many have backslidden from time to time, but many, too, have stood fast, enduring to the end, and going up to claim the promise of a heavenly mansion from their gracious Savior and Lord. Great numbers have "died in the Lord." Their bodies slumber in the dust; their happy spirits, set free from earth and its besetments and entanglements, have gone, we may fain hope and believe, to be forever with the Lord.

Some of the members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church on the Indiana side have been Robert Scott, Matthew Lewis, Allen Davis, Daniel Burden, John Randle, Reuben Randle, Levi Linzey, the Purnell brothers (three or four of them), Nimrod Lewis and many others.

Among their preachers have been Paul Quinn (late Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church), Mackintosh, Ward, the Revels brothers, Harper, Mac Smith, Burden, Winslow, Radcliff, Chavis, Stokes and many besides.

Snow Hill.—There is an African Methodist Episcopal Church at this settlement, which is reasonably flourishing, but we have no account of it at hand. It belongs in the same circuit with Greenville and some others.

Regular Union Baptist Church, Colored.—Nettle Creek Township, one and a half miles southeast of Pleasant View.

About 1843, Rev. Samuel Jones, from Mercer County, Ohio, came to Cabin Creek settlement and preached in a log schoolhouse near the present site of the Baptist Church (a little south of James Scott's residence). He organized a church, which has remained to the present time.

The members were Stephen Patterson, Isom Davis, James Scott and wife, Thomas Robinson and wife. The meeting-house was built in 1860–65. It was for some years a lively church, and several others were formed in the region, and a little association was organized. The churches were at Newport, Greenville settlement, one in Grant County and one in Rush County.

A meeting of the association was held at Greenville settlement, in the Wesleyan Church, on the Ohio side.

The churches at Greenville settlement and Newport (Fountain City) have gone down; the others are existing still.

The church at Nettle Creek languished on account of financial troubles, but in 1878 it was formed anew, with seven persons, and now consists of nine members, as follows:

James Scott and wife, William Shoecraft and wife, Reuben Means, Keziah Scott, Ann Eliza Scott, Rachel Sawyer, Susan Amanda Wood.

At one time there were thirty-five members belonging.

The preachers have been Messrs. Samuel Jones (first), Samuel Jones (second), John Jones, Lee Van, Reuben Means, Unis B. Plane (present minister).

They have Sunday school, but not very regularly.

Cabin Creek (Colored) M. E. Church.—Began in 1833. The first meeting-house was at their old graveyard southeast of Poplar Run Friends' Meeting-House. That house has been gone many years (closed in 1865), and they have worshiped in their schoolhouse to the present time. They are now erecting a tasteful and commodious church near their public school building, which will furnish ample accommodations for worshiping assemblies for years to come. The size is 28x38; cost, $760.

Among their early members were Nathan Ward (Rev.), Benjamin Skipworth (Rev.), Burrell Jones (Rev.), Job Felton, Willis Crain, Harrison Hurdle, Elisha Hurdle, Hardy Evans, B. Perkins, Elias Watkins, Richard Robbins, John Smith, James Ferguson, Alexander Williams, William Davison (Rev.), Benjamin Outland, Samuel Outland.

Some of their preachers have been John Turner, McIntosh, Dove, Davison, Ward, William Trevan, Skipworth, Stokes, Winslow, Quinn, Crosby, Crosby, Daniel Burdon, Harper, Price, McSmith, Nichols, Alexander Smith, Chavis.

The members now are P. Perkins, Charles Smothers and wife, Peter Ladd and wife, Maria Stafford, Edward Bolden and wife, Minerva Moore, Anna Weaver, Rev. Isaac Ward, Elias Watkins, Mary Jane Smith, Mahala Perkins, Eveline Jennings, Emily Barber, Rebecca Wood, Armeta Wood, etc.

The settlment used to be seven miles long and two miles wide; now, only about two miles long.

The meeting-house is in West River Township, two miles southeast of Pleasant View. A large part of the settlement is in Nettle Creek Township, though it used to extend into three—West River and Stony Creek also.

The first preacher in the settlement was Rev. Paul Quinn, then circuit-rider, afterward, during many years, Bishop of African Methodist Episcopal Church, and dying at Richmond, Ind., several years ago.

There were once eighty or one hundred families in that colored settlement, and the Methodist class was strong and flourishing. The settlement and the Methodist society are both much smaller than of old.

BIOGRAPHY.

We furnish herewith short accounts of some who were early pioneers among the colored people in Randolph County, or who have been in some way distinguished among them.

THORNTON, ALEXANDER, GREENSFORK.

Thornton Alexander, Sr., farmer, colored, born about 1780, Culpeper County, Va., a slave; but set free at thirty-six (1816). His master, Abram Sellers, brought him, with his wife and nine children, to Warren County, Ohio, in 1816. He moved to Randolph County, Ind., in 1822 (first colored settler on Indiana side in Greenville colored settlement). He entered, first and last, 320 acres of land. His patents are signed by James Monroe and Andrew Jackson. He died in 1851, aged about seventy-one years. He had fifteen children—three pair of twins. All lived to be grown but one pair of twins. He was twice married. The children were Gabriel and John, Henry, Thornton, Betsey, Joseph, Isaac and Jacob, Abraham, twins (no name), Lucinda, Mary, Joshua, Casey Ann.

Gabriel, ten children, six living; twice married; dead many years.

John, ten children, three living; twice married; died 1879, aged seventy-five years; second wife still living.

Henry, four children; died in 1846 by a tree-fall.

Thornton, five children, all living; wife dead many years; barber, Richmond, Ind.; seventy years old.

Betsey, married George N. Black; six children; dead about ten years.

Joseph, three children; dead thirty years.

Jacob, married Rebecca Clark; two children; South Bend; barber.

Isaac, four times married—Virginia Clark, Charlotte Gales, Eliza Bass, Elizabeth Alexander; five children, all living. He is the only one that still holds any of his father's land.

Abraham, died a young man.

Lucinda, died (date not known).

Mary, married Zebedee Smith; died years ago.

Joshua, died, date unknown.

Casey Ann, married —— Thomson; lives in Michigan.

Mr. Alexander was a very enterprising, hard-working citizen, entirely unlearned, but of good sense and with sound business judgment, very energetic and economical withal. Like the children of many another thriving, hard-working farmer, his family did not seem to acquire the habits of economy and thrift practiced by their father, and the whole tract, except some fifty acres held by Isaac Alexander and his family, has long since slipped from the fingers of his descendants, leaving very little to show in its place.

So sadly true does the fact turn out to be that the possession of a large property by a father, proves, in many instances, a nuisance rather than an advantage to his children. He works and saves and leaves his estate to them. They spend and lose, and ere many years are far worse off than if they had begun with nothing.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, GREENSFORK.

"When we came here I was ten years old. Spartansburg had not been begun. That ground was then a corn-field, and for several years afterward. Mr. Hawkins lived on the Hough place; Mr. Thomas, on the Dan Comer place; somebody on the Frank Morgan place; Mr. Bailey on the Moorman place, below town.

In the colored settlement, William Lewis and Philip Holland bought each eighty acres near the Griffis place. Lewis sold his, but Philip Holland kept his till his death, in 1872 or 1873.

Collier Simpson came about 1830. He died years ago.

Ezekiel Lewis came not long after T. Alexander. He has been dead a long time. His widow lives at Fountain City, Ind.

I was at the Indian payments the year the last one was made. The Pottawatomies were paid at Eel River, Pottawatomie Mills, beyond the Wabash, at Tippecanoe, an Indian town; and the Miamis at the forks of the Wabash, being the junction of the Wabash and Mississinewa.

There were perhaps five hundred of them in each place. The woods were full of them. The Indians were sent away the next season. I saw them at Piqua as they went down the canal to Cincinnati to take steamers down the Ohio and on the Mississippi for the far West.

I have resided in Canada five years."

Mr. Isaac Alexander has been married four times, the fourth wife being still living. He had no children except by his third wife. He resides on a part of his father's estate, and is growing old and feeble, though still able to do more or less work.

He is the only one of his father's large family who remains in the settlement. The rest are either dead or removed long ago to other regions.

WILLIAM BENSON, SNOW HILL.

Born a slave in North Carolina in 1798. His master's name was Roland Jones. He was set free in 1832. He came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1834, and to Randolph County in 1843. He married Mary Ann Moore in 1842. He has had eighteen children, four in slavery, fourteen in freedom. Eight of the fourteen are still living. He is a Methodist Episcopal and a Republican, and resides one-half mile south of Rural, on the railroad. Although eighty-four years old, he is still strong and hearty and in good spirits, thankful to the Great Giver of all good for all the mercies received. He states as follows:

My master's name was Roland Jones. I had a wife and four children, who belonged to Samuel Jones. He "broke up," and his property was sold by the Sheriff. My wife and children were sold on the block and taken to Alabama, and I never have heard from them since, except once, a short time after. My brother, Michael, and my mother, were freed with me, at my master's death.

My master had his fourth wife. We were to work the place and take care of her till she died, and we were to have the surplus of all we could make off the place, and Michael and myself were to have each one a horse and four sheep, and our freedom.

We took care of the widow till she died, and then we settled our affairs and moved to Indiana. We had $100 in money, and left $125 behind, which we got afterward. We came with John Jones, who sold out and moved to Indiana.

I had but little, but, by the blessing of God, I have been able to care for a family of fourteen children, and now see my eighty-fourth year, and I hope to be kept in peace and comfort till God shall see fit to call me home.

Samuel Jones, who owned my wife, was very prominent. He was High Sheriff of Rowan County; had been elected to the Legislature (both Houses) several terms, and was administrator of many estates; married into the wealthy Brown family, and got a large legacy from his wife's grandfather. My master gave a fine plantation to Samuel and Robin Jones, and took his share in slaves, and then set them free.

Samuel Jones flourished round like a "green bay tree" for awhile, and then "broke up" and "went to sticks." The Sheriff sold his property, and he "took the prison bound," as it is called—i. e., he was sent to jail for debt, but was allowed to live outside the jail under obligation not to go beyond a certain specified limit. He was a "Head Mason," and, in fact, was prominent in most matters of the region and time. Many believed that he "broke" full-handed.

Slavery was a hard and bitter thing, and I thank the good

Lord that I have been spared to see the end of that "sum of all villainies."

MICHAEL BENSON, COLORED, SNOW HILL.

Born in 1807, in North Carolina, a slave; set free by Rowland Jones (see William Benson); married Nancy Lewis in 1839; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1840. He has had nine children; was a farmer, and a Republican. He died in 1864, fifty-seven years old.

His widow lives at Snow Hill settlement still, and remains unmarried. She belongs to the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

KENT BROWNE, WINCHESTER.

Born in Carroll County, Tenn., August 2, 1840. His mother had been freed before he was born, but she, and he, too, lived on the plantation where she had been a slave till he was twenty-three or twenty-four years old.

He went into the army as a hostler for Col. Thomas M. Browne, starting the "Cold New Year's," January 1, 1864, and continuing with him through the marches of the regiment in Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, till the Colonel was mustered out of service, at Hempstead, Texas, in the spring of 1866. Coming with Col. Browne to Winchester in March, 1866, Kent began at once as a barber, and has followed that business ever since.

In 1867, he married Mary Burden, daughter of Marshal Burden, of Greenville settlement, Darke Co., Ohio, and they have no children.

He had no education when young, and has not taken time to acquire any since, but he is shrewd and active in business, and highly respected by his fellow-citizens in the town of his residence.

LEWIS BURDEN, SR.

Was born in South Carolina, a freeman, in 1782. He came to Tennessee, and afterward to Wayne County, Ind., and again to Darke County, Ohio, Greenville settlement—the latter movement in 1838. He had thirteen children, eleven of whom became grown and were married and nine are now living. Their names were William, James, Priscilla, Lucy, Silas, Lewis, Daniel, Thomas, Caroline, John, Joel, Sidna, Biddy. He died in 1848. His wife, Polly, died in 1876. She is said to have been several years older than her husband, and to have been upward of a hundred years old when she died, in 1876. If so, she must have been born before the Declaration of Independence was made, and she had lived through the entire period of our independent national existence.

ABRAHAM COTMAM, GREENSFORK.

Born in 1792 in South Carolina. He was a slave, owned by Joshua Hickman, a Baptist. His wife was Ann Maria Johnson, who was born in "Old Maryland," nine miles from Georgetown, D. C., about 1800. She belonged to Mr. Newsam. They were set free and came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1832, moving afterward to Randolph County (Cabin Creek settlement), and still after that to Greenville settlement.

He had three children, one of whom, Hiram Cotman, is now living.

Abraham Cotman died in the winter of 1876, aged eighty-four years. He bought two different tracts of land near Cabin Creek. First, he entered forty acres of land, and afterward bought forty acres nearer Winchester. His widow is now living, and resides in Greenville settlement, northeast of Spartanburg.

HILLRY CHAVOUS (COLORED)

was born August 10, 1829, in Charlotte County, Va., his ancestors having been free for several generations, during at least seventy or eighty years. He was one of fourteen children, thirteen of whom became grown and were married, and seven or eight are living now.

His father died in Virginia, in 1848, at the age of sixty years, having been a wagon-maker by trade, at which trade also Hillry worked in his youth and early manhood. His father was in good circumstances, owning 130 acres of land in Virginia, and he was an active, intelligent man, though without book education.

Hillry came, in 1855, to Washington City, working there at his business as a wagon-maker. In 1861, he came West to Oxford, Ohio, in 1861, going afterward to Iowa, working on a farm one year in Johnson County, eighteen miles from Iowa City. He spent three years at Michigan City, Ind., turning neck-yokes with Hostler & Myers. In 1866, he set up business in turning neck-yokes, etc., at Portland, Ind., entering a partnership with J. N. Templar of that place. He invested $2,000 in that enterprise, and was so unfortunate as to lose the whole. In 1868, he changed his place of business to Union City, at which place he remained until about 1881, when he removed to Parker (Morristown), on the Bee Line Railroad. At Union City, he was in business with various persons, Messrs. Hartzell, Mason, Stocksdale, Willson, etc. Mr. C. has very little education, but he possesses great mechanical skill, having invented several ingenious machines—as an oscillating engine, a lathe for turning neck-yokes, for both of which he obtained patents, and which seem both ingenious and practical, though, like many another skillful mechanician, he always lacks for means to make his contrivances extensively available.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Davis, and they were married at Oxford, Ohio. She died at Michigan City, having been the mother of four children, three of them still living. His second wife was Mrs. Anna (Ratliffe) Berry, who, though twice married, has had no offspring.

Ever since setting up business at Portland, Ind., he has been engaged in the turning business in some form. If he could command capital equal to his business activity and shrewdness, he would indeed make a stir among his fellow-citizens; as it is, he has, for many years, been wide-awake, and ever active and enterprising among his fellow-citizens.

JOHN DEMORY, FREE-BORN, HALF FRENCHMAN.

Was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1774. He married Sarah Robison in Anson County, N. C., in 1801. He came to Randolph County, Ind., with Lemuel Vestal, in 1825, on Stony Creek, near the Thornburgs. He had eleven children, as follows:

Mary, married William Weaver, living; Irvin, John, Hannah; Robert, living in Cabin Creek settlement; Charles, Coleman; William, living southwest of Winchester; Zachary; Phebe Ann, married Jacob Felters, living; Maston.

He was the first colored man to settle in the west part of Randolph County. The second there was Drew Taylor, on Eight Mile Creek. The third was Obadiah Anderson, near Wayne County.

Mr. Demory owned eighty acres of land and a house and lot in Winchester, at the time of his death, which took place in 1860 in his eighty-sixth year.

W. H. DEMORY, WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Is the son of John Demory, above mentioned. His biography is elsewhere given. We add some sketches describing his quaint and varied adventures from his own lips. He now owns the eighty acres west of Winchester that used to belong to his father. He is a prosperous and thrifty farmer.

ADDENDA.

"In 1847, I crossed the ocean as Steward on the steamer Washington to Southampton, and Bremerhaven, and Paris. Returning to New York, I shipped on the steamer Hermann to England again, and after that on the Iroquois from New York to the West Indies.

"I commenced life on ship-board in 1845, being body servant to Commodore Perry on the James K. Polk, which was burned at the Straits of Gibraltar, and accompanying the Commodore in a six-months' trip through the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, Egypt and elsewhere. Returning to New York, he went up the Hudson to Whitehall and so to Buffalo, and upon Lake Erie to bring a vessel thence through to Lake Erie, the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, the River St. Lawrence, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, to Brooklyn Navy Yard. The ocean

voyages above mentioned took place after my service with Commodore Perry as just related.

"In 1852, I came West to Cincinnati. I went upon the steamboat Fanny Bullitt as cabin boy, giving a bill of sale of myself to the Captain, because it was considered safer in going down the river into a slave country to be reckoned as belonging to some responsible party, than to go as a free man. Afterward shipping as Steward on the Echo, Capt. Key, I went up Red River to Natchitoches. The Echo was burned just below Alexandria, with a cargo of cotton. Going back, my next engagement was on the Magnolia, Capt. Thomson, running in the New Orleans and St. Louis trade. Capt. Thomson was the worst man I ever had to do with. On the way up the river, he fell out with me. I was folding napkins, and some ladies coming along handed me some papers, saying, 'Please hand these to the Captain.' I did so, thinking no harm. They proved to be 'kiss papers' from some candy they had been eating. He was a bachelor, and took the act as an insult, and, with an oath, kicked me severely. I turned in a flash and knocked him down. He was enraged, but, not venturing more summary measures, he put me on shore and had me arrested. I explained to the officer, and he believed me, and put me on an up-river steamer, and I got to St. Louis as soon as Capt. Thomson did. He had my baggage, and I presumed I should never get it. But I did, for shipping on the James H. Lucas, Capt. McGuire, at St. Louis, bound up the Missouri River, Capt. Thomson, coming to put some lady passengers on board that steamer, found me there; and he cried, 'Hallo, William; is that you?' I thought I was a goner, but he merely said, 'I have got your baggage locked up on my vessel for fear those niggers would steal it. Come and get it.' I feared that was a trap to catch me on board his vessel, but I wanted my baggage, and I went after it, and got it all right, and no harm came to me. We went up to St. Joe and back to St. Louis.

"My next trip was on the George W. Kendall, Capt. Norton. I shipped one time on the Itasca from Cincinnati via Louisville, and up the Mississippi to St. Anthony's Falls. At another time, I shipped as Steward for a trip up the Mississippi. At Nauvoo I went on shore and bought some provisions for the boat, as I had a right to do. The Clerk, however, who was also part owner, was provoked at me, because he generally bought them himself, and charged them up at advanced prices, thus filling his own pocket. He swore at me, and said he would settle with me at St. Louis. When there, he came at me with a club, and I caught his club with one hand and struck him with the other, flooring him. He was very bad and cruel, and those on board took my part, and I got out of the trouble unharmed.

"At another time, the Captain of the boat on which I was employed set me to guard a certain line, and to prevent all persons from passing beyond it. The people mostly submitted quietly; but one fellow, a boat-runner, refused to observe the directions of our Captain, and, saying he would not be ordered round by a Cincinnati free nigger, drew his revolver. I had a little one in my hip pocket, and, drawing it quick as lightning, I shot him in the mouth. He fell, and I ran into my room and hid my pistol. A comrade found it where I had hid it, and hid it again, and they never discovered it. I was taken and tried, but men testified that I was peaceable and never carried a pistol, and my attorney maintained the ground that the man fell somehow, and that, his own revolver exploding, he was shot in that way. I got clear once more by paying some fine and the costs. But these things were becoming too common to be interesting, and I left boat life, got married and settled down to business on the land."

HENRY M'DONALD, COLORED, SPANTANSBURG, BLACKSMITH.

Was born in South Carolina in 1814. His mother had been a slave, but was set free before his birth. He came to Preble County, Ohio, in 1839; married Mary Knowles, and has had four children, all dead; moved to Greenville settlement in 1856, and to Spartansburg in 1859. He learned the blacksmith's trade in South Carolina when a boy fifteen or sixteen years old, and has followed it ever since.

He is now sixty-seven years of age, but works in his shop still. He is a kind neighbor, and a skillful and faithful workman, and is respected and relied on as an upright and substantial citizen. He has a good property in the town of Spartansburg, including a fine house and lot, and the shop in which he follows his life-long vocation. He says of himself:

"I have no education. This fact has greatly hindered me in business. I forget so much of my work that I lose largely. I have never been troubled in any other way. People have always been friendly. I was to have had some schooling, but just then Nat Turner's insurrection broke out in Virginia, and laws were passed forbidding colored people to be taught. A free colored man who taught another free colored man got 500 lashes and was put in jail. A white man, for the same thing, was fined $500 and imprisoned. All gatherings of slaves separate from whites were prohibited by severe penalties; so I got no schooling. I went to Sunday school a few times before Nat Turner's day. In other respects, I got along very well. My apprenticeship lasted five years. I then worked for a man, furnishing the tools and he the shop. When a boy, I lost four years' work.

"My father (a white man) hired me out for four years (eleven to fifteen years), for $20, $25, $30 and $40; the money to be paid to me at twenty-one. But I never got it. He was killed in the Cumberland Mountains, having been robbed of $6,000 as he was coming North to buy land. The murderer was caught and hung. If father had lived, I should have got the money all right; but as it was, I never got it."

WILLIS PERRY, WINCHESTER.

Was born in Perquimans County, N. C., in 1795. He was a slave forty years. He was bought and set free by David White, a generous Quaker gentleman, and brought by him to Newport, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1835, with his wife and family of six children. Mr. Perry had married Nancy Mills in North Carolina, who was what was called "Quaker free"—i. e., her Quaker owner had done as much toward setting her free as the laws of Carolina allowed at the time. Their seventh child, Rachel, was born three weeks after the arrival of the family in Wayne County.

They had thirteen children in all. His wife died in 1862, and was buried in Dunkirk Burying-Ground, west of Winchester, her husband erecting a neat and tasteful monument over her grave, at a cost of $100, containing the following inscription:

"I was a slave, freed by a law-suit prosecuted by David White, the Quaker, may God bless his name! My husband's freedom was bought for $675. He made the money on rented land. Who of you that tauntingly say of my race, 'They can't take care of themselves,' have done better?"

They had no property when they came to this county, but Mr. Perry set to work at once with a hopeful spirit and an invincible purpose to attain a position of comfort and independence. He began by renting land of Thomas Hill, northeast of Newport. He had, the first year, fourteen acres of corn, raising a big crop, and fatting $120 worth of hogs. He worked his crop with an old blind horse that cost him $5. He bought an old cart "for a song," had it made into a wagon, and so on. Not many years after, he bought eighty acres of land near Dunkirk, for $770, paying $190 and giving notes for $580. Those notes he obtained at a heavy discount, getting them by the payment of $380 cash, thus saving $200 by the operation.

On this farm he resided till after the war, selling it at length for $3,000. He purchased property near Versailles, Darke Co., Ohio, remaining there three years, selling at a sacrifice; he returned to Indiana and settled at Winchester, where he still resides.

After the loss of his first wife, he married Hetty Ann Kimsey, which union proved a misfortune, since, after living with her four years, he was obliged to obtain a divorce.

Mr. Perry has no education, but he has always been steady, faithful, industrious, frugal, honest and respected.

His life has been long, and his adventures varied, he being now in his eighty-eighth year.

He is feeble in health, having suffered a severe attack of the palsy five years ago, and another attack not long since.

He belongs to no religious society, but says he is trying to live a pure and upright life, and hopes to meet his friends in heaven.

JOHN RANELE, GREENSFORK, 1833.

Lives in the Greenville colored settlement, and had been a resident there for forty-eight years. His story can best be told in his own words:

"I was born in Virginia, east of the Alleghany Mountains, in 1796, being a slave, and was sold on the auction block and taken to Georgia and sold again. The man who bought me bought also two others, who had, it seems, been stolen. The owner of the two came on, found, claimed and gained them. My purchaser kept the two, and gave me in part payment for them. I was then taken to South Carolina and sold by that owner to his mother. She came to Indiana in 1810, to get away from slavery. She owned four. She was a Methodist, and her husband a Quaker. Before his death, they both freed all they had owned; but she bought four more and brought them to Indiana. The company were my mistress, her son and daughter, her daughter's husband and the four slaves. Mistress died in 1813. Shortly afterward, I sued for my freedom. By Territorial law, a man might hold his slaves awhile by his recording an inventory of them, and, if under fourteen, they could be held till thirty-seven years old; if over fourteen, the slave could have his choice as to length of time. They put me down as under fourteen. This law had been declared void. Others had sued and gained freedom, and so I tried it, too. I agreed to give the lawyer $100 if he gained my suit. I had no money, of course, but I was in custody of the Sheriff, and he hired me out two years, my wages to follow the suit. I was set free, and I gave the lawyer an order on the Sheriff for $100, which he got, but I never got any more. When I heard my petition read, it made me charge my owner with pounding, beating, striking, tying, chaining, and I know not what all. I was scared, for I had made no such charges; and besides, the Clerk told me I must prove my affidavit, which I knew could not be done in that shape. I went on foot to see my attorney at Brookville, James Noble (and a noble old man he was, too), and said to him, 'Mr. Noble, I never told you my owners abused me. They never struck me a blow in my life.' He replied, 'Oh, never mind; you go home; we'll fix that all right.' When the jury brought me in free, he whispered, 'Now, Johnny, get your $3.25 and pay the jury.' (At that time, the successful party had to pay the jury.) I went and got the money of my employer and paid them, and I was a free man. This was at Salisbury, two and a half miles west of Richmond, then county seat of Wayne County. I had nothing, but began to work. I went to Fort Wayne in the fall of 1817 (by 'Quaker Trace') with some teamsters. From one mile north of Spartansburg there was no farm till near Fort Wayne. There were two stations—one at Mississinewa and one at Wabash. Fort Wayne was a fort and an Indian trading post. I was first married to Sarah Culpher in 1817. She died in six months. I married again in 1826, my second wife being Lydia Sawyer. I worked three or four years as a traveling pewter-molder, molding over old pewter, etc. My home was in Preble County, Ohio, and I traveled extensively, on horseback, with my tools in saddle-bags, through Western Ohio, to Dayton, Cincinnati, Springfield, Urbana, Toledo, etc., and so to Michigan and through Eastern Indiana, mostly, however, on Twin and Wolf Creeks, and on Mad River, Ohio. I made money, and saved enough to buy some land. I came to Spartansburg in 1833, and purchased seventy-four acres for $500, including three big hay-stacks. I bought more afterward, till I had 220 acres there, and finally sold it to Wilson Anderson in 1874. I tried to settle near Bethel, and bargained for some land, but the man's neighbors were so hostile that he backed out. I went to school a little in South Carolina to make up for lost time of white children. My mistress taught me some, and the rest I have picked up as I could. I tried to send my children to school at Spartansburg, but they were treated so unkindly that I took them out. Afterward, there was school in the colored settlement east of me, and I sent there. Daniel Hill, Ira Marine, Betsey Black, Ann Williams, etc., taught them. I have tried to keep posted on the affairs of the country. Ever since the anti-slavery movement arose, I have taken papers, sometimes several at once. I have had the *Liberator*, *Palladium*, *Emancipator*, *Philanthropist*, *Standard*, *National Era*, *Wesleyan*, etc. From the time of Bailey's death (*National Era*), I have taken the *Gazette*. When I came to Spartansburg in 1833, the colored settlers near the State line were Thornton Alexander and his large family of grown and married children; Ezekiel Lewis, Collier Simpson; William Lewis, father of Alfred Lewis; etc.; Allen Davis, near Jessup's Mill; Philip Holland, near the Griffis farm. Thornton Alexander was the first.

The old meeting-house (A. M. E.) was built about 1837. The religious work for both sides at first was done by the white Methodists. The African Methodist Episcopal society broke off first, but some stayed with the white Methodists till the Wesleyans arose. The white Methodist meeting-house was in Ohio, in the woods near the Clemens Burying-Ground. Afterward, the Wesleyans built a log church near their present one."

Mr. Randle has clear judgment, strong sense and firm principle. Mr. Ralph Pomroy, merchant at Spartansburg, once said that, if John Randle were white, he would be sent to the Legislature. He has always been an active and intelligent friend of education. He was one of the first Trustees of Union Literary Institute, and held that position for thirty years, and until age and infirmity obliged him to resign. He is now blind, but otherwise sprightly and active. His mind seems as bright is ever, his memory being sharp and vigorous, and it is a rich treat to talk with him of those old times when darkness lay heavy and thick over all the land. Mr. Randle has been many times to Canada. He moved there first in 1832, and once afterward. He has owned land there. He owned at one time 500 acres in the settlement, but now only 140 there, and in all, 300. He has had eleven children, five living—Mary, Reuben, Moses, Nathan, Elijah; William, Nathan and Elijah reside in Paulding County, Ohio; Mary lives at Oxford, Ohio; Moses is at Westville, Ohio; Reuben lives in the settlement in Greensfork; William has had eight children; Mary, five; Reuben, six; Moses has one. His second wife died in 1851, and he married Nancy Sizemore in 1857. This marriage did not prove fortunate, and they were divorced. She died two or three years ago. Mr. Randle now resides with his son Reuben. He has been for years totally blind, but enjoys otherwise excellent health, waiting cheerfully the hour when the darkness of earth shall be dispersed by the ineffable brightness of the glorious kingdom.

Mr. Randle died September 27, 1881, aged eighty-five years, and was buried in the old Quaker Graveyard, near C. Crist's.

RICHARD ROBBINS.

Born in South Carolina in 1800, a freeman, was a blacksmith; came to Wayne County, Ind., about 1820, and to Randolph County (Cabin Creek) about 1825; married Margaret Terry, daughter of Jerry Terry, and afterward, Susan Davis, daughter of Allen Davis. He had sixteen children—eleven by his first wife and five by his second—eight of whom are living. His children were Eliza, Agnes, Elwood, Nancy, John, Melinda, Reuben, Celia, Ann, Simeon and an infant; Clarkson, Wiley A., Wesley, Silas, Alonzo. Clarkson went South to teach after the war, and died there; John, Simeon and Reuben were in the Union army.

Mr. Robbins was an enterprising, thriving, intelligent man, a humble, active Christian and a highly respected citizen. He acquired a good property, and, a few years before his death, was worth several thousand dollars.

Though without early advantages, he became a man of much information. Many of his children have attained a good education.

He was a strong and thorough Abolitionist, and engaged earnestly in the work of that active body of citizens, and lived to see his race freed and enfranchised, and, for several years before his death, enjoyed the privilege of the ballot.

He was, in religion, a Wesleyan Methodist, and in politics, an unswerving Republican.

Of his sons, Wesley studied medicine, and Silas prepared himself for the law, and is now practicing at St. Louis. Mr. R. removed to Greenville settlement, Darke Co., Ohio, about 1857, and died there in February, 1877. His second wife had died

about a year before. He had a fine property, which he had acquired by patient economy and thrift, but, through mistaken kindness to some of his children, his affairs became involved, and, in the administration of his estate, it proved insufficient fully to discharge the debts thus incurred. In earlier life, he was a blacksmith, and followed that laborious but useful and honorable business many years; but in his later life, he was mostly a farmer, being possessed at his death of a fine tract of land of 160 acres in Darke County, Ohio, and about seventy-five acres in Randolph County, Ind. He was buried in the Alexander Graveyard in Greensfork Township, Indiana.

JOHN ROBERTS, NETTLE CREEK.

Was elected in the spring of 1880 Assessor of Nettle Creek Township, the first colored Assessor in Randolph County—perhaps the first colored official in the county of any kind. They had an exciting time. He beat, they say, three preachers, was declared defeated by three votes, contested the election, and won by one vote. The struggle is said to have cost the contestants $50 apiece. Much feeling was aroused for a time. The novelty of having a colored Assessor in a township with so strong and aggressive a Democratic vote seemed to many to be intolerable, and some, in their haste, are said to have spoken somewhat harshly about the matter. But Mr. Roberts is really a fine, intelligent, genial gentleman, and fully competent withal; and public feeling soon quieted down, and the township is rather proud, on the whole, to have been the one to break the ice for the new departure. There are some forty-five colored votes in Nettle Creek Township, and so large a body of electors would seem to be justly entitled to official recognition, and neither party should object thereto.

Mr. Roberts has performed his official duties with dignity and intelligence, and no citizen finds any ground of reasonable objection to the work he has accomplished for the public.

JAMES SCOTT, NETTLE CREEK.

Is the son of Robert Scott, who came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1832, from Wayne County, and before that from North Carolina. Mr. Scott has been married twice, and has had fourteen children, all by his first wife. His second wife is still living. Mr. Scott has a fine farm of 120 acres, and a comfortable dwelling. He met with a serious misfortune a few years ago in the loss by fire of a nice residence erected not long before. He is respectable and respected, a member of the Baptist Church, and a sound Republican. Although past seventy years, he is active and vigorous, and altogether a fine specimen of the race to which he belongs.

His first wife was Hannah Demory, and the second, Casseline (Cox) Taylor, of Kentucky.

ROBERT SCOTT, STONY CREEK.

Was born a slave in 1770, in North Carolina; emancipated in 1779; married Amy Robbins, half sister of Richard Robbins; had twelve children, nine grown, seven living now.

He came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1821, and to Stony Creek, Randolph County, in 1832. He died in 1848, seventy-eight years old.

His children were Martin, Nettle Creek, ten children; Rachel (Outland), Michigan, one child; George, dead; Robert, dead; Amy, dead; James, Nettle Creek, fourteen children; Greenberry, Nettle Creek, ten children; Uriah, dead; Lewis, Michigan, five children; Robert, four children; Lydia, two children. There was one other, name not given.

He entered eighty acres of land, and followed farming.

MRS. JAMES SCOTT, NETTLE CREEK.

Was born a slave, at Frankfort, Ky., in 1829. Her maiden name was Casseline Cox. In 1845, she married Pallas Taylor. Her husband enlisted in the army during the civil war and died in the service. She came North in 1865, residing at Troy, Ohio, four years. In 1870, she married James Scott, he being much older than herself. She had five children by her husband in Kentucky. Her father had fourteen children. In 1872, at the age of ninety-eight, he visited his daughter in Randolph County. He was still alive in 1877, being one hundred and two years old. She has not heard of his death, if it has occurred. In 1877, he was still comparatively well and strong. She is an active, energetic, wide-awake woman.

MARTIN SCOTT, NETTLE CREEK.

Is the son of Robert Scott. He was born in North Carolina in about 1800; came to Randolph County, Ind., in about 1827; has had ten children, and lives in Nettle Creek.

Mr. Scott was one of the pioneers of the Cabin Creek colored settlement, formed some fifty or fifty-five years ago.

Many of the old settlers moved away, more of them died, and now few of the old stock are left, and the settlement itself has dwindled greatly.

Mr. Scott is a Baptist and a Republican, and a very old man, and, moreover, a worthy citizen.

WILLIAM SHOEMAKE, GREENSFORK.

Was born in South Carolina April 15, 1815, a freeman. He removed to Tennessee, marrying in that State, and residing there ten years. In 1837, he came to Wayne County, Ind., and to the Greenville settlement, Randolph County, in 1855. His wife, Priscilla Burden, was born in 1811, in South Carolina, daughter of Lewis Burden, who died in 1848. They have had three children, one of whom is now living.

Mr. Shoemake has always worked at farming, though when he came to Indiana they were very poor, arriving there with a one-horse cart, the children riding in the cart, and his wife and himself on foot. The first land he ever owned was forty acres, bought in the Greenville settlement in 1855. Since then, he has been constantly thriving, until now he owns 500 acres of valuable land in the region of his residence. Though he has no education, being unable either to read or to write, he has much general knowledge, and is a man of active enterprise. He is an unflinching Republican in politics. In the winter of 1878–79, he became the subject of a fearful persecution. A colored man of the region (in Darke County, Ohio) had been cruelly murdered by a large gang of armed marauders on the night of Saturday, October —, 1876. They were all (as they still are) unknown to the public. Some persons, however, imagined him to be one of the band. He was arrested, imprisoned without the privilege of bail, though the Grand Jury of Darke County had refused to find a bill against him; and herculean efforts were put forth, by every means that wit could invent or money could procure, to convict Mr. Shoemake of the murder of Stephen Wade. Many days were spent upon the trial, but, through the mercy of providence and the incessant exertions of his friends—since he was kept closely locked in jail for weeks before his trial—his innocence was declared by a jury of his countrymen, and he was let go free. The cost of his defense amounted to more than $2,000. Prominent among his earnest friends may be reckoned Reuben Goens, a gentleman of honor and integrity, whose untiring labors greatly aided in bringing the trial to the fortunate result attained. The public mind in Greenville seemed greatly excited by the fact that two terrible tragedies had been enacted in the same township by companies of men banded for the purpose; and there seemed to be a desperate attempt to find a victim of the public rage, and it happened that Mr. Shoemake was laid hold of as that victim, and every nerve was strained to carry the point. But the attempt signally failed, and Mr. Shoemake returned from his imprisonment to the congratulations of his neighbors and friends. The terrible mysteries still remain hidden in midnight darkness, and none but the banded gangs themselves seem to know who made up those fearful troops, that came—the first, in the edge of the evening, into the heart of a bustling village, and the second at midnight, under a moonlit sky, to a peaceful country home, where its inmates lay in quiet slumber, and in both cases shot to death the master of the house and the father of the family, with the most revolting brutality and the most fearful cruelty. That such things can occur in a civilized community, within the sound of the "church-going bell"—nay, almost within the shadow of the church itself—is, indeed, passing strange. Yet occur they did, and the blood of those men still cries from the ground in vain, uncleansed, un-

atoned for, unavenged. If truly the words of Holy Writ declare that innocent blood cannot be cleansed from the land but by the blood of those who shed it, there lies upon that community a most fearful curse, which shall yet arise to plague the perpetrators of such awful crimes.

Yet it by no means follows that Mr. Shoemake was one of the gang who murdered Wade, and, in fact, all attempts to show that he was one of the number proved utter failures.

Yet a numerous gang there was in each case, and terribly they accomplished their revolting crime. Yet "murder will out," and some day those tragedies, performed in secret, shall be "proclaimed upon the housetop," and the perpetrators of those fearful atrocities shall be exposed and brought to suffer condign punishment.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

As elsewhere, so here, the men of color flocked to the appeal of President Lincoln, and when allowed, offered themselves freely as soldiers in the Union army.

Some joined the Massachusetts colored regiments, and some the United States volunteer troops; and some, moreover, were taken as members of white regiments. It has been a matter of difficulty to obtain an account of the colored volunteers from Randolph, but we have done the best we could.

Eighth Regiment United States Colored Troops, James H. Gay, not accounted for.

Twenty-third Regiment United States Colored Troops, Johnson Burden, Nelson Cook, Washington Ellis.

Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Troops, John Perkins, mustered out November 8, 1865; John Roberts, mustered out November 8, 1865, George W. Johnson, not accounted for.

We give below brief statements concerning some of the Randolph colored volunteers.

William Shaffer, Company K, Forty-second United States Colored Troops, enlisted October 8, 1864; spent three weeks at Camp Carrington; was in the fight at Nashville, December, 1864; was detailed to hospital duty at Hospital No. 6, Nashville, Tenn.; discharged at Huntsville, Ala., October 7, 1865.

P M. B. Thomson enlisted in Company F, Fifth United States Colored Troops, September 1, 1863, at Camp Delaware, Ohio. The regiment went into the Eastern army, and was in the engagement at Deep Bottom, Va., at Petersburg, Bermuda Hundred, Fort Harrison (Dutch Gap), Fort Fisher, N. C., Wilmington and Raleigh. The regiment was mustered out at Caroline City, N. C., September 1, 1865, and the men were discharged October, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

In 1870, he joined the Twenty-fourth Regular Regiment Colored Troops. They spent two years at Fort McCarth, Texas; Laredo, Texas, on the Rio Grande, one year; Port Duncan, Texas, nearly one year and four months, till May, 1875; went on a scouting expedition to the North Prong of the Brazos River, six months; was discharged in camp September 1, 1875, having served five years in the regular army.

Levi J. Linzy, Greensfork Township, enlisted in Company G, Thirty-third Indiana, September, 1864; mustered in at Indianapolis; went forward to Chattanooga; was in hospital, sick, at Chattanooga, till April, 1865; went forward to the regiment via New York City to Newbern, N. C., and marched against Johnston; was sent to Camp McDougal, New York City, and discharged July 21, 1865.

Sylvester Holland enlisted in Forty-fifth United States Colored Troops September 1, 1864; went forward to the Eastern army, and was in the charge against Petersburg, Va.; lay sick at Fortress Monroe, and was discharged at that place June 2, 1865.

Nathan Randle enlisted September, 1863; was sick at Nashville several weeks; his father visited him there; was discharged after the close of the war, winter of 1865–66.

Other colored soldiers from Greenville settlement were Willmore Cook, William Lewis, Alfred Lewis, John Lewis, Richard Goens, William Smith (Ohio), Sylvester Scott (Ohio), Henry Costin (Ohio), Johnson Costin (Ohio), Benjamin F. Goens (Ohio), Michael Sane (Ohio), Patrick Rickman (Ohio), Clarkson Lett Shiloh, William White, Aaron McPherson, J. M. Thomson, William Randle, Alexander Mason (Ohio), Milton Oglesby, Charles Oglesby, Wiley Oglesby, Johnson Burden, Jesse Lamb (Ohio), John Patterson (Ohio), Asa Faxson (Ohio), John Robbins (Ohio), Reuben Robbins (Ohio), Simeon Robbins (Ohio).

Seventy-second Colored Regiment, John Nicholas, Lorenzo Bragg, Willmore Cook (died in service).

Members of the Forty-fifth United States Colored Regiment: Lemuel Stokes, Alexander McKown, Charles Mason, Reuben Goens, William H. McKown, Zebedee Bass, Henry Stokes, Charles Clemens, Jackson Holland, Levi Shaffer, all then belonging to Darke County, Ohio.

Doubtless others from Randolph County belonging to the colored race were volunteers in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, but we have not learned their names.

CHAPTER XI.

RELIGION.

BAPTISTS—CATHOLICS—CHRISTIANS—CONGREGATIONALISTS—DISCIPLES—FRIENDS—GERMAN CHURCHES—METHODISTS—PRESBYTERIANS—PROTESTANT METHODISTS—UNIVERSALISTS—UNITED BRETHREN—WESLEYANS—CLERGYMEN—SPIRITUALISTS—HOLINESS BAND—Y. M. C. A.—BIOGRAPHY.

RELIGION.

IT has seemed advisable to group the account of the various churches together. Hence, the statement concerning them will be found below in alphabetical order. First in order come the

BAPTISTS.

The Baptists have not been very numerous in Randolph County, though there have been some from the earliest days of the settlement of the county. Curtis Cleny, of Lynn; W. C. Wilmore and John James, of Greensfork; Ira Maulsby, of Nettle Creek; Mr. Cartwright, of Spartansburg; Bela Cropper, of West River; Ezra Stone, of Winchester; James Spray, Edward Scott, etc., have been prominent Baptists, and some religious work has been done in the region by that worthy body of Christians. Messrs. Cropper and Wilmore have been ministers of that order.

Still, large success seems not to have attended their efforts, and the number of their societies is but small in this locality. There have been churches at Little Creek, at Losantville, at Winchester and at Middletown. The one at Winchester has been long extinct. The churches at Losantville and Little Creek have been greatly disturbed by the question, among them considered important, of "Means and Anti-Means," and both are nearly or quite extinct. The one at Middletown still maintains itself, though it is not vigorous.

There are also a few Baptists of other kinds in the county, who will be described in due time.

Huntsville.—The Baptists used to have meetings at Bela W. Cropper's and Samuel Spray's, not far from Huntsville. They never had a church nor any society in that neighborhood. B. W. Cropper was a preacher, and did religious work in that region; but no church was ever planted there, so far as we have been able to learn.

Little Creek.—This society was established many years ago, and, after a time, they built a meeting-house near the residence of Ira Maulsby, who was, perhaps, their chief member. Several families belonged to that society, and for years it had considerable strength, but the removal of some members and the death of others, and also other causes, perhaps, has nearly extinguished the society.

Losantville.—This society was organized many years ago, and had a more or less vigorous and successful existence, but we do not possess the information requisite to a regular detailed account of the organization.

Providence Church—Regular.—Located at Rose Hill, Ohio,

and Middletown, Ind. This society was formed in Ohio about 1840, and began to hold services near Middletown in 1860. They never had a meeting-house. Their gatherings have been held chiefly at dwelling-houses. Their meetings take place once a month, at Middletown and Rose Hill--every third meeting at the former place, at Mr. Hinkle's on Saturday, and at the Christian Church, at Middletown, on Sunday. The society intend soon to build a house for worship at Rose Hill. The first members at Middletown were Richard and Eliza Straight, Henry and Eliza Ann Hinkle, Mahlon and Rachel Peters, Silas and Mary Byrom, John Peters, David and Eliza Byrom, Rachel (wife of George) Debolt.

The preachers have been Revs. Mahlon Peters, John McDaniels, Seymour Craig, John Peters, George Cottrell. Mr. Cottrell has ministered to the church for fifteen years past. Present membership at Middletown: Henry Hinkle, wife and daughter, Ira Adamson and wife, Alvin Skinner and wife, Mrs. Mary Moore, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, Mrs. Mary Miller (living near Bartonia). They belong to the branch of the Regular Baptists styled Anti-Mission Baptists.

Winchester.—About 1840, a Baptist Church was organized for Winchester and the region. The meetings were held at first at John Lykins', five miles south of Winchester; afterward, at Winchester, and still later, at Willis Wilmore's, south of Winchester. The society continued for a considerable time, but the members died or moved away, and the church finally ceased. The first members were Bela Cropper and wife, James Spray, Edwin Poor and wife, George Vandeburg and wife, Ezra Stone, Willis C. Wilmore and wife, Edward Scott and wife. Afterward, Thomas Loring and wife joined the society, and probably others may have done so. The church never had a meeting-house. At Winchester, the services were held at the court house; elsewhere, at private dwelling-houses. The society never grew very much. The Deacons were Brethren Stone and Cropper. The church was a friendly band, no difficulty ever arising to mar their peace. Prayer-meetings were held from house to house, with sweet seasons of Christian love and high hope and foretaste of endless bliss in the mansions above. In Winchester, they assisted in maintaining a union Sunday school for several years.

Some of the preachers were Revs. Nathaniel Case and James Harvey. Willis C. Wilmore has been for nearly or quite fifty years a preacher among the Baptists, and an active and zealous Christian withal.

Ezra Stone was a fine Christian gentleman, who was much esteemed and greatly beloved.

Edward Scott lived east of Winchester, his wife dying November, 1880, eighty-four years old. He had died years before that time.

Spartansburg.—Hezekiah Cartwright was a Baptist residing near that town, and preaching by the ministers of that order took place at his house. We have heard of no other Baptists in that region, though there may have been such. No church of the kind so far as known was ever formed in that vicinity.

Lynn.—Curtis C. Cleny, residing near Lynn, was a Baptist, but, as his location was near Wayne County line, our impression is that he belonged to a church in that county—perhaps to the Freedom Baptist Church.

West River.—William Smith and his wife, father and mother of Hon. Jere Smith, were Baptists and were members and regular attendants upon the Friendship Church, south of them in Wayne County.

Free-Will Baptist Church—Ridgeville and vicinity.—There was a society at Father Mendenhall's, on the river, as long ago as 1860, or earlier. They began to hold worship at Ridgeville about 1868. The society have no meeting-house in the town, the college chapel being occupied for meeting purposes. At Father Mendenhall's was a hewed log church, which, however, has not been used since the society began at Ridgeville. Some of the members have been Robert Sumption, Pennel Mendenhall, John Collier (Rev.), Mahlon Sumption, William Hollowell, Egbert Payne (Rev.), Cunningham, John Thurber, Allen Baker, Dr. Farquhar, William Reed (Prof.), Asa Pierce (Rev.), and their wives. The church at Ridgeville numbered at first thirty to forty members; now about fifty. The society maintains a good Sunday school the year round, with eighty to one hundred pupils.

The preachers have been Messrs. Collier, Atkinson, Bates, Davis, Pierce, Vaughn, Harrison, etc. Preaching is held every other Sabbath. About 1867, the Free-Will Baptists undertook to establish Ridgeville College, which has been in operation ever since. The enterprise has been a struggle from the beginning, but the institution is still sustained, and it is to be hoped that it will hold its ground through the ages to come.

Stone Station Free-Will Baptist Church.—Meetings were held there during the winter of 1880–81, at which about forty professed conversion, and a church was formed, embracing twenty-five members, viz., Thomas Clark and wife, George Sperea and wife, David Ritenour and wife, Mrs. Ross and daughter and two sons, Mrs. Owens and family, Samuel Ross and wife, James Jefferson and wife, etc. They meet in the Clark Schoolhouse, and Rev. Asa Pierce is their minister. It is intended to build a meeting-house before long. Sunday school is maintained regularly.

There is a German Baptist (Dunkard) Church north of Union City, which will be noticed in connection with the German congregations. There has been, also, some work for the Baptists among the colored residents of Randolph, which is shown in the account given herein of the colored settlements which have existed in the county.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Union City.—This church was begun in 1854; Rev. Sheon, of Sidney, was pastor one year. Rev. Hemsteger, from Piqua, came in 1855. Rev. Clane came next and established a chapel on the farm of Mr. Weiss, two miles from town. Rev. Hemsteger came again and stayed four years. Rev. Shelhammer, from Greenville, then came, remaining till 1862. Rev. McMahon was next, till 1865. During his pastorship, a church was built on Plum, north of Oak, frame, and, about 1870, a large and splendid bell was added. Rev. Lamour was pastor from 1865 to 1870; Rev. Van Swadler, 1870 to 1871; Rev. Noll, 1871 to 1875. Rev. Quinlan succeeded, who is pastor at the present time (1882). The congregation is thriving and prosperous, with a property of four lots, a church, parsonage, nunnery and schoolhouse; as also a cemetery, out of town, two miles north on the Salem pike (see account of cemeteries). There is a splendid bell on their meeting-house, which, when it was put up, was by far the finest in town. The congregation numbers 150 families or more, and the appointed church services through the week and on the Sabbath are regularly maintained. A flourishing day school has been maintained for many years by the Catholics, which has been for a considerable time, and is now, free to all comers, through the munificence of Peter Kuntz, Esq., lumber dealer in Union City and a member of the Catholic congregation.

Winchester.—Some Catholics have been residents of Winchester from early times, and, as long ago as 1854, or even before that, priests would visit the town and perform the services of religion for the communicants of that faith. For many years, their meetings were held in private houses. Clergymen from Muncie, Indianapolis and elsewhere used to come and officiate in religious things at Winchester. About 1875, three lots were purchased on West Washington street, and a neat place of worship was erected at a moderate cost. The congregation intend to build a parsonage, but that has not yet been done. The principal Catholic families are as follows: Patrick McDonald, John Kinney, Edward Laynan, James Mack, Edward Laren, Bryan Gaffey, Dennis Laynan, Michael Doyle, John Lacey, William Fitzmaurice, Edward Fitzgerald and others. The church is out of debt and in a remarkably prosperous condition. The regular church services are held once a month, besides special services at irregular intervals. Some of the clergymen who have officiated have been Fathers Maloney, Mack, Fitzmaurice, Clark, Lamour, Noll, Quinlan. The church is connected in the same parish with Union City, and the pastor, Rev. Quinlan, of Union City, supplies also the congregation at Winchester once a month.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—"NEW LIGHTS."

Churches and Preachers.—Ministers of the Christian Church

in Randolph County: Thomas Addington, New Dayton; Emerson Addington, New Dayton; Thomas A. Brandon, Union City; Davenport, Harrisville; Moses Gwynn, Morristown; I. V. D. R. Johnson, Bloomingsport; L. W. Johnson, Losantville; B. F. Kemp, Jordan; John Manhouse, Windsor; Samuel McNees, Farmland; A. H. Oren, Peter Robison, W. D. Ross, Morristown; William Terrell, Windsor. Perhaps there may be others besides the above. Congregations: Windsor, Union Chapel (south of Windsor), Mt. Zion, Losantville, no meeting-house; Pleasant Grove, southeast of Windsor; White River Chapel, Farmland; Shiloh, north of Farmland; Mississinewa, Olive Branch, Green Township; Clear Creek, no meeting-house.

Fairview.—This church was begun about thirty-seven years ago (1845). Their meetings were held in the beginning at Martin Smith's. Their meeting-house was built many years ago (1846), but has become old and time-worn, and is not now used. For a time they had great success, and people used to turn out to their services wonderfully. The preachers have been Messrs. Wolverton, McDaniel, McNees, Holland, Aker, Minnick, Richardson and doubtless others. The members cannot now be given. The society is not at present in a flourishing condition, and their congregations are small.

Farmland.—This religious society commenced in the region in 1838, on White River, near the toll-gate. The preachers were Messrs. Barker and Batterall. The class was organized in 1838 at the schoolhouse. Shortly afterward (1839 or 1840), a log church was built, and the brick now standing, in 1850 or thereabouts. They organized at Farmland in 1854 in a schoolhouse and provided themselves with a church in 1867. They were for many years the strongest denomination in the place, though for some time they have been declining, and are now quite weak in numbers. Their members in the region have been Peter S. Miller and wife, Nathan Thornburg and wife, A. H. McNees and wife, A. N. McNees and wife, William Elwood and wife, Hiram Smith and wife, Samuel McNees and wife and others. Their meeting-house has lately been sold to the Friends, who occupy it at the present time. The names of their ministers are not at hand.

Harrisville.—This church was organized in 1865, and their meeting-house was built in 1866. The first members were about twenty-five, some of whom were William Ingle and wife, David S. Davenport and wife, Miles Scott and wife, Samuel Keister, Rebecca Shelley, Mary Duncan, Elizabeth Whitesell, etc. The Trustees at first were Henry Hill, William Ingle and Miles Scott. The pastor of the church most of the time has been David S. Davenport, resident at Harrisville. Rev. Long was preacher one year, Capron, one year, and Newhouse, two years. The church now numbers over 100 members. Preaching takes place once a month, and Sunday school every week during the summer, Jacob Conkling, Superintendent. The school averages from thirty to fifty pupils. Paul Ellinger is Elder, and Joel Elwell and Frederick Ingle are Deacons. Rev. Davenport preaches also at four other points—Ogden, Henry County; a country place beyond Muncie, Delaware County; Union Chapel, southeast of Gettysburg, Darke Co., Ohio, and at Horatio, Darke Co., Ohio. The Dunkards also hold meetings once a month at Harrisville in the Christian Church, beginning in 1880. Their preachers have been Revs. Marquis and Simmons.

Liberty Chapel,—(North of Bloomingsport), was built about 1860. Many who had been United Brethren joined the society, some of these having been previously "New Lights." The preachers have been Messrs. Jellison, Brumfield, Coates, I. V. D. R. Johnson, Davenport, King, Kemp. Some of the members have been John Johnson, Strother Brumfield, John Anderson, Curtis Bales, Isaac N. Bales, etc. There is a society, but not very large nor flourishing.

Christian Church, north of Liberty Chapel.—Was built many years ago, as early, perhaps, as 1838. The first preacher was Jesse Brumfield. There was once a good society. After awhile, the "Reformers" and they had a split and the work did not go on. The United Brethren Church supervened at Liberty, and, many years afterward, the "New Lights" again at Liberty, in 1866.

Middletown.—This society was organized about 1855, and the meeting-house was built about the same time. First members, Ephraim Dull and wife, William Cole and wife, Enos Cole and wife, James Alexander and wife, John Poorman and wife, Henry Weyrick, John Boner, Thomas Alexander, William Warren, Sr. and Jr. and wives, James Warren and wife, Joseph Hinkle and wife, Abram Alexander and wife and many others, eighty in all. Their preachers have been Revs. Sharp, Vincent, Leavell, Gettinger, William Cole, Andrew McNees, Jacobs, Davenport, Samuel McNees, Kemp and perhaps others. At times, the society has been flourishing. It became much run down, and a few years ago the Friends began religious services there and were somewhat active. The Christians, however, took up their work again, and there is a small society, with services once a month and part of the time a Sunday school.

Olive Branch.—The society was organized about 1858 or 1860 by Rev. Larkin Mullen, and re-organized about 1866. The church was built in 1870. Some of the members have been and are John Wenzel and wife, Washington Cortner and wife, David Lewis and wife, Mrs. Engle and her son, William Engle, Jacob B. Jones and wife, Mrs. Stanley, etc. Preachers, Messrs. Mullen, Holloway, Puckett, Ross, Addington, Johnson, Cortner. Preaching is monthly, three sermons at a time. Sunday school not very large. The society numbers 100 to 150 members. The present pastor is Elder Thomas Addington, resident on Bear Creek, northwest of New Dayton.

Parker.—Began in 1854. A society was formed, and they carried on their operations regularly and successfully, but for a long time they had no house of worship. They built one at length, but became involved in debt, under which load they were forced to allow the church to be sold, which was done during the present year, the society of Friends being the purchasers. Some of their ministers have been Messrs. McNees, Aker, Lynn, Ross, Gwynn, Wells, Capron, Burkett, Minnick, Addington. Among the members have been John Gunckel and family, David Gunckel, Monroe Gunckel, William Phillips and wife, Martin Phillips and wife, Leonard Boise and wife, Alexander Fowler and two sons, John Bowers and wife. The church has seen somewhat encouraging seasons. At a revival in 1864, fifty or sixty members joined them, but the interest has declined, and the debt on their hands took their meetinghouse. They hope to recover their strength and regain their standing and usefulness as a church of Christ.

Pittsburg.—This church began about 1869. Some of its members are Stephen Jacks and wife, Harvey Coons and wife, Moses Ferrell, James Malloy and wife. At one time the society was quite active and flourishing, seventy members joining in one night. They have become less vigorous than formerly, though the operations of the society still continue to some extent.

Pleasant Grove.—(Union Church, east of Deerfield). Was built in 1877, by the Disciples, Methodists and Christians, and all three use it, the society having been organized since the house was erected. The Methodists have occasional services, but no class. The members of the Disciple Church are W. B. Field, Nicholas Linkhauer, Abram Sipe, Washington Peters, Clark Peters, Enoch Peters, Joseph Marsh, George Marsh and their wives. Preaching has been by Messrs. Harrison, Youtz, Manny, Enos Polly, Solomon McKinney, etc. The Christians were organized at first before 1865. Some of the members are Joseph Warren and wife, Henry Bragg and wife and others. Preachers, Jesse Jacobs, Benjamin Kemp, Capron, etc.

Pleasant Grove.—(Northwest of Poplar Run, Friends' Church, Stony Creek). The church was built in 1846. Preaching had been established some years previously. A society was formed and a church movement was begun one and a half miles south, but that fell through, and the church was built where it now stands. Among the principal members were and are Jonathan Clevinger, Lewis Clevinger, Wesley Clevinger, Wesley Dudley, Thomas Aker, Elisha Thornburg, Avila Thornburg, Madison Clevinger, Isaac Keener, Joseph Oren, with most or all of their wives. Some of the preachers have been Messrs. Andrew McNees, Francis A. Wilkins, Larkin Mullen, Swain, Richard Brandon, I. V. D. R. Johnson, Wesley Ross, William Ter-

rell, Edward Burke, Davenport, etc. There is a flourishing Sunday school and they have preaching services once in three weeks. It has enjoyed powerful revivals and received large additions, and is a strong and active church.

Pleasant Hill.—Was established before 1847. Meetings were held at Mr. Constable's. A frame church was built about 1850, and the present brick house in 1876. Some of the members in 1848 were Mrs. Lindley, Constable, Isaac Berkhammer, Hugh Woodin, Hiram Grice, Stokesberry and their wives and others. Some of the preachers have been Revs. Swain, William Murray, Davenport, McNees, McNees, Terrell, Jacobs, Brandon, Green, Brown (now). They have preaching once a month and Sunday school every Sabbath, some years summer and winter. There is a good congregation.

Shedville (half-mile east).—The society was formed in 1877, and the house was built in 1880. The church was organized by Rev. Kahn and Witzel at the schoolhouse south of Shedville, with about thirty-two members. The present number is about one hundred. The preachers have been Addington and Cortner. Some of the members are John McProud, J. C. Jones, J. Ford, James McProud, C. B. McProud, Henry Woodard, Jesse Pace, William Bales, Milton Meranda. The interest is strong and the attendance good, with a flourishing Sunday school.

Shiloh (two and three-fourth miles north of Farmland).—Preaching had been begun by that denomination in the neighborhood before 1853; held in a log house east of Shiloh. The meeting-house (brick) was built in 1860. Last year a new frame church was erected near the former one (1880). The preachers have been Mullen, Barber, Wilkins, Ross, Terrell, Jackson, Johnson, etc. The members have been Isaac Holloway and wife, John Mills and wife, John Goodin and wife, Philip Witzel, John Cortner and wife, Andrew Cortner and wife, etc. It has been during a portion of the time a large and flourishing society of 100 to 150 members; it is now not so large. They have had Sunday school more or less in past years, but there is none at the present time (1880).

Stony Creek (one mile west of Neff).—Was organized February 20, 1858, by Elder William Terrell, with nineteen members—S. W. Smithson, D. S. Terrell, Isaac Thornburg, George Clevenger, William Clevenger, Isaac Faulkner, John W. Sanders, Peter Helm, etc. December 5, 1859, Pleasant Grove and Stony Creek Churches united as a monthly meeting under the name of Pleasant Grove Church, with officers as follows: J. M. Terrell, Clerk; Drummond S. Terrell, Ira Smithson, Deacons; Allen Hunt, Treasurer. Members up to October 5, 1858, 103; joined, January 18, 1860, 57; joined January 25, 1860, 65; others, 4, making a total of 229 members. It would seem that a new organization of some sort was effected September 1, 1860, under A. M. and Samuel McNees, and that at some time seventy-seven names were taken. In 1865, four members were received, and, in 1867, forty-two members. Total of members, 1869, 65; 1870, 93; 1871, 90; 1872, 94; 1873, 71; 1877, 96; 1878, 97. A Sabbath school has been maintained with more or less vigor and interest. The chapel was built about 1859. The preachers have been William Terrell, A. McNees, S. McNees, E. Hodson, Wrightsman, Roberts, Elisha Thornburg, Hardesty, Tingle, William Hunt (Methodist), Mullen, Minnick, Addington, Sharp, King, Cowgill, Johnson, Ross, Chandler, Leeka, I V. D. R. Johnson (present pastor).

Sugar Creek.—The Christians have a society on Sugar Creek, holding their meetings at the schoolhouse, northeast of W. C. Wilmore's. Rev. Thomas Addington, and, perhaps others, have preached there. We have obtained no details concerning them.

Union City, Ohio.—The first Christian Church of Union City, Ohio, was organized with thirty-five members, in 1861, by Elders Henry Gittinger, Harrison Vinson and C. M. Sharpe. Elder Gittinger was the first pastor. Other pastors were H. Vinson, C. M. Sharp, A. W. Brodrick, J. Jacobs, J. Weeks, T. S. Wells and T. A. Brandon. The society built a church, corner of Oak and Plum, at a cost of $1,300. Builder, Jacob Deardoff; dedication by Elder Joseph Weeks. A debt was contracted by the building of the church, which the society could not pay; the meeting-house was sold to the United Brethren and the church was disbanded.

Unionsport.—The Christians have had preaching in this neighborhood for many years, though mostly in private dwellings and schoolhouses. About 1868, when the woolen factory was new, a meeting was held by them therein with good results, and there has been a society ever since. Some of the members have been Absalom Oren, J. C. Bates, William Aikens, Samuel Gillum, Mr. Merriwether, James Pursley, David Moore, Andrew Moore, Mr. Fister, John Moyer. Preachers, Isaac V. D. R. Johnson, Absalom Oren, Mr. Cropper, etc. The society occupies at present the meeting-house between Buena Vista and Unionsport.

Windsor.—The church was built in the fall of 1859. Rev. Larkin Mullen was the preacher. Others have been Messrs. Minnick, Wells, Wilkins, Elisha Thornburg, William Terrell, T. Addington, Humphrey, etc. The class at one time was strong and flourishing, but is not nearly so large now. Members, Mr. Gable and wife, John Woolford and wife, John M. Terrell and wife, Jacob Carver and wife, Joseph Thornburg and wife, Elisha Thornburg and wife, T. W. Thornburg and wife, Amburn and wife, Amos Smith and wife, Jonathan Thornburg and wife, besides others. The church stands near the cemetery and the schoolhouse a short distance southeast of town.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Winchester.—About 1870, a church of this order was formed at Winchester, embracing a small number of members. Measures were taken looking to permanent occupancy of the field; a subscription was raised for a meeting-house, a lot was purchased, a preacher engaged, etc. The movement, however, seemed not to succeed, and, though the organization may never have been formally dissolved, yet for some years no direct, definite activity has been shown, any further than that the place has been visited occasionally by Rev. L. P. Rose, Congregational Home Missionary Agent for the State of Indiana, and that religious services have been conducted by him in Winchester during his visits to the place. Rev. J. G. Brice, clergyman and missionary agent, resided for many years at Winchester, preaching and lecturing and making collections for missionary purposes through portions of Indiana and Ohio. Not very long ago, he removed to Weston, Mo., where at the latest knowledge he was living in a green and vigorous old age. Congregationalists have been residents of the county at various times and dates, but for the most part they have united with other branches of the Christian body. A Congregational Church was once attempted at Buena Vista by Rev. J. G. Brice about 1846, but no success attended the effort.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

This body of Christians (called sometimes Campbellites, from Alexander Campbell, and sometimes Reformers and also Christians, etc.), came into this region shortly after their first rise, and formed churches at various points. Some of their early preachers, such as Elder Benjamin Franklin and others, assisted in planting their societies in this county and the ones adjoining. Some debates have been held here by their champions with opponents in doctrine or practice, and, from the first, the adjacent portions of Wayne and Randolph have been to them congenial ground. (See Reminiscences of Rev. H. C. Tillson.) Yet there are now only a few churches of the order in the county, some accounts of which are subjoined hereto. Their societies at present are Union City, Winchester, Spartanburg, Gilead, White River Chapel, New Lisbon. Preachers, C. G. Bartholomew, J. T. Shaw, I. P. Watts, W. D. Stone, Revs. Vinson (father and son), Sloan, Polly, Ellis, etc.

Bethphage (south of Spartanburg).—The meeting-house below Jesse Jordan's was built very early, being, perhaps, first in the county built by the Disciples. It was erected probably about 1838 or a little later. Bethphage was a famous place in its day; one or more debates were had, which were largely attended; at least, one powerful revival was held, perhaps more, and many members were gained to the Disciples, and the membership became so numerous and extensive that two congregations were at length formed—one at Sugar Grove near Benja-

min Elliot's, southeast of Spartanburg, and one at Gilead, southwest of the same village. They were built in 1854 or about that time, Gilead, probably, somewhat later, and Bethphage went into disuse. A special detailed history of Bethphage, with membership, etc., has not been obtained. Some of the preachers were Elders Franklin, Swallow, etc. The latter held a series of meetings with very powerful results, bringing in many new members.

Gilead.—Was built somewhat after 1854, as one of two churches growing from the society at Bethphage. It continues to this day a flourishing society, with preaching, Sunday school, etc. Some of the members have been Henry D. Nichols, Isaac Nichols, Murray Chenoweth, Columbus Chenoweth, Harvey Platt, Henry Thomas, John Mann, James Peelle, John Peelle, Samuel Hill, etc, John Kelly, James Kelly, several Hills, Mr. Throckmorton, with the wives of most or all of the above.

New Lisbon (Jackson Township).—Was formed July 7, 1839. Several preachers had held meetings some years before—Elihu Harlan, Hosea Tillson and perhaps others. Meetings were held at private dwellings—first at Thomas Wiley's; also at Mr. Reeves,' Mr. Skinner's and elsewhere, and, in the summer, in the grove. The first members were Thomas Wiley and wife, John Skinner, James and Anna Skinner (parents of Mrs. James Reeves), James Reeves and wife, Putnam and Milly Campbell, Charles and Perlina Smith, William Pratt and wife. Thomas Wiley and Charles Smith were chosen Elders, and John Skinner, Deacon. The first church was of hewed logs and it stood near the old cemetery, having been built before 1839 and named Carmel Meeting-House. The second church was a nice frame edifice, and was built in 1855. The society is at this time (July, 1881), building a large church near the site of the second one. The preachers have been Thomas Wiley, John Thomson, William Murray, Valentine Thomson, George W. Thomson, Farrell Vincent and Enos Polly. They were without regular preaching for a long time. Mr. Polly has been their pastor most of the time for ten or twelve years. Their Sunday school began about twenty years ago, and, though awkward and irregular at first, has grown to be a prosperous school. The society may be regarded at present as in a flourishing condition. Some of the chief members, besides the original members above mentioned, have been James Wickersham and wife, Abram Smith and wife, Jacob Mangas and wife and children, David Banta and wife and children, William Ross and wife, Isaac Beal and wife, James Lambert and wife and doubtless many others not now recollected. The New Lisbon Church was the first built in the township. The Baptists had preaching in early times at Mr. Beach's, near Allensville and in that neighborhood, but their church wss built in Jay County, near North Salem. The new Disciple Church was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a large and interested congregation on Sabbath, October 24, 1881. Some statistics, etc., of the church are as follows: By 1843, there had been fifty-one members; by September, 1867, there had been 346 members in all. There was a revival in August, 1871, and twenty-two joined at one time; twenty-five joined in 1873; fifty-five in 1874 (forty-seven in December); eleven in 1875 and twenty-five in 1875. At the renewal of the society in 1871, there were seventy-one members, and 176 have joined since that time. In all, there have been 522 members, of whom some 170 still belong. The size of the new meeting-house is 37x55 feet, and it cost $2,-000. The building committee are Eli Mangas, Daniel Mussulman and George Warner.

Salem (four miles southwest of Union City).—Was established about 1843. For a considerable time the church flourished. A meeting-house was built some thirty years ago, and there has been a large and thriving society. Among the preachers have been Messrs. Barnhill Polly, W. D. Stone and others. By removals, deaths, etc., the church has been greatly reduced, and for some time preaching has been intermitted. We have no definite account of the society.

Spartanburg.—As early as perhaps 1838 or 1839, or may be sooner, meetings began to be held in Greensfork Township by the Disciples. A Christian (New Light) Church had existed before that time at Bethel, Wayne Co., Ind., and, at the time the Disciples arose under the lead of A. Campbell, the society at Bethel divided, a majority going with the Disciples. The Christians afterward built a church at Hollandsburg, and both societies remain till this day. Before very long the Disciples began to hold meetings in Randolph County and a society was formed in the region south of Spartanburg. Between 1839 and 1846, probably about 1840, a hewed-log meeting-house was built, largely by the efforts of John Sterling, who lived where Ephraim Bowen now resides, east of Jesse Jordan's place, between Jesse Jordan's and Joshua Thomas.' That church stood for many years and was a famous center of religious influence in its day. Before that house was built, meetings were held at the old school-house north of the Jordan place. The hewed-log church was called Bethphage, and in that house the noted debate was held between Benjamin Franklin, the distinguished Disciple preacher, and Mr. Randolph, one of the leading Methodist clergymen of the time. In the same church, Rev. Swallow conducted a revival meeting, as the result of which eighty converts joined the Disciples. The same Randolph above named engaged in several debates upon slavery with Moorman Way, Pusey Grave, Arnold Buffam, and perhaps others at Arba, Bethel and may be elsewhere. Some of the early Disciple preachers were Elders Tillson, Franklin, Elihu Harlan, Valentine Harlan, Miller, Windsor, Swallow and others. The revival under the labors of Rev. Swallow so increased the numbers and enlarged the bounds of the society, that, in process of time, two other houses were built—Sugar Grove, southeast of Spartanburg, in about 1854, and Gilead, southwest of Spartanburg, some years later. Some of the chief members of the Bethphage Church at first were John Sterling and Arthur Hagepeth and wife, Mr. Howe, etc. The meetings there were at length discontinued, and the church itself has been removed for many years. The Sugar Grove Church also has fallen into disuse for some time. The society at Gilead still continues to be flourishing, with an active Sunday school. Some thirteen years ago, or about 1868, a society was gathered and a church was built at Spartanburg, which still stands and is occupied by the society in that vicinity. Some of the chief members there are Clement Alexander, James Rubey, Jeremiah Horn, Benjamin Shaw, Levi Hill and others. A Sunday school is held in connection with the church, which is reasonably flourishing from year to year. In the fall of 1881, Elder Ellis, pastor of Winchester, began preaching work with the Spartanburg congregation also. A series of meetings was held, lasting several days, with the result of a renewal of religious interest and the prospect of a higher Christian life among the members and in the community. The Superintendent of the Sunday school, during 1881 and 1882, was Charles F. Tucker.

Sugar Grove (near Ben Elliot's place).—This church was built in about 1854, being erected by a portion of the Bethphage congregation, out of which two societies grew—Sugar Grove and Gilead. This church was used for meeting purposes till the Spartansburg Church was built, after which it gradually ceased to be used, though it is standing at the present time. We have not a particular statement of the items of history connected with this congregation, although some additional information may be found in the statement concerning Spartansburg and vicinity.

Union City.—Was organized in 1858 by Rev. Thomas Wiley, with twenty-four members. The Trustees were Simeon Branham, Thomas Wiley, Isaac Beal, J. E. Paxson. The first Elder was Rev. Thomas Wiley, who was also pastor. The original records are lost and the first Deacons and Clerk are unknown. The pastors have been Revs. Wiley, Barnhill Polly, Thompson, Harrison, Moore, Aylesworth, Howe, Tully, Bartholomew and Sloan. The Elders are Henry Polly, B. F. W. Stewart, W. H. Anderson, John W. Starbuck, James White, Jefferson Gist. The Deacons are William Strawbridge, James M. Warren, E. L. Anderson, D. L. McDonald. The Trustees are Simeon Branham, William H. Anderson, Thomas Jones, Ephraim H. Bowen, Gabriel Fowler. Clerk, William Commons; Treasurer, D. L. McDonald. Number in Sunday school, 200 to 275. Superintendent, William A. Wiley. Pupils, 175 to 250. Teachers, twenty-five. Secretary, B. F. W. Stewart. Choir Leader, William A. Wiley. Their church building was the first house of worship

erected in the town. It was a frame, 40x45 feet, commenced in 1853, completed in 1858. Jere Smith gave a lot to the society at first and afterward another, at the solicitation of Simeon Branham, Esq., one of the Trustees. The house became too small for the increasing congregation, and the society have erected a massive brick edifice, 48x92½ feet, Gothic style, J. C. Johnson, Fremont, Ohio, architect. The cost of the building complete was $13,500. Since the organization, 622 persons have been connected with the church and the present number of members is 450. Series of meetings have been held from time to time in addition to the regular and constant weekly and Sabbath services, by the pastor and others, and great numbers have been brought to profess faith in Christ and to submit to the seal of the covenant in the ordinance of baptism. The congregations in this society are large, attentive and interested, and the various services of the sanctuary are well sustained. The Superintendent of the Sunday school, William A. Wiley, has held that position from the commencement. The church has a fine organ and a large and well-trained choir, whose skill and spirit add greatly to the interest of the sanctuary service, and William A. Wiley is also leader of the choir. Elder Bartholomew resigned the pastorship in the summer of 1880, and the position remained vacant for some months, the pulpit services being supplied meanwhile by Rev. Polly, one of the Elders of the congregation. In January, 1881, Elder Sloan, late from Richmond, Ind., was called to be pastor of the church, and was installed to the position with simple and impressive ceremonies. Elder Sloan enters upon his new labors with this large and interesting flock under favorable auspices and with encouraging tokens of unity and harmony among the people of his charge, and of increasing interest by the members of the society in the work which the Lord has committed to their care in the great vineyard. The first members were about twenty-four in number, among whom were Rev. Thomas Wiley and wife, Simeon Branham and wife, Isaac Beal and wife, Barnhill Polly and wife, Peter Nickum and wife, John Harlan and wife, Austin Williams. In January, 1866, there were 135 members; at the close of 1869, 125 members. In the succeeding years, the number of persons joining the church was as follows: 1870, 32; 1871, 10; 1872, 7; 1873, 22; 1874, 58; 1875, 51; 1876, 86; 1877, 126; 1878, 14; 1879, 25; 1880, 67. The Elders have been Thomas Wiley, Barnhill Polly, Uriah Ball, David Polly, John Harlan, Valentine Thomson, N. Bowles. The Deacons have been Cornelius V. Harlan, James White, Levi Hill, Henry V. Polly, David McDonald, J. T. Shaw, J. J. Downing, William Pinkerton, Isaac Beal, Samuel Sutton, B. F. W. Stewart.

When the enterprise of building the new church was set on foot, the following gentlemen were chosen as a Building Committee, viz.: William H. Anderson, David Polly, William A. Wiley, Simeon Branham, E. H. Bowen, John W. Starbuck, John L. Frank, J. R. Jackson (resigned from ill health).

The foundation of the church was laid during the fall of 1875, and the building was first occupied for religious services on the first Sabbath of March, 1878.

The cost of the edifice was about $13,500. Before the organization, in 1858, Union City had been a point of missionary work from the first settlement of the town.

This church is very prominent in the denomination, being among the largest in the State. Several large religious conventions have been held at this place with this congregation, the latest in 1881, being a large and enthusiastic assembly, and lasting nearly a week.

White River Chapel (north of Snow Hill).—There was preaching at Timothy Hinshaw's and elsewhere for six or eight years, as far back, perhaps, as 1850, or sooner.

The church was built in 1856.

The members of the society were Uriah Ball, Isaac Engle, Timothy Hinshaw and wife, Riley Lloyd and wife, and others.

Preachers, John Carnahan, Thomas Wiley, Thomas Burnan, Moses Swallow, Mr. Henry, etc.

The society is at present dormant. The Friends now use the house for worship and Sunday school.

Winchester.—Elders Butler K. Smith and George W. Thompson, the former residing near Indianapolis and the latter at Union City, Ind., held a meeting in the Disciples' Church at Winchester, Ind., August 25 and 26, 1866; and on Lord's-Day, August 26, 1866, the brethren and sisters were formed into a church by agreeing to a covenant as follows:

"The undersigned, met together on the fourth Lord's-Day in August, 1866, at the Christian (Disciples') Church in Winchester, in Randolph County and in the State of Indiana, agree to accept the Bible as the revelation God has given men, and as their rule of faith and practice; and hereby enroll ourselves as a Church of Christ, at Winchester, Ind., and promise and covenant to labor faithfully as servants of Christ to build up His church upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone."

First members—Jeremiah Smith, Isaiah P. Watts, William D. Frazee, Joshua C. Multbie, Elizabeth C. Maultbie, Elias Clevenger, Martha M. Clevenger, Robert R. Williams, Vashti Williams, Sarepta C. Williams, Mary E. Browne, Beulah Leak, Malinda Patty, Sarah Ireland, Minerva Shaw, Sarah Irvin.

Whole number of members, 122; present number, 50.

Several have died, among whom is Judge Jeremiah Smith, who departed this life December 28, 1874, and whose funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. W. Thompson. His remains were interred in the Union City Cemetery.

The first Deacons were appointed September 9, 1866—R. R. Williams, Joshua C. Multbie.

R. R. Williams was also Clerk and Treasurer. In 1868, he moved away, and, March 29, 1868, Edmund Engle was chosen in his place.

Trustees were elected January 16, 1875, as follows: Thomas M. Browne, I. P. Watts, Edmund Engle.

Elders elected December 26, 1875: I. P. Watts, James Houser, Felix Simms.

Deacons were chosen: Nelson Toland, Edmund Engle (chosen before).

Deaconesses: Elvira Toland, Minerva Shaw.

A new meeting-house was built during 1875–76, and dedicated June 4, 1876.

The church has maintained regular Sabbath services, as also social and prayer meetings and Sunday school.

Rev. I. P. Watts has been their regular preacher for several years.

Many persons have preached, and sometimes protracted meetings have been held, with various results.

The congregations have been small, but the church has courageously maintained its ground with a settled purpose to bear aloft the standard of the cross.

The Sunday school numbers from thirty to forty pupils.

The clergymen who have preached to the church at Winchester have been G. W. Thompson, Butler K. Smith, Jeremiah Smith, I. P. Watts, Wm. D. Frazee, E. Goodwin, Samuel Matthews, Uriah Ball, R. T. Brown, —— Wayand, Barnhill Polly, Thomas Munnell, Hardin Harrison, Benjamin Franklin, Elder Davis, J. O. Beardslee, Enos W. Polly, J. H. Vinson, H. T. Morrison, Russell T. Prichard, J. W. Ferrell, George W. Bailey, T. B. Scoville, D. H. Gary, C. A. Burgess, —— Belding, J. C. Tully, C. G. Bartholomew, N. A. Walker, J. B. Ludwig, Felix Simms.

Their first meeting-house had been built by the Presbyterians some years before, being a small frame structure, which is still standing, but has not been used as a church for several years.

The present place of worship is a substantial brick edifice, in the south part of town, on Meridian street.

In the fall of 1881, Elder Ellis was engaged as their Pastor, who has a fine reputation as an active and reliable worker, and who appears to give good satisfaction.

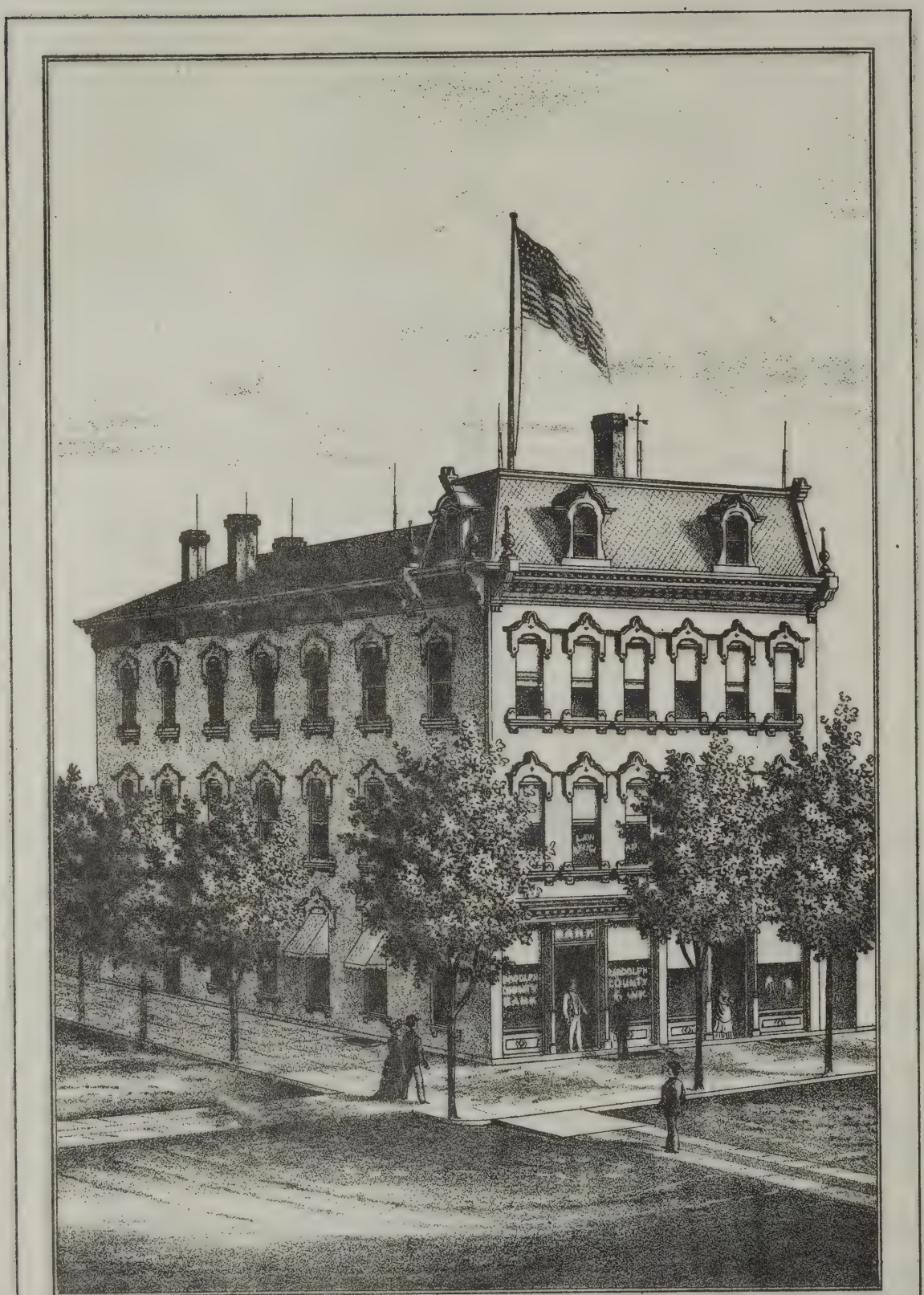
A series of meetings has been in progress during the winter of 1881–82, with considerable effect and several accessions.

FRIENDS.

The first settlement of Friends known in Indiana was in 1806. The first meeting-house was built of logs. The first yearly meeting for Indiana was opened in 1821. The old Friends' meeting-house at Richmond was first occupied in 1824,

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

MAIN ST. WINCHESTER. RANDOLPH, CO. IND.



RANDOLPH COUNTY BANK, WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH, CO. IND.

and the present one in 1878. George Fox began to preach in England in 1647. There are now in the world twenty-six yearly meetings of Friends. Indiana Yearly Meeting used to embrace all the territory west of Ohio. There are now in those bounds four Yearly Meetings, Indiana, Western, Iowa and Kansas. Indiana Yearly Meeting has thirteen Quarterly Meetings, and is held at Richmond, Ind., and has 18,000 members. Western Yearly Meeting was set up in 1857, and is held at Plainfield, Hendricks Co., Ind. It has fourteen Quarterly Meetings. Kansas Yearly Meeting was set up in 1872. It is held in Leavenworth, and has four Quarterly Meetings, and 5,000 members. Iowa Yearly Meeting is held at Oskaloosa, and has eleven Quarterly Meetings, and 10,000 members.

FRIENDS' MEETINGS.

Winchester Quarter, including Poplar Run, White River and Cherry Grove, monthly. Poplar Run, monthly, including Poplar Run, Cedar and Farmland, preparatory. Cherry Grove, monthly, including Cherry Grove, Lynn and Bloomingsport, preparatory. White River, monthly, embracing White River, Jericho, Winchester, preparatory. Arba, preparatory, belongs to New Garden, monthly and quarterly.

MINISTERS.

Poplar Run, monthly, Elihu Carter, John Osborn, John H. Bond. White River, monthly, Elkanah Beard, Irena Beard, Jesse C. Johnson, William Cox. Cherry Grove, monthly, Ruth Johnson, Ira C. Johnson, Mrs. Joel Mills. Arba, Mrs. Parker; Charles W. Osborn, belongs to White River Quarterly; William Robinson, Jericho.

Statistics, Winchester Quarter—Members, 1,930; parts of families, 205; males, 929; isolated persons, 127; females, 1,009; ministers, 18; families, 314.

Winchester Quarterly Meeting embraces three Monthly Meetings—White River, Cherry Grove and Poplar Run. White River Monthly has meetings for worship: White River, Jericho, Winchester, Muncie. Cherry Grove Monthly, has Cherry Grove, Lynn. Poplar Run Monthly has Poplar Run, Cedar. There are several other meetings wiich have been held as follows: Middletown, west of Union City (discontinued); Penn, Pike, Jay County; West Chester, Jay County; Camden, Jay County; Olive Branch, Randolph County; Farmland, Morristown, Buena Vista, and two in Michigan. The total membership is over 2,000. Arba Preparative Meeting belongs to New Garden Quarterly Meeting, which meets at New Garden, Wayne County.

Recorded ministers belonging to Winchester Quarterly Meeting in 1881: William Cox, Jericho; Cynthia Reed, Cherry Grove; Jonathan Hodgin, Cherry Grove; Levi Jessup, Cherry Grove; Ruth Johnson, Lynn; Ira C. Johnson, Lynn; Elkanah Beard, Winchester; Irena Beard, Winchester; Martha B. Thornton, Winchester; John Osborn, Cedar; William Wright, Cedar; Lyndley M. Jackson, Cedar; Lydia Ann Wright, Cedar; Levi Cox, White River; ——Cook, Long Lake, Mich.; Alice B. Bergman, West Chester; Della Branson, Poplar Run.

Hardshaw was established before 1831, and laid down about 1834.

Cabin Creek was established in 1834.

Sparrow Creek was set up about 1836, located about one and a half miles west and one mile south of Dunkirk. There is an old cemetery at Hardshaw, and also one at Sparrow Creek.

Sparrow Creek meeting-house was burned not very long after the meeting was established, and it was never rebuilt.

Cabin Creek went mostly Anti-slavery in 1843, and continued such until that society died out. A new meeting, called Cedar, was set up at the same place in 1860, which is now strong and flourishing.

Poplar Run was set up in 1846, after the "separation." The leaders were Mark Diggs, John Diggs, Henry Moorman, Eli Townsend. Recorded minister, Elihu Carter. Their meeting-house was first of logs; the second, and present, is a frame, built in 1856.

Poplar Run and Cedar compose a Monthly Meeting.

Dunkirk was established about 1822, and laid down about 1856. It became wholly Anti-slavery, and has never been renewed since that body of Friends dissolved their organization.

At Cedar Creek, in 1881, has been built a new and very neat and convenient meeting-house near the old place of worship. The new house was first occupied for service, though unfinished, in August, 1881, for the Monthly Meeting. The occasion was a blessed season and the attendance was large. Many Friends were there from a distance, and the assembly were deeply sensible of the overshadowing presence and melting power of the precious Spirit to cause all hearts to flow into one free channel of Christian love That consecration of their new house of worship will long be remembered by the Friends who were present as a bright and blessed time to all their souls, and a day to reckon from as the beginning of new and still better things.

Arba was formed about 1815. They built, during the fall of that year a pole cabin meeting-house of the most primitive kind, with neither fire-place nor chimney, which served both as school-house and church for some years. After a considerable time a new, hewed-log church was built, which was occupied for worship for some thirty years, which, nevertheless, gave place in turn to a neat and plain brick structure, which now opens its welcome doors on First and Fifth Days, as well as at other times for the gentle, quiet, loving Friends to assemble "in the spirit" to wait on the Lord according to His appointment for the sweet and refreshing tokens of His gracious presence, and for the power of the life-giving Spirit to work in their souls that which is well pleasing in His sight. The members at times have been Thomas Parker, Jesse Overman, Ephraim Overman, Eli Overman, Jacob Horn, Thomas Cadwallader, Micajah Morgan, John Thomas, Clarkson Willcutts, Aaron Mills, William Hill, John Cammack, Frederic Fulghum, Francis W. Thomas, and many others.

Preachers—Francis W. Thomas, Adaliza Parker, Milly Hunt, and perhaps others.

There now about two hundred members, or thirty families or parts of families.

The present members, some of them, are Aaron Hill, Jacob Hill, William Hunt, Henry W. Horn, Henry Horn, Nathan Overman, Jordan Fulghum, Clarkson Fulghum, William Fulghum, Jonathan Rogers, Joshua Thomas, Manlove Thomas, Silas Horn, Calvin Pucket with their wives and families, and others besides them.

A new meeting was formed within their bounds a few years ago, by the name of Beech Grove (in Wayne County).

The Friends at Arba are an active people, engaging largely in mission work, holding religious meetings, establishing First Day schools, having temperance meetings, etc. Some five years ago an enthusiastic temperance gathering was held in the grove near the north toll gate, being addressed by Hon. T. M. Browne, Rev. Marine, then of Richmond, and others. The assembly was large, and great interest was taken, and much good was done.

The Society of Friends at Arba, established about sixty-six years ago, has maintained a solid existence, and enjoyed a steady, substantial growth, quiet, peaceful, united, they have pursued the "even tenor of their way," manifesting a constant and unwavering abiding in the things that make for peace and truth and mercy and righteousness and Christian love. Though making but slight apparent noise and stir in the great world, yet their quiet and gentle power has been like the words of the sacred writer: "My doctrine shall drop as the rain, my speech shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass."

Besides the Friends, preaching has been had at the place more or less from time to time; but no permanent lodgment was ever made by any society but the Friends, so far as known. The Episcopal Methodists have made it a preaching point to some extent, and the Wesleyan Methodists once had regular meetings for a considerable time, but they were discontinued.

Buena Vista (between Buena Vista and Unionsport)—The church was built about 1870, by a union effort of all classes, and was then given into the charge of Friends. There was no Society in connection with the meeting-house, but Friends from abroad made appointments for a time. Their meet-

ings have, however, been given up, and the house is occupied once a month by the Christians (New Lights).

There was once a Quaker Church standing about in the middle of the burying-ground. It was built by Thomas Gillum, perhaps thirty years ago, say 1850, or thereabouts.

Cherry Grove is one of the group of Friends' Societies formed by that branch of Christian believers during the first years of settlement in Randolph County.

About 1820, Arba, Lynn, Cherry Grove, White River, Jericho and Dunkirk had all taken their beginning in religious work; and, except Dunkirk, every one of these meetings hold fast to its place and its work among men.

The exact year of the establishment of each one is not easy to tell at the present time. Each one of them grew up, naturally, as it were, by the gathering together of those who, in each locality, were of one heart and one mind in the worship of the Lord. They had been sober and devout worshipers in the Southern land, and they brought with them, deep settled in their inmost souls, their love of God and man and their hope in Christ, and their sense of obligation to be the Lord's, and to live and die for Him. And almost the very first thing done by them was to plant the tabernacle of the Lord in the wilderness; and, through rain and sunshine, and winter's cold, along forest trails and over paths dimly traced by blazed trees, on horseback or on foot, did those sturdy pioneers obey the command of their Lord not to "forget the assembling of themselves together."

The history of one is substantially the history of all. One in spirit, in faith, in love and hope, and in their views of the appropriate methods of Christian work and worship, this group of Friends' Societies have gone on, hand in hand and heart with heart, in their loving service of their Divine Master.

The chief members of Cherry Grove at first were Stephen Hockett, John Osborn, Jonathan Johnson, John Pegg, Caleb Reece, Thomas Frazier, Curtis Bales, James Jay, Gideon Frazier, Edward, Joseph and Nathan Thornburg, etc.

The recorded ministers from time to time, during almost two-thirds of a century have been Thomas Frazier, the only one for many years, Elizabeth Pearson, Elwood Osborn, Jonathan Hodgin, Levi Jessup, Seth Reece, Huldah Reece, Cynthia Reece, Martha Johnson.

Some of the members at this time are, in addition to most of the above ministers: Isaac Osborn, Davis Pegg, Eli Reece, Calvin Johnson, Elkanah Osborn. There are about eighty families belonging to the Preparative Meeting, with about two hundred and eighty persons, including children.

It is worthy of remark, as showing the sincerity and permanancy of the religious convictions of early Friends that the ministers among this group of meetings were, for a long time, very few. Jericho had none, Cherry Grove had but one, Arba had but one, Dunkirk had only one; and for many years Jericho Friends would meet on First and Fifth Day, winter and summer, rain or shine, regular as the sunrise, and sit in absolute and ceaseless quiet with neither prayer, nor exhortation, nor song, under the gentle power of the purifying and comforting Spirit, cherishing in their waiting souls the lovely Christian graces. The meeting-house now standing has been in occupancy for about twenty-two or twenty-three years.

The first house was log, built where the schoolhouse now is. The second was frame, built in 1838. That was burnt down in about 1856, and another, the present one, was erected the next season.

The meeting-house stands upon a delightful knoll, being one of the finest church sites in the county.

Cherry Grove Monthly Meeting was set up in 1822; the Preparative Meeting was established some years before that time.

Dunkirk.—The first meeting-house at Dunkirk was built in 1822, and the second and last one in 1830. The Friends there were led by Isom Puckett for thirty-six years; when he died, the church went down (1856).

The Dunkirk Society as a body went with the Anti-slavery Friends, and the meeting went down before that body dissolved its organization.

The first house was built of logs, with puncheon floor, earthen fire-place in the middle of the floor, without any chimney, the smoke escaping through an opening in the middle of the house.

Among those who helped to build it are Jerry Reynolds, Isom Puckett, Jesse Green, Elijah Jackson, John Wright, Solomon Reynard, Solomon Wright.

It was situated on the Paul Way farm. The church is still standing. The graveyard is used for purposes of burial, though much out of repair. It is to be regretted that the early Friends were so unwilling to place memorial stones over the graves of their dear departed, since by that neglect all memory of most of those ancient pioneers will speedily pass from among men. Dunkirk has scores, perhaps hundreds, of rough stones set up as a token that at some time some friend or relative was deposited beneath; but who it may have been, or when the act was done, or what the age or sex of the one above whose dust the "dumb token" still remains, that lifeless, that letterless stone will not reveal, and no mortal now living can tell, and the secret is forever hidden. The tomb is locked, and the key is thrown into the river, and perpetual darkness rests down upon the rolling wave!

That ancient graveyard would be regarded by coming ages as a thrice sacred spot, and all the more could future generations read upon the fair face of the slabs of unmoldering marble the names, the ages, the virtues of fathers and grandfathers and great-grandfathers in a long, backward-extending line of honored and venerable, but now wellnigh forgotten ancestry!

In New England and the East there are no spots like those ancient "God's acres," where whole generations of ancestors lie entombed, and where, moreover, the monuments above the lifeless dust of the departed dead preserve in fadeless freshness the memory of those who in their appointed lot and place, in ages long gone by, served well their generation according to the will of God.

In Old England there is no spot upon her honored soil like that wonder of the world, the mausoleum of the British Empire — the burial place of the great, the honored, the renowned, the venerated among that mighty nation—Westminster Abbey. And think of being buried in Westminster Abbey with no stone to mark the resting-place! To be honored with a niche among that congregated host of heroes worthy and beloved, and yet to lie utterly unnoted and wholly unknown among that company of England's best and noblest, even as though bleaching in the blank and empty desert, or as though in the deep bosom of the ocean buried.

And Dunkirk, in the Randolph woods, though a humble, is yet a sacred, spot; and could we, as we repair thither, but point out the graves of the worthy sires and grandsires, and of the aged mothers and grandmothers who have in that solemn place been buried out of sight until the Archangel's trump shall sound, after they had well fulfilled the mission which the Great Master above had given them to do, instead of being, as it now threatens speedily to become, simply a ruinous old inclosure, rough and unsightly, with uncouth, shapeless stones projecting uselessly from the hillocked earth, that same Dunkirk, hidden away in the recesses of the forest, would grow to be, and more and more as the years and the ages roll, become a veritable "temple of Mecca," a shrine sacred to love and affection, and to reverence of the lamented dead.

Erect the gravestones and preserve the cemeteries, and let suitable and imperishable monuments mark the resting-places of the "dear ones long departed," not indeed for vain and costly show, or in the way of proud and senseless display of aristocracy and pride, but under the gentle power of affection and with a sincere and worthy purpose to preserve to the public through succeeding generations the knowledge and the memory of those who, during their lives, were devoted to friendship and kindness and the love of God and man.

Farmland.—Benjamin Morris, of the Cedar Preparative Meeting, has a minute from that society allowing him to hold meetings at Farmland. He does so every other week, Sabbath and Sabbath evenings. There are about thirty members. Their services were at first held in the old schoolhouse. During the present year (1881), they have bought the old Christian (New Light)

Church at a cost of $350, and are undertaking, under the leadings of the enlightening Spirit, to establish in that village a permanent, religious work, in connection with their order of faith and practice.

Jericho was established about 1820. They built a log cabin, with no windows, but merely holes for light with shutters. The seats were poles with legs. The women's side had a big fireplace, but the men's side had a hearth in the middle of the room, with a hole in the roof above to let the heat and smoke out. They would use coals from the fire-place, bark, etc., that made but little smoke. Benoni Hill, Henry Hill, Amos Peacock, Abram Peacock, Elijah Cox, and William Cox, with their wives, formed the meeting.

There was no minister for fifteen years. The first preacher was John Jones, about 1835. Other preachers have been resident among them, though not very many.

In 1843, a division took place in the society at Jericho, a large company adhering to the Anti-slavery Friends. A new meeting-house was built near Henry Hill's, and it was occupied, perhaps, for twenty years. The Hills, the Peacocks, and others were prominent in this "separation" at Jericho. After the abolition of slavery, the Anti-slavery Friends disbanded, and most went back to the "body." In about 1878, another division occurred at Jericho arising from the fact that the great body of the societies belonging to the Richmond Yearly Meeting (and, perhaps, to others), have decidedly changed their methods of procedure and their modes of worship from those which had been prevalent for many years. Some of the Jericho Friends were unwilling to yield to these changes, and set up a meeting for themselves. The two divisions occupy the same meeting-house, the old society meeting in the forenoon, and the new in the afternoon. The "new" would to outsiders appear to be the "old," but since the Yearly Meeting has also changed, those who persist in the old methods are reckoned to be the "new" society. Both, curiously enough, claim to be in the spirit, and to be using the methods, of the original Quakers. The "new methods" certainly differ very greatly from those forty and fifty years ago. How it was at first, we are unable to say. The members of the meeting in harmony with Richmond Yearly Meeting are George Thomas, Frances Frazier, Asenath Thomas, and many others.

The members of the other meeting are William Peacock, Clarkson Peacock, —— Peacock, Elijah Peacock, William Robinson, —— Gilbert, with their wives, as also perhaps others.

The Jericho Friends are a steady, God-fearing, kind and generous people, trying to walk in the leadings of the Spirit, and following peace and good-will toward their brethren and their fellow-men; and it would seem, to those who look on, a matter of sincere regret that the little group of faithful Christians, small enough even in the whole, could not so far walk in unity as to continue to be one in outward work and modes of worship, even as they doubtless are in substantial love and desire for Christian purity and spiritual advancement.

Lynn was formed very early in the history of the county, perhaps as soon as 1818, or thereabouts. The chief members were Paul Beard, Sr., Jesse Johnson, Francis Frazier, James Frazier, —— Kenworthy, Travis Adcock, John Moorman, Obadiah Harris, and others not now known. The ministers have been Obadiah Harris, the first, and for many years the only one, Ruth Johnson, Ira Johnson, Cynthia Mills, James Mills (moved to Kansas), Elkanah Beard, Irena Beard (the two last missionaries to India and elsewhere). Travis Adcock, and others removed to Iowa about 1837. The church now standing is very old, having been built more than forty, and perhaps even fifty years ago. It was erected about 1830. The Friends at Lynn have always had among them those who were active in every good and benevolent work, and their record is abundant and honorable in labors for Christ, and for the upbuilding of His cause among men. Their first house was of logs, built about 1820. The Friends at Lynn are now (summer of 1881), erecting a new house of worship on the west side of the pike, near the toll-gate south of the village of Lynn.

Norwich (near Charles Crist's).—A meeting-house was built and a graveyard established by the Friends near Charles Crist's, southeast of Spartanburg, very early, probably as soon as 1825.

The ground (one and a half acres) was given to the society by four men jointly.

The religious society was discontinued about 1840, or perhaps sooner. The cemetery is still in use, though not in very good repair.

The donors of the tract were Stanton Bailey, Cornelius Overman and two others. We have been unable to obtain more definite information as to this society, as it has been extinct forty years or more, and those who had to do with it are gone from the region long years ago.

Parker.—The Friends have held meetings at this place for some six years. The Friends who have attended, and have ministered as they were 'led by the Divine Light,' have been Della Branson, Benjamin Morris, Isaiah Jay, Martitia Carter, John Osborn, John H. Bond, Lydia Wright.

The resident Friends are Elkanah Morris and wife, Barclay Smith and wife, Andrew Dragoo and wife, Dr. Rogers and wife, Martin Phillips and wife, Philip Cultice and wife, P. B. Barnes and wife, Lydia Jessup, Willson Jessup, Hannah Miller, Fanny Morris, Charles Long, Jacob Wells, Sallie Wasson, L. H. Karns and others.

In the summer of 1881, they bought the house that had been the Christian meeting-house, and they now occupy it for regular religious service, striving humbly to wait on the Lord in quietness and unity in the way of His appointment, trusting in the fulfillment of His gracious promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world."

Sparrow Creek.—The meeting was organized about 1835. Dunkirk, Jericho and White River had been joined in a monthly meeting. Sparrow Creek Meeting-House was built, and Dunkirk and the latter were made into a monthly meeting. The house was a good frame building, with two rooms, for males and females, and it was built about 1835. It was burned some years afterward, during a winter school, through the means of a stove-pipe.

The society undertook to build again, and got the frame up, but in some way the matter failed. The members were some of the Pucketts and the Bealses and others. The graveyard still remains, and has some care, though it is in bad repair.

In 1839, Arnold Buffum first lectured in Winchester on abolition, and he came out and spoke also both at Dunkirk and at Sparrow Creek, and afterward formed an anti-slavery society at Dunkirk. At that place, "Old Billy Hunt" (Rev. William Hunt) challenged a discussion upon slavery. Dunkirk and Sparrow Creek Quakers went nearly en masse for abolition.

Friend Methodist, Union, Southeast of Windsor.—Rev. John Smith, a United Brethren preacher, came into the neighborhood where John Thornburg lived about forty-five or fifty years ago. Upon his preaching, the people liked his doctrine well, and a Union Church was formed by Methodists and Friends. Some of the chief members were John Thornburg, George W. Smithson, G. Wesley Terrell, William Moore, John N. Terrell.

The log church near the cemetery was built in 1838. Their meetings were very interesting, and did much good. The church was thriving and prosperous while John Thornburg (who was a minister) lived among them. After his death, divisions arose, the meeting-house was sold, and another was erected farther south, and gradually the Friend Methodist Church became a thing of the past. The cemetery, with the church, is there yet, and is patronized for purposes of burial for miles around. The graveyard is located upon a sightly knoll, making a pleasant appearance. Many graves are there, and a large number of tombstones raise their heads above the friendly soil to betoken to friends and passers-by where rest the remains of the sleeping dead.

White River.—This meeting was "set up" about 1820. The chief families were those of Benjamin Cox, John Wright (blacksmith), Jonathan Hiatt, Simon Cox, Thomas Ward, Joseph Moffatt, and perhaps more besides. Of these pioneers of church work among the Friends, none are living. All have passed on to their reward, and many, very many, of their bodies

lie sleeping in the silent graveyard beside the church, where, for so many faithful years, they met to worship Him who wishes for His followers only those who worship in spirit and in truth.

The ministers belonging to White River cannot now be stated. One of them is Levi Cox. Neither have we at hand the names of the principal members of the society.

The present meeting-house has been standing many years, having been built in about 1840.

Before its erection, and from the beginning of their settlement, the Friends had, what everybody else had, for the same purpose, in the "wooden country," a log church, and many a season of sweet and rich and melting communion with the "Spirit which giveth life" and bringeth peace to the waiting, believing soul, did those quiet, humble, God-fearing Friends enjoy amid the mighty forest shades, afar from the din and bustle of the busy mart, and from the thronged places of concourse where hundreds or thousands congregate for business, for pleasure, or even for the worship of Him who filleth all in all. For sixty years, that quiet spot has witnessed, week after week, the approach of the worshiping groups as they drew near the sanctuary of the Holy One to assemble themselves together in the name of the Lord; and still, week by week, the grandchildren and the great-grandchildren of those aged fathers and mothers of the olden time follow the footsteps of their venerated ancestors who planted the worship of Jehovah in those unbroken woods, and in meekness and humility they bow their souls in solemn adoration, and lovingly wait and earnestly wrestle and pray for the overshadowing and indwelling presence and power of the same spirit who visited, ages ago, the first Christian dwellers in these lands.

And thus may it be from generation to generation. Ages hence, may the descendants of the pious worshipers of the former years in these quiet retreats still come as of yore to the same consecrated spot, and find ever the ancient promise true that "the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting, and His righteousness unto children's children."

Winchester.—Although Randolph County has been filled with Friends ever since its first settlement, and nearly a dozen preparative and several monthly meetings have long existed within its limits, yet, strange to say, that society never had regular established service in Winchester till a few years ago. Elkanah Beard took up his residence in the town in 1873, he and his wife being prominent ministers among Friends, and they began to hold services for worship after the manner of their society in the same year, the meetings being held in the City Hall.

The interest gradually increased till in 1875, and a preparative meeting was established, as also a monthly and quarterly meeting, not far from this same time. A neat and convenient meeting-house was erected in 1876.

The resident recorded ministers are Jesse C. Johnson, W. C. Brown, Elkanah Beard, Irena Beard and Mary Matilda Parker. Meetings are held Fifth-day nights and First-day mornings and nights, congregation ranging from forty to one hundred and fifty. An interesting Sabbath school is held in connection with the society.

Winchester Quarterly Meeting comprises Randolph, Blackford, Delaware and Jay Counties, and embraces meetings as follows:

Lynn, Cherry Grove, Poplar Run, Cedar, Winchester, Jericho, White River, Olive Branch, Farmland, Parker, Randolph County; Muncie, Delaware County; Blackford, Blackford County, Penn, Pike, Westchester, Jay County—fifteen in all.

The monthly meetings are three in number—Cherry Grove, White River, Poplar Run.

More than nineteen hundred members are included in the quarterly meeting. Five preparative meetings, as also Dunkirk, now extinct, and Arba, belonging to New Garden Quarterly Meeting, in Wayne County, were established nearly at the first settlement of the county, say between 1815 and 1824. Of these, Arba is supposed to have been the first, being established in 1815.

The Friends at Winchester have been active during the winter of 1881–82, and much good seems to have been produced by their religious labors there and elsewhere.

ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS.

For some time before 1842, a trouble had been arising among the Friends in Richmond Yearly Meetings on the question of abolition. While professing to be anti-slavery, the great body of the meeting were unwilling to co-operate with Abolitionists in their work of arousing the nation to the sin and guilt of slavery, and disapproved of those who did so co-operate, notably condemning Charles Osborn, who was a Friend of high character and great simplicity and earnestness of spirit. This action caused a split, and a new society was formed by the name of Anti-slavery Friends, with their yearly meeting at Newport (Fountain City), Wayne Co., Ind. Much activity prevailed among them for several years, and a large number of Randolph Friends joined the new society. Cabin Creek and Dunkirk Preparative Meetings did so almost entirely. A new meeting was formed at Jericho. The movement continued for some twenty years or more.

Near its beginning, the London Yearly Meeting, to which the Friends throughout the world look up with reverence as the great mother of them all, interested herself in the trouble, and sent a deputation of Friends to visit the "recusants" and try to reconcile them to the "body."

Their labors proved fruitless, for the time, at least, and Anti-slavery Friends, with their simple ways, in Hoosier cabins, and dragging their ox sleds through Indiana woods, made themselves merry over the rich and haughty English Quakers as they wended their slow and toilsome way through the wonderful mud from point to point and from cabin to cabin, offering to buy oxen to hitch to their costly carriages to haul them through the terrible mud and well-nigh impassable mire, making ceaseless trouble to the backwoods Hoosiers by their disagreeable and unsuitable aristocratic ways, obliging whole families to sleep out of doors, or at least outside the dwelling, because their ladyships could not possibly sleep in the same room with a man (besides their own husbands), and what not.

But the Anti-slavery work found other channels, and the "body" softened down considerably, and the mutual yearnings after re-union prevailed, and the Anti-slavery Friends, such as chose, were received back to the "body" and no questions asked.

Among the leaders and prominent Friends in this region engaged in the Anti-slavery secession were Charles Osborn, William Hough, Dr. H. H. Way, Nathan Thomes, Benjamin Thomas, Benjamin Stanton, Joel Parker, David Willcutts, Walter Edgerton; and in Randolph County, nearly all the Friends in Dunkirk and Cabin Creek Preparative Meetings, and numbers at Jericho, and some elsewhere, among them the Hills and the Peacocks, etc., at Jericho; the Pucketts, etc., at Dunkirk; the Bonds and the Wrights at Cabin Creek, etc., etc.

The Anti-slavery movement in general was indeed a "thing of life." Though exceeding small as to numbers, they made up that lack by excess of activity and overflowing zeal, causing the country to echo from side to side with their strong and not too gentle condemnations of the system as such, and of all its practicers and abettors in high places or low, especially in high stations. Osborn, Lundy, Garrison, Wright (Elizur and Theodore), Green, Lovejoy, Codding, Birney, Buffum, Pierpont, Goodell, Tappan, Whittier, Child, Bailey, Garnet, May, Leavitt, Douglass, and a great multitude of compeers, set themselves the task, under God, of overthrowing American chattel slavery; and for years the world stood and jeered and mocked, and cursed and mobbed alternately, tarring and feathering, and egging and stoning and flogging, and sometimes even killing outright the despised Abolitionists, who were truly hated by all men. But time sped swiftly on, and the thunder rolled and the lightning flashed, and the storm burst; and, when the sky cleared itself once more, slavery lay dead, and the slaves had been made freemen. And the faithful band, its ranks sadly thinned, shouted, "Hallelujah! Glory to God!" They felt like marching forth as did Miriam of old, among the Hebrew maidens, with timbrels and dances, singing as they marched, "Sound the loud timbrel over earth and sea! Jehovah hath triumphed, His people are free!"

And now the devoted band are dead almost to a man. A few,

and a very few, and only those of the younger class, are still in the land of the living. Most of their names are lost to history, but their work remains, and their record is on high.

The "Underground Railroad" had many adherents and abettors in Randolph, and great numbers of refugees from slavery were sheltered and helped on their way toward the North Star by faithful friends dwelling in the region.

GERMAN CHURCHES.

We class the German churches of various kinds together, and arrange them in a single group, though of several different orders.

GERMAN BAPTISTS (DUNKARDS).

The first of these people in America emigrated from Swartzeau, Germany, to Germantown, Penn., in 1719.

For many years, their hardships were great and their progress was slow.

Christopher Saur, one of their number, in 1748 printed the first German Bible made in America, and edited the first paper ever issued from their church, and perhaps from any religious body.

Their first annual conference, so far as known, took place in 1778.

The first meeting-house known was built in Franklin County, Penn., in 1798. There must have many built before that time, one would think, though in old times much religious work was done in private houses, barns, schoolhouses, etc.

The first brother that settled in Virginia was John Garber, at Flat Rock Valley, in 1777, who built up a large congregation. From this church Jacob Miller came to near Dayton, Ohio, in 1800. He raised twelve children—nine sons and three daughters. Three of his sons became ministers, and reside in Indiana, doing much work for the Gospel there.

The German Baptists have eighty-five congregations in Indiana, and seventy-five in Ohio, mostly with extensive membership and large houses for worship.

Their churches are found in twenty States, and number more than one hundred thousand members.

Eleven newspapers are published under their auspices, and they have three colleges—Mt. Morris, Ill., by Elder J. W. Stein; Ashland, Ohio, by Elder S. G. Sharp; Berlin, Penn., by Elder James Quirter.

In Darke County there are four congregations—Ludlow and Painter Creeks, Hillgrove, Oakland and Palestine.

In Randolph County, Ind., there is but one—Union City, one mile north of town.

In Darke County, Ohio, adjoining Randolph, they have twenty-three resident ministers and nine houses of worship. Sometimes one church or congregation will have several meeting-houses. Thus, Union City Church has two—one north of Union City, and one southeast of Hillgrove, Ohio.

Baptist (north of Union City, Ind.).—About 1826 or 1827, by a council held at William K. Marquess' (Samuel Parent's, a German Baptist Church was organized and called Greenville Creek Church. Their preaching was supplied by ministers from a distance, who came on horseback, along narrow, winding traces, and often through deep mud and water, to bring sinners the tidings of salvation, and not without the abundant blessing of the Lord of the vineyard.

In 1830, John Crumrine was elected to the ministry at the house of Susannah Crumrine. In 1836, William K. Marquess was called to the service of the church as a preacher.

In 1848, a church was organized near Union City, with about seventy members, of whom only six or eight are now living here.

Brethren Crumrine and Marquess were the first resident ministers. Rev. Crumrine moved to Wabash County, Ind., in 1852, and Rev. Marquess died November 9, 1857. Their preaching points were in Preble, Miami, Darke and Mercer Counties, Ohio, and Randolph, Wayne and Henry Counties, Ind. The places were Harris Creek, Stillwater, Ludlow, Fort Recovery, Greenville Creek, Union City, Winchester, Deerfield, Bloomfield, Grandville, Hagerstown and Blue River.

Many of the members have died, and great numbers have removed to the West.

In 1852, Thomas B. Wenrick was chosen to the ministry, and ordained in 1854 or 1855, being the first resident Elder.

William K. Marquess, Jr., was chosen about 1855, and Eli Dickey, William B. Simmons, Samuel Puterbaugh and Benjamin Bowman, have since been elected in this church as ministers of the Word.

Eli Dickey moved to Ohio about 1870; the others reside here still. Stephen Miller and George Peters moved to the bounds of this church for a short time.

In 1870, the first house of worship was built on the State line one mile north of Union City (in Indiana). The size is 44x56 feet, and the cost was $3,250, and there is a cemetery in connection. The second meeting-house was erected in 1878, about a mile southeast of Hillgrove, Ohio, at a cost of $650, with a size of 32x44 feet.

The church is large and flourishing, enjoying peace, harmony and the blessing of the Good Shepherd.

The names of the first members cannot now be given. Some of them have been and are as follows:

William K. Marquess (Rev.), John Crumrine (Rev.), John B. Wenrick (Rev.), Eli Dickey (Rev.), William B. Simmons (Rev.), Samuel Puterbaugh (Rev.), Benjamin Bowman (Rev.), Stephen Miller (Rev.), George Peters (Rev.), Frederick Roe, John Zumbrun, G. W. Marquess, Adam Simmons, S. Blocker, D. Blocker, John Knife, P. Wimar, J. Emerick, J. Kunkle, E. Noffsinger, Elizabeth Noffsinger, Mr. Deal and family, George Royer, —— Conoway.

There are, as already stated, two churches. The communion is held once a year, in the house north of Union City.

The name of the society was changed, December 25, 1868, to Union City Church.

The number of members January 1, 1881, was 225.

Zion Church (*Evangelical*) *Emmetsville.*—The church began in 1865. Meetings were held at Mr. Zimmerman's till 1879, at which time the society built a meeting-house just east of Emmetsville, a frame, 28x46 feet, at a cost of $1,200.

The first members were Emanuel Zimmerman and family, George Weiss and family, Peter Young and family, Jacob Young and family, Philip Bretch and family. And there have joined the society since, George Allmann and family, John Blouch and family, Christian May and family.

Preaching once a fortnight, but worship and Sunday school every Sabbath. Service both English and German.

There is one church like this at Winchester, and no other in the county.

Evangelical Association, Winchester.—There were members belonging to this denomination before 1833, but no class. At that date, Christian Habbich came to Winchester, and a class was formed, and religious services have been maintained ever since. For about thirty years, meetings were held in private dwellings. In 1863, a church was built on Franklin street, west of the public square.

The members in 1855 were Habbich (three families), Ulrich (one family), George Hay, Philip Schmidt.

Since then, some of the chief members have been George S. Keller, C. and G. Kizer, Schrickengost, Wietz, Boltz, Sayler, George W. Meier, Andrew Lewis, etc.

Preachers—Messrs. Shafer, Bretch, Wales, Evans, Uphaus, Buchman, Brechster, Dreier, Hosstetler, etc. The present Pastor is Rev. Launer, and he resides in the place. The church is a mission church. The Pastor supplies three churches—Winchester, Emmettsville and Richmond; preaching, in both languages, once in two weeks. The congregation sustains a Sunday school, as also a prayer meeting. The number of members is about eighty. The church, with the lot, cost about $2,000.

The society is evangelical, believing in conversion and experimental religion. Only two are in the county, at Emmettsville and at Winchester.

Dutch Reformed (Pittsburg).—This society began about seventeen years ago, and their meeting-house was built about 1870.

Some of their preachers have been Revs. Colliflower, Stuck and Weaver.

Their members have been the Shaneyfelts, Rickards, Stick, Nunnamaker, Lammot, Ravenstein, De Lawter, Iliff, etc.

Lutheran (Union City) was organized about 1857, by Rev. Thomas Lacker, residing near Greenville, Ohio, with A. Abel, Sr., as Elder, and T. Rosenbush and C. Schneidermann as Trustees.

The ministers have been Rev. A. Reefecker, Darke County, Ohio; Rev. J. Loefler, first resident Pastor, nine years; Rev. J. A. Spangenberg, eight months; Rev. E. Behme, several years; Rev. A. Michael is present Pastor (1881).

Until 1860, the congregation worshiped in private dwellings, stores, etc.

Their meeting-house was built (Plum, north of Oak) in 1860–61.

The congregation increased greatly under the ministry of Rev. Loefler. When the church was dedicated, there were but thirteen members, yet the house was free from debt.

In 1867, the church withdrew from the General Synod (New Lutheran), and joined the Joint Synod (Old Lutheran), with which it is now connected. Number of members, about one hundred and fifty; number of families, about fifty.

The Sunday school has ten teachers and seventy-five pupils; congregational schools held during summer months; religious instruction every Saturday morning, and lectures on the Catechism every other Sunday afternoon.

This church is the only Lutheran Church in Randolph County. Darke County, Ohio, has twelve, mostly German. Some of the societies date back thirty-five or forty years. In the United States, there are 2,700 ministers, 4,740 congregations and 600,000 communicants.

The religious services in the society are well attended by interested congregations.

Reformed (two and a half miles south of Fairview).—The church was formed about 1860, and their house was built in 1862.

The chief members were the Seitzes and the Campbells, and the preacher was Rev. Weaver.

The society has of late flourished less than in former years, though at present the interest seems to be reviving.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

Early Methodism (from "Indiana Miscellany," W. C. Smith.)—Methodism was introduced into Clark's Grant as soon as 1802. Rev. Hugh McCull settled on the White Water, in Wayne County, in 1805, and for sixty years or more he blew the Gospel trumpet, dying 1862, in his one hundred and fifth year.

The first circuit in Indiana was the White Water Circuit, formed in 1807, and belonging to the Ohio District and the Old Western Conference.

This circuit extended from the Ohio River north as far as there were any settlements.

In 1808, Joseph Williams was preacher in charge, and John Sale was Presiding Elder.

They found upon the circuit 185 white members and one colored.

In 1809, Indiana District was formed, containing six circuits—Illinois, Missouri, Coldwater, Maramac, White Water and Silver Creek—two in Indiana.

The territory comprised the whole of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Silver Creek embraced the southern portion of the State, and White Water Circuit lay north of Silver Creek Circuit.

In 1809, White Water had 352, and Silver Creek 188.

In 1810, White Water alone had 484.

In 1811, Moses Crune was preacher in charge and a great favorite.

For two or three years, the services were held mostly in the forts, which had been built for the protection of the frontier settlers. The preachers would go around and travel from fort to fort.

In 1813, White Water had 847, and the five circuits 2,176.

In 1814, the preacher was David Sharp; in 1815, William Hunt; 1816, David Fraley; 1817, Benjamin Lawrence; in 1818, William Hunt.

In 1818, there were seven circuits and nine preachers, with 3,044 members.

One of the first meeting-houses in Indiana was built in 1808, called Meeks' Meeting-House, standing on Clear Creek, a mile or so southeast of Salisbury, Wayne County, old county seat.

One sermon from Augustus Jocelyn, in particular, from 2 Peter, ii, 22, "The dog is returned to his own vomit, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire," was long remembered as a fearfully powerful sermon upon backsliding and backsliders.

The third Methodist meeting-house was at Boston, and called Salem Meeting-House, where was built up a strong society.

The first frame meeting-house was at Centerville, under Rev. James Havens.

Camp-meetings were a power in those days. Great numbers were converted in them.

The first camp-meeting in Indiana, so far as known, was in 1810, and was held in Wayne County, a mile southeast of Salisbury. Thomas Nelson and Samuel Thompson were preachers in charge, and John Sale was Presiding Elder.

In a short time, the place of meeting was changed to Rev. Hugh McCull's land, and annual camp gatherings were maintained for many years.

From 1819 onward for years, two preachers were assigned to one circuit. The assignments for White Water were as follows, including, at this time, all the points of Randolph County:

1819—Allen Wiley, Zachariah Connell.

1820—Arthur W. Elliot, Samuel Brown.

1821—James Jones.

1822—Allen Wiley, James T. Wells.

1823—Russell Bigelow, George Gatch.

1824—John Everhart, Levi White—8,292 members in Indiana.

The second Methodist meeting-house in Wayne County was built on land belonging to John Cain, three miles northwest of Richmond, called Cain's Meeting-House. It was of logs, 18x22 feet, and the dedication sermon was preached by Rev. John Summerville. The text was a queer one—Zech., x, 4, "Out of him came forth the corner, out of him the nail, out of him the battle-bow, out of him every oppressor together." But doubtless the discourse was, like many in those days, a powerful effort, for men in those sledge-hammer times made a "business" of preaching. And in that humble sanctuary, such men as Moses Crume, John Strange, Walter Griffith, Alexander Cummins, Augustus Jocelyn, James Jones, Arthur W. Elliot, Russel Bigelow, Allen Wiley and James Havens proclaimed the Gospel of Christ to entranced throngs of hardy pioneers; and a Gospel it was—sweet, strong, clear—a portion to each, both saint and sinner, in due season.

1825.—Three districts were in Indiana—Madison, Indiana and Illinois.

1826—James Havens, circuit-rider.

1827—James Havens, John T. Johnson.

1828—T. S. Hitt, James Scott; 12,090 members in Indiana.

In 1823, White Water Circuit embraced all Franklin and Wayne Counties, and parts of Fayette, Henry and Randolph Counties.

Rev. John Gibson was a powerful preacher, and died in 1818, or near that time.

Rev. Allen Wiley, when holding a two-days' meeting near Salisbury, in 1818, had a text given him with a request that he would preach from it, and a pledge that the writer of the request would attend and listen to the discourse. The text was taken, the request was read to the assembly, and a grand sermon was the result. The text was, "God said to Moses, 'I am that I am,' and He said, 'Thus shall ye say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you.'"

Mr. Smith said it was discovered that the person who sent the text to Mr. Wiley was a young lawyer by the name of Dally, and that he left shortly for New Orleans.

We give an incident in the life of Hon. James Rariden, adding also a few items of his history:

He came to Indiana very early, stopping at Salisbury, and ob-

taining the position of Deputy Clerk under David Hoover. He entered the law, with remarkable power, eloquence and success. He was not a Christian, and was habitually profane. One day, his little son, who had been at church, said to his mother, "Mother, the preacher said that swearers will go to hell, and pa swears." The remark startled Mr. Rariden, and he declared, "I will quit swearing at once." Whether he did or not we do not know. He was liberal, though quaint and original in his method of showing it. One day, a subscription for money for a horse for Rev. Everhart, containing sums of 10 cents to 25 cents, and so on. "Why," said he, "this will never buy a horse for anybody." He went out immediately, bought a horse and gave it to the needy minister, and let the "picayune" subscription go its way.

Camp-Meetings.—The first camp meeting in the United States is said to have been held near Red River, Kentucky, in 1799, by two brothers McGee, one a Presbyterian and one a Methodist. It was induced by the great effect of preaching at a meeting in the neighborhood previously, and produced a wonderful revival, being followed by others in various places.

The first in Indiana Territory is thought to have been on the White Water Circuit, between Brookville and Harrison, conducted by Rev. Hezekiah Shaw, in 1808.

The third in the Territory was in 1810, between Richmond and Centerville, by Elder John Sale, and after that, camp meetings were held yearly at the grounds of Rev. Hugh McCull, a famous pioneer preacher, who died in 1862, in his one hundred and fifth year.

Many camp-meetings, grove meetings, etc., have been held in the county. Some of them have been at Spartansburg, Fairview, Mt. Zion, Union Chapel, Ritenour's, and of later years, at Union City Fair Grounds, Winchester Fair Grounds, Arba, Windsor, Ridgeville, Shiloh, Chenoweth's (near Bartonia), and other places besides. They were once a great power for good, mixed with considerable evil. The roughs would go for mischief, but the Spirit of the Lord was there in power, and brought many a haughty blasphemer to the foot of the cross.

The camp-meetings of later years seem but feeble echoes of the old-time gatherings in the leafy woods. The mischief is there in abundance, but the offsetting, wrestling, conquering, converting, new creating Holy Ghost power is all too seldom seen in modern days. In fact, they seem, in many cases of late, to be conducted simply as a money speculation, and the Spirit of Power is absent.

The Methodist Episcopal societies are Union City, Winchester, Spartansburg, Bartonia, Huntsville, Mt. Pleasant, three and a half miles southeast of Huntsville, Lebanon, one and a half miles northeast of Huntsville, Macksville, Mt. Zion, southeast of Winchester, Unionsport, Thornburg Chapel, Windsor, Pleasant View, Union Chapel, west of Bloomingsport, Farmland, Morristown, Saratoga, Pittsburg, Ridgeville, Lynn, Vinegar Hill, Losantville, Concord, Fairview, Deerfield, Rehoboth, northwest of Farmland, New Dayton, Pleasant Hill, north of Farmland, Bloomingsport, New Pittsburg, Mt. Pleasant, west of Bloomingsport, on the boundary, and perhaps others.

Bartonia.—A class was established there (at Mr. Bailey's) about 1848, and the meeting-house was built about 1850. Edward Barton was Class-Leader. Some of the members have been Edward Barton, James Bailey, William Shockney, James Jackson, William A. Macy, Ephraim L. Bowen, Chenoweth; William Locke, Manning, Manning, Spencer, and their wives.

Preachers have been Messrs. Stout, Hollinsworth, Wright, Hull, Black, etc. (see Spartansburg).

The class still exists, though it is small.

Mr. Chenoweth, during his life-time, prepared a grove upon his land for the holding of meetings, and in the summer time, religious services are often held there.

He died a few years ago, and his decease has been a great loss to the community and to the society.

William Locke, who, for many years, was a warm-hearted member of the Bartonia Class, also removed not long ago, and no one remains who can fill the gap his absence has created.

Bloomingsport.—The class was first held at Jeremiah Tharpe's, south of Bloomingsport. A log house was built, perhaps about 1828. The trustees of the society were John Stevens, Nathan Frazier and Thomas Phillips. The present house was built in 1849.

Other members have been Laban Tharpe, William Chamness, William Webb, Caswell Bachelder, Alfred York, Daniel Hiatt, Harbor Pierce.

The class numbers about forty at the present time.

Deerfield.—The class was formed about 1837. The meetings were held at first in a log schoolhouse east of town, then at Perry Fields' for some years, then in a log schoolhouse half a mile south of Perry Fields', and in other places also. The church at Deerfield has been built about thirty years.

Some of the early members were Anthony Ritenour, Perry Fields, Caleb Odle, William Odle, Ephraim Collins (exhorter), William B. Fields (exhorter).

Some of the preachers for Ritenour's, Prospect and Deerfield have been Revs. Burns, Bartlett, Hall, Bradshaw, Bradbury, Kent, Campbell, Newton, Herrick, Ramsey, Blake, Kerwood, Madden. The present incumbent is Rev. Harrison.

Among the present members are Fletcher Barrett, David Harker, John Garwin, Perry Fields, Willis Whipple, Isaac Thomson.

Fairview.—The Methodists began to hold services at the first settlement of the region.

Rev. Elijah Harbour moved in very early, and he was a local preacher, and did much toward planting religion in that part of the county. Preaching was held at Nathan Godwin's, near Fairview; at Mr. Pendry's, in Delaware County; and at John Booth's, in Jay County. A log church was built in Fairview about 1839, and a frame house in 1849, which is standing yet, having been remodeled in 1874.

Some of the early members were Nathan Godwin, Bennet King, John King, James McProud, John Life, Elijah Harbour (Rev.), Caleb Manor (Jay County), John Booth (Jay County), William Richardson, with their wives.

Names of preachers: Messrs. Harbour, Ackerman, Bradbury, Brandshaw, Bowers, Leech, Sales, Smith, Hull, Bruce, Barrett, Phillips, Strite, Sells, Woolpert, Parrot, Donald, Robinson.

They have a Sunday school numbering sixty to seventy pupils.

Thomas Godwin says that he came of age while Rev. Bradshaw was circuit-rider, and that the preacher was at Thomas' father's house on the day that he (Thomas) was twenty-one. The young man, wishing to play a joke, said to his father, "Put your thumb on my head." The old man did so. Thomas, slipping quickly from under his father's hand, said, "There, father, I have slipped from under your thumb." The clergyman was surprised and pleased to boot, at the freshness and oddity of the jest, insomuch that he spoke of it many years afterward.

Farmland.—A class was formed some time before 1866. The Christians were more numerous. Both meetings were held in the schoolhouse at first, but, in 1868 or 1869, the Methodists built a church, and gradually increased in numbers and influence, eventually gaining a prominent standing.

Among the members in 1866 were John S. McIntyre, Samuel McIntyre, William R. Oliver, Charles Wall, Mr. Kelley (preacher—returned to Virginia).

Members since that time: John A. Moorman (Rev.), Elias Holliday, John H. Denton, Lewis A. Gable, James S. Davis, M. W. Diggs, S. C. Grimes, K. L. Mull, etc.

Preachers—Moses Marks, W. R. Jordan, McMahan, J. H. Peyton, Roberts, McKegg, J. W. Lowry, Jackson, Spellman, A. J. Lewellen, Charles Bacon.

The society numbers about eighty members. Sunday school has eighty to one hundred pupils, and is sustained all the year, being a live, wide-awake, prosperous school.

Hunt's Schoolhouse (one mile south of Pleasant View).—A class has existed there twenty years or more. Some of the leading members have been John A. Hunt, George Howell, Elizabeth Hunt and sons.

At Pleasant View there is Methodist preaching, but no class, preaching being held once in three weeks, and Sunday school every Sabbath. The preacher now is Rev. Peck.

Lebanon (between Huntsville and Winchester).—This church

was built in 1867. Its members are Edward Butler and wife, William Butler and wife, Jonathan Butler and wife, Ackerell Lamb and wife, Joshua Campbell and wife, John T. Harrison and wife.

The preachers have been Rhodes, Wones, Harvey, Wolverton, Bowen, Peck.

Meetings have been held also at Beech Grove Schoolhouse, near Woods' Station.

Lynn.—The Methodists began at Hopewell, in Wayne County, very early, one mile south of Mr. Curtis Clenny's. Mrs. Shoemaker (daughter of Curtis Clenny, who came to near Lynn about 1815), who is our informant, joined the Hopewell Class in 1831.

In 1844, preaching was established at Mr. John Moody's, southeast of Lynn, and a class was formed, and the meetings were held in dwellings for many years. About 1850, or possibly sooner, the Methodists had preaching in a log house on the Freestone farm.

The Methodist Church at Lynn was built about 1855.

Some of the members of the class at Mr. Moody's were John Peale and wife, John Moody and wife, Elijah Benson and wife, Elizabeth Shoemaker, Mrs. Elizabeth Benson.

Some of the members at Lynn were Pierce Hollingsworth (local preacher), John Peale and wife, John Clenny and wife, and others not now recollected.

Preachers—Messrs. Burns, Cooper, Stout, Smith, Bradford, Wright and many others.

There have been great revivals in connection with the Lynn work. At one meeting, 150 members joined.

In 1861, a powerful awakening occurred, the meeting lasting a month.

Of late years, the work has much declined. A few years ago, the place was abandoned as a preaching point. At length it was resumed, along with others that had been dropped, four or five being thrown into a missionary circuit. The work revived, and the circuit became self-supporting. However, the society has dwindled, and at present (1881), no regular meetings are held, and there is no Sunday school.

Maxville.—Meetings were held at John Sumwalt's, and a class was organized about 1821 or 1822. Several other preaching points were established not far from the same time—George Ritenour's, on the Mississinewa; William Kennedy's (Mt. Zion, southeast of Winchester), etc. Mr. Kennedy belonged first to the class at Ritenour's, and attended class there, he and his wife going on horseback through the woods eight miles though preaching was held also at Kennedy's cabin.

Another nucleus of Methodism was among the Hunts, in West River, "Old Billy Hunt" being a preacher for fifty years or more.

Some of the early preachers were Richard Brandreth, sixty years ago, then a lad in his teens, still living, an old man, at Piqua, Ohio, a physician and a clergyman: Messrs. Wood, John S. Smith, living; John H. Hull, 1837; Ansel Beach, 1838; Francis Carey, William Dickerson, Colbreth Hall (married "Old Billy Hunt's" daughter), William Hunt, etc., etc.

Membership—There were but few members of the class at Sumwalt's for ten or fifteen years—John Sumwalt, one and a half miles south of Maxville; Godfrey Sumwalt, at Sampletown Cross Roads; Jacob Sumwalt, who lived in the vicinity; Walter Ruble and his wife; Caleb Odle, Mrs. Tarlton Moorman and others.

The church at Maxville was first built in 1838, near the mill, a frame.

The house was burned, supposed to have been done by an incendiary, in 1847. The present house was built about 1856.

Early members at Maxville, besides the ones named: Robison McIntyre, who had been a Presbyterian, but who became an active Methodist; Henry D. Huffman, also a Presbyterian, but an efficient worker; Alexander McIntyre, John McIntyre.

Present members: Mrs. McIntyre (widow of John McIntyre), Charles Schultz (local preacher), Charles W. Paris, Stephen Moorman, Rudolph Good, David Addington, Stephen Brickley, etc.

Mt. Pleasant (West River, on boundary).—Methodist meetings were held at Mr. Freeman's, then at Shoemaker's, and afterward at Brother John Grubbs.' A log church was built perhaps in 1838, two miles west of Mt. Pleasant, and Salem Church, two and a half miles north of the boundary, at about the same time. The present Mt. Pleasant was built about 1865. The one west of Mt. Pleasant was Asbury Chapel.

The members have been Barrett Barnett, John Retz, Mr. McGunnigal, John Jordan, Mr. Freeman, John Shoemaker, John Grubbs, George Jordan's sons and others.

Preachers have been (some of them) Messrs. Hall, McMahan, Fish, Metz, Spellman, Roberts, Strite, Rhodes, Freeman, Mann, Shackelford.

A Sunday school is held every Sabbath. There are about fifty members, and a good congregation attend the services of the church.

Mt. Zion (southeast of Winchester, near William Kennedy's).—Preaching began in this vicinity very early, when only paths and trails traced their winding way among the forest trees. Mr. Kennedy was an ardent Methodist, and the preachers soon found him out, and his cabin was the circuit-rider's home for many years. His wife and himself used to go on horseback through the woods to near Richmond, and to Ritenour's Church, between Ridgeville and Deerfield, in those ancient days. Probably a pole cabin answered the purposes of worship, after having met in the dwellings of Brethren Kennedy, Lucas, etc.

A log church was built in about 1836, which answered the desired end till 1868, at which time the present neat and tasteful edifice was erected.

The first interment in the cemetery is supposed to have been Mrs. Wheeler, which took place in (we do not know the date).

Some of the pioneer members of the Methodist Class in those times, when men and women gathered among the forests for worship, and not for show, were as follows:

William Kennedy and wife, John M. Lucas and wife, David North and wife (he is still living and resides in Kentucky), Tyndall and wife, Pierce Hollingsworth and wife (local preacher), William Hollingsworth and wife (local preacher), Stephen Williams and wife (local preacher).

The early preachers cannot now be given. Some of the later ones have been Revs. Stout, Cooper, Jenkins, Newman, Newton, Thomas, Butts, Cain.

Chief members now: Nathan Butts, John R. Phillips, Henry Tisor, Anna Holiingsworth, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Gard, Mrs. Keplinger, etc.

Mt. Zion has been an important station from the beginning. Much of the time, a Sunday school has been in operation, though there is none at the present time. It is true, also, that this class has seen times of depression and discouragement, such a season existing at the present time.

New Dayton.—There was preaching as early as 1837, at the very first settlement of the region. The first Sunday school in the region was organized by Rev. J. G. Brice.

The meetings were held at a schoolhouse near Isaiah Milner's, on the present pike from Olive Branch to Stone Station. A class was organized at an early day and the services were held at various places—at Mrs. Helms' and elsewhere.

It has been, on the whole, a good, substantial class, dwindling sometimes, and given up two or three times by the conference; but it would not stay "dropped," and still struggled on, determined to live. In 1877, a tasteful and convenient church was erected near the cemetery, and the class feel well repaid for the conflict they have endured for nearly forty years.

Some of the members are, or have been, James Addington (exhorter) and wife, Isaiah Milner and wife, Simon Lighty (exhorter) and wife, Eli Hiatt and wife, Jesse Addington and wife, L. W. Sherman and wife, Mrs. Pardon Sherman, Hannah Rose, etc.

Preachers—Messrs. Barrett, Lank, Heustis, Harbour, Bradshaw; Brice (Congregational), Pierce, Newton, Spellman, Ockerman, Elijah Harbour, etc.

A good Sunday school is sustained, with from sixty to eighty pupils.

Pittsburg.—The Methodists began here about 1853. Preaching was held at James Porter's. Afterward, a log church was built at Walnut Corner, south of Pittsburg. A frame church was built at Pittsburg about 1860, but the society went down not very long after.

Some of the chief members have been Robert Kemp, Lansford Fields, James Porter, Mrs. Puterbaugh, William Fields, the Keys, the Iliffs, etc.

Parker.—This society has been in operation ever since the town started, but they had no church till 1872.

Some of the chief members have been Messrs. Daugherty, Friddle, James Cecil, Ezra Cecil, Knapp, Ephraim Cecil, Peter Deal, John Morris, J. L. Miller.

There are sixty or seventy members. They have a Sunday school. Rev. Holdstock is their pastor now.

The class belongs to the Selma Circuit, though it formerly was attached to the Windsor Circuit.

Pleasant Grove (near Granger Hall, two miles north of Spartanburg).—The church there was built about 1847, and remained till about 1860. Some of the same members who afterward formed the Bartonia Class were prominent in building Pleasant Grove Church and sustaining religious services there. Being so near both Spartanburg and Bartonia, the class could not very long maintain a separate existence.

Pleasant Hill (one and three-fourths miles north of Farmland).—The class was formed in 1858, by Rev. John B. Burt. The house was built in 1860.

Some of the early members were Leven Cox and wife, William Broderick, —— Van Ormond and others.

Preachers have been Messrs. Burt, Lacey, Phillips, Jackson, Roberts, Redkey, Boydon, Jordan, Spellman, Lewellon, McKegg, Bacon.

The number of members now is between thirty and forty. Some of them are William Sumwalt, James Fryer and wife, Ellen Cox, James Roberts and wife, William James and wife, Rebecca Shaw and wife, William J. Macy and wife, Jesse Cox and wife, Simon Heffer and wife, William Broderick and wife, Benjamin Sumwalt.

Prospect (east of Deerfield, Ward Township).—There was an early preaching place near this house. The circuit-rider used to make Riley Marshall's one of his points away back at the beginning of things. Mr. Marshall came about 1821, and the time of the commencement of preaching dates back nearly to that day. The meeting-house was built about 1845. It has been used until within a few years, and this neighborhood has been, since the first settlement, an important point to the Methodists. But the house had become so out of repair that it was scarcely fit for use, and, Saratoga having grown up as an active center of business, the new church was built there; and "Prospect Meeting-House" stands, neglected and forsaken, beside the ancient cemetery, one of the oldest in the county, "where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," a sad memorial of the melancholy changes that come over the face of human affairs as the ages roll. The cemetery is still in use, and will probably continue so.

Judge Daniel B. Miller, a venerable pioneer of this region who had removed from his early haunts to spend his declining years at Winchester, directed his mortal remains to be borne, nevertheless, to old Prospect Cemetery, to sleep amongst those of his pioneer neighbors and associates.

The new church at Saratoga has been standing only a short time, being, however, a commodious, substantial structure of brick, erected thus in hope that the coming generations may find therein a place to worship God, and that time's rude, destructive hand may not again, in either the near or the not too distant future, force those who shall dwell in the land in the coming ages to build anew the walls of their temple, or find, mayhap, still other seats of piety and devotion.

In the ancient cemetery at Prospect Meeting-House lie very many old men and women, pioneers of the region. Some of them, as may be seen in the record of cemeteries, have tombstones erected above them to preserve to coming generations for their memory a name among the living. But for many—alas, how many!—this burial in the cold, cold ground has been a cutting-off from memory, as well as from sight; and the day is soon to come, perhaps has already dawned, when no man knoweth their sepulcher, and no man will know till the blast of the Archangel's trumpet in the midst of the rending sky shall reveal the final resting-place of each of the myriads of earth's departed ones.

Besides Riley Marshall's, meetings were held at D. B. Miller's and at Samuel Helms.' Mr. Miller had a vacant building, which was used, and afterward Mr. Helms erected a large brick dwelling, and the upper part, being all in one room, was occupied as a meeting place, and they say it made a first-rate assembly room.

Some of the early members were Samuel Helms, Daniel B. Miller, Riley Marshall, Ezekiel Cooper, Samuel Milligan—also Ephraim Collins, Perry Fields, Lansford Fields, William Fields, Sr., Martin Fields, Robert Pogue, Bennet Evans, Edward Evans, Andrew Key, etc., etc. (For preachers, see Deerfield.)

Rehoboth (west of Shiloh, northwest of Farmland) was built about 1853. The frame is now being torn away to be replaced by a new one the present summer (1881).

The members have been Abram Hammer, John Craig, Alfred McCamy, Jacob Windermaker, John Windermaker, Joseph Hammer, Jacob Simmons, George Morris, Stephen Willey, Cooper Morris, Richard Horner, etc., etc.

The society would seem to sustain an active and vigorous existence, and to maintain its hold upon the community.

Ridgeville.—The Methodists began to hold services about 1856, first at Mr. Renbarger's, afterward at a schoolhouse in Ridgeville, as also on the Dilly farm, two miles northwest of Ridgeville, and at Robert Collier's, northeast of the town. Class was held and services were established fifty or sixty years ago at Ritenour's, as elsewhere related.

Members in the region have been George E. Thomson and wife, Benjamin Lewallyn and wife, Abram Renbarger and wife, George Ritenour and wife, William Munden and wife, Obadiah Hall and wife, James Odle and wife, Caleb Odle and wife, Robert Starbuck and wife, William J. Shoemaker and wife, Mr. Wysong and wife, Arthur McKew and wife, Hannah Ward, Mrs. Ann Addington, George Gagner and wife.

Preachers—Messrs. Sell, Pierce, Herrick, McDaniel, Waymon, Metz, Harrison, etc.

Sunday school is kept up, and a commendable activity prevails in church affairs.

Ritenour's.—A class was formed at this point very early. Mr. George Ritenour joined the Methodists when a boy, in Virginia, and he settled on the Mississinewa before 1820. Preaching began probably shortly after 1820. Class was held at his house, and perhaps elsewhere in the neighborhood, for fifteen years possibly. The log meeting-house, standing yet (1881) was built about 1836. It has stood vacant many years, ever since Deerfield Meeting-House was built.

Some of the members were George Ritenour (exhorter), William Odle, Caleb Odle.

When the Deerfield Class was formed, that absorbed the older class and service, and Ritenour's became a thing of the past.

Ritenour's Class and Graveyard and Church were probably the first of the kind on the Mississinewa River. William Kennedy and his wife used to ride on horseback through the forest by blazed trails to Ritenour's to meeting.

Camp-meetings were held in that neighborhood, and John Key, now residing east of Deerfield, says his father used to move down to the camp-ground for the meeting upon truck wheels. In fact, that log church, now for a quarter of a century desolate, and still standing, grim and black, like some Old-World ruin, was, in those old times, a famous place; and to hear the sermons delivered in the power of the Spirit, to the eager, spell-bound assemblies thronging within and around that once sacred shrine, scores and hundreds of fervent worshipers flocked, for miles and miles through the grand old woods, along the dim blind trails, or with no track at all, on horseback or on foot, to reach the sanctuary and join in the shouts of praise and the sacred hallelujahs that made the echoes ring.

Salem (on boundary line, near Swain's Hill).—John Grubbs, an early pioneer, coming to Nettle Creek among the first, was in olden days an enthusiastic Methodist and a wide-awake local preacher, and he has done a great work in building up religious society through this region.

A church was built for the Methodists at the Salem Burying-Ground many years ago (1838). It was used a long time, but

went down about 1855, and Concord Meeting-House was built not far from that time, and the new church became the place of worship for the Methodists of that region, and for others as well.

The cemetery is still used for purposes of interment, but the meeting-house is a thing of the past, and not the slightest mark or memento of its existence is to be found.

Some of the ancient members have been John Grubbs, still living, eighty-eight years old, and sick and helpless, but strong in spirit and rejoicing in Christian hope; Antony Johnson, very old; Hicks K. Wright, died a few years ago. (John Grubbs died triumphant a few days after our visit to his dwelling.)

Spartansburg.—Methodist preaching began in Greensfork Township the earliest in the county. The first preaching was by Rev. William Holman, of Louisville, Ky., at the house of Ephraim Bowen, probably in 1815, and a meeting for worship and exhortation was held at the same place by Stephen Williams, local preacher, not very far from the same time. A class was formed soon after, and preaching was held and class conducted at Ephraim Bowen's, and at Squire Bowen's and James C. Bowen's for thirty years or more. About 1830, William McKim settled at Spartanburg, and preachers from the Ohio Conference established meetings at Mr. McKim's. Some years later, about 1837, a meeting-house was built at Spartanburg, on a lot given for the purpose by Mr. McKim, who laid out the town. This house stood until 1857, when a new church was erected by the Methodists, which is occupied by them at the present time.

Some of the early preachers were Revs. Holman, Williams, Lawrence, Beck, Hull, Bruce, John L. Smith, Richmond, Bradbury, Burns, Swazy, Hollingsworth, Cooper, Wright, Sublett. Some of the later preachers have been Newton, Thomas, Curtiss, Bicknell, Cain.

Spartanburg and the region used to be famous for religious activity. At one time, the class was so large that the house would be filled and two leaders would conduct class at the same time on opposite sides of the room. Camp meetings were held, and extensive revivals took place, bringing great numbers to a profession of Christ.

Some of the early members were William McKim, William Borders, Christopher Borders, William Locke, James Fiers, Ephraim Bowen, James C. Bowen, Squire Bowen, William Dukes, Stephen Dukes, Thomas Middleton, William A. Macy, John Bates, —— Chenoweth, etc., etc.

Some of the present members are Squire Bowen and wife, James C. Bowen, Harlan Hunt and wife. Julius Moore and wife, Richard Bunch and wife, William Jackson and wife, and others.

A Sunday school is held, consisting of from forty to sixty pupils.

Steubenville.—The Methodists built a church at Steubenville about 1845, but it was not finished, and was never dedicated to religious purposes. The cemetery laid out with it is still used to some extent.

Thornburg Chapel (Stony Creek, north of Neff Post Office).—Preaching began in the neighborhood in 1840, by Rev. William Bradbury. Meetings were held at Abram Clevinger's and elsewhere—sometimes in the woods, again in an old store building put up by Jonathan Clevinger, then in an old log house on the western part of William Hewitt's farm, etc. The church was built in 1857, and it is standing yet.

About 1850 and onward, camp-meetings were held yearly for several years, and great power was manifested, and also great results achieved, through the divine mercy. Rev. Morrison was one of those on the work in those days. The meetings were orderly and impressive and convincing. They were continued many days. People moved to the grounds and dwelt in the tents erected for the purpose during the continuance of the meeting, and gave up their souls to the power of the truth and to the enjoyment of religion.

Some of the early preachers were Messrs. Bradbury, Leech, Smith, Stout, Morrison, etc.

Among the first members were Joseph Hewitt and wife, Randolph Smullen and wife, George A. Carmian and wife, etc.

John A. Grubbs, Isaiah Rogers, Kerwood and William Howell often came and exercised their gifts of exhortation among the people. The church used to have grand and gracious seasons in former days. The work has declined in later years.

Members now: William Hewitt and wife, Lindsay and wife, G. A. Carmian and wife, Smith Smullen and wife, Margaret Hewitt, Joseph Gilmore and wife, John T. Thornburg and wife, Jacob B. Clevinger and wife, Milton Smullen and wife, Susan Clevinger.

Sunday school is maintained, and the class is attached to Trenton Circuit.

Union Chapel (west of Bloomfield).—Preaching began in this neighborhood nearly sixty years ago, being held at Christian Edmonds' and at Thomas Phillip's, who came in 1821. Rev. John Strange, famous in the history of pioneer Methodism, was among the first preachers. Rev. William Hunt also labored in this region.

There was first a log church, built as early as 1830 or sooner. A frame church was erected in 1862, and the present year (1881), a new meeting-house is in progress.

The circuit in early times used to be Huntsville, Economy, Union Chapel, Bloomingport, Hopewell, Spartanburg, Mt. Zion and Mt. Pleasant (old Snow Hill).

Christian Edmonds donated the lot for the church.

The members, some of them, were Christian Edmonds, Isaiah Rogers, Hugh Botkin, Peter Botkin, Jesse Cox, Joseph Rogers, Daniel Worth and others.

Preachers—Messrs. Strange, Beck, Fairchild, Swank, Ansel Beach, Moses Hall, Bruce, Hull, Smith, Caney, Burns, Hunt, Lank (senior and junior), Farnsworth, Kelso, Medsker, Morrison, Meck, Mark, Smith, Barnes, Spellman, Strite, Phillips, Roberts, Bowen, Canann, Pierce, Newton, James Johnson, Rammel, Smith, Anderson, Kerwood, Cain, Harbor, Huestis.

The present class numbers forty-five.

Union City.—It was organized by Rev. Colclazer, of the Deerfield Circuit, in 1852, the first year of the existence of the town. The first class were Henry Debolt, wife and sister, R. T. Wheatly and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Livengood (member still). They were joined soon after by J. T. Farson and wife (local preacher), S. L. Carter and wife (members still).

The first preaching place was Henry Debolt's house, then the "Bee-Line Boarding Car," then Hawkins' warehouse, then Scanlan's Hall, then White's warehouse (which was burned).

In 1858–59, their first meeting-house was built, a neat, commodious brick, on Columbia, north of Oak.

In 1869–70, a large edifice was erected on the southwest corner of Oak and Plum, and carried so far as to be occupied for worship. In 1880, the house was completed, at a total cost of $18,000. The house is large and commodious, having the main audience room in the second story, and the school room, class rooms, etc., in the basement. The building externally makes no pretensions to architectural beauty, but the audience room is tasteful and beautiful, and in all its appointments worthy of an intelligent and cultivated people.

They have a neat two-story frame parsonage near the church, built in 1874.

Their preachers have been Revs. Colclazer, Newton, Stout, Blake, Meudenhall, Templin, Rhodes, Sparks, Greenman, Simpson, Lynch, Barnes, Vigus and Meck, and now Greenman again.

Number of members, 343 (February, 1881).

First Board of Trustees—S. L. Carter, R. T. Wheatley, Henry Debolt, C. Saxton, J. T. Farson.

The Trustees since 1876 have been R. Wiggs, R. S. Fisher, W. T. Worthington, B. Masslich, R. T. Johnson, J. S. Starbuck, S. L. Carter, Simeon Dunn, J. M. Shank and J. M. Hartzell. R. Wiggs has removed to Kansas, and R. S. Fisher is dead. B. Masslich is Secretary of the board.

Methodist Sunday school was organized in 1853, by Rev. J. T. Farson, Superintendent. Pupils, twenty-five. Place, Bee-Line Boarding Car. F. Maloy was Superintendent from 1857 to 1870; 1856, ten teachers, eighty pupils; 1860, twenty teachers, 130 pupils. In 1871, J. S. Starbuck became Superintendent. After him have been Messrs. Tansey, Doty and Mitchell. In 1880, there were thirty-eight teachers and 278 pupils.

The church has a good organ and an efficient choir.

There have been many awakenings and revivals connected with the work of this church, some of them extensive and powerful, and a wholesome activity pervades the membership.

The Methodists commonly have large and attentive congregations.

The occasion of the dedication of the completed church was one of great interest (1880). The audience room was literally "crammed" above and below. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. ——, of Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and was highly spoken of as a powerful and scholarly effort.

The raising of the funds needed to complete payment for the house was interesting and almost dramatic.

In April, 1880, the Indiana Annual Conference was held at Union City, comprising some four hundred members, lay and clerical.

The sessions continued ten or twelve days with great and increasing interest. Several powerful sermons were delivered, and on the last Sabbath of the conference, a discourse by Bishop Foster to an excessively crowded assembly was pronounced to be the grandest sermon ever listened to in Union City.

Three most interesting and affecting occasions were witnessed in the Methodist Church during the winter and spring of 1879–80: First, the dedication of the church; second, the funeral of Prof. G. F. Mead, Superintendent of Union City Schools, who died after an illness of one week, February, 1880; sermon by Rev. Meck, Pastor; third, the funeral of Robert S. Fisher, who died after a week's illness; sermon by Rev. Meck, Pastor.

On all three of these occasions, the services were attended by a densely crowded and deeply affected assembly. Especially were the two funeral services intensely impressive, the community having been deeply wrought upon by the solemn and mournful circumstances, and absorbed in intense sympathy for the families and friends of the deceased.

A series of meetings was held during the winter of 1880–81, lasting several weeks. A deeply interesting state of feeling resulted, and the members were greatly quickened and strengthened, though but few apparent conversions took place. Some prayer meetings for Sunday schools have been held in addition to the usual and regular stated meetings, in which a deep interest in that department of church work has been developed, and good results in increased activity in the Sunday school will doubtless show itself in the future history of the congregation, and the spiritual advantage of the rising generation will be greatly enlarged.

As specimens of the growth of the church from year to year, the number of probationers received at different times is given: February, 1859, 121; December, 1860, 24; March, 1863, 17; May, 1865, 21; February, 1867, 18; January, 1869, 20; January and February, 1870, 44; January and February, 1871, 22; in 1872–74, 32; in 1875, 72; in 1876–77, 314; in 1878–80, 40.

Number of members between 1859 and 1861, 124; number of members February, 1881, 355; number of probationers February, 1881, 43.

Local preachers in connection with the work have been J. T. Farson, David Strallham, F. Maloy, G. W. Arnold, P. Y. Gebhart, C. L. Carter, B. H. Reed, H. Reitenour, M. L. Reynolds, P. S. Stephens.

The Stewards at the present time are T. S. Johnson, Jacob Haney, R. B. Castle, A. B. Cooper, J. F. Ruby, S. H. Dunn, Thomas Mitchell, S. A. Foster.

The Class-Leaders are Robert Pogue, William T. Worthington, H. H. Lefevre, A. A. Hutchinson, William Pogue, Thomas Simpkins, H. S. Foster, William Locke, E. M. Tansey, J. S. Starbuck, Morris Doty, Jane Crabbs, Laura Kelly, Mollie Pogue, J. G. Harlan.

The church has paid, during 1879 and 1880, about $6,000 for church debt and improvements, and about $200 yearly for benevolent operations.

From 1852 to 1859, Union City was simply a point upon Deerfield Circuit, and the class had hard work to live, averaging, for several years, seven members. In 1859, it was made a station, with $100 missionary appropriation. It remained a missionary station five or six years. Since about 1865, it has been self-supporting, and for several years it has been, as it still is, a strong and vigorous society.

During the winter of 1881–82, a protracted meeting was held of some six weeks or even longer. For nearly two weeks, it was conducted by Rev. Harrison, sometimes called the "boy preacher," with some, though not remarkable, results. In all, perhaps, sixty or more persons were added to the society.

Rev. Greenman, the present pastor, seems a faithful and vigorous worker, and the church is much strengthened by his earnest labors for the cause of the Redeemer.

Unionsport.—Methodist services have been held in the region for many years. Elza Lank, Sr., held a series of meetings at Unionsport years ago, and a strong revival was the result. Others also have preached in the neighborhood. The meeting-house at Unionsport was built about 1868 or thereabout.

Some of the chief members of the society are, or have been, John Lumpkin, John Botkin, Mr. Cropper, Mr. Elliot, Stephen Haines, etc., etc.

Vinegar Hill.—Mt. Pleasant (Old Snow Hill) was transferred to a schoolhouse southwest of W. A. W. Daly's residence, and the preaching point is called Vinegar Hill.

About nineteen years ago, several stations were formed into a mission, and Rev. George Jenkins was put upon the work. The points were Spartanburg, Arba; Lynn, Bartonia, Mt. Zion and Vinegar Hill. He continued the work during three years, but in the second year the work became self-sustaining, and Vinegar Hill has been a point in the circuit ever since.

Some of the members are James Barnes and wife, Jacob Hinshaw and wife, Meredith Hinshaw and wife, Zimri Hinshaw and wife, Absalom Hinshaw and wife, and others.

Windsor.—About 1830, Rev. Robert Burns, from Wayne County, came to the region, preaching the Gospel. He established a class at Abram Clevinger's.

Members have been (in early times), besides others, Randolph Smullen and wife, William Moore and wife, Bezaleel Hunt and wife, Jonathan Fryer and wife.

Preaching was held at times at Fryer's, and at Hunt's also.

A hewed-log church was built at Windsor in 1839, and in 1859 a frame, which stands yet.

There have been as many as 140 members. The number now is small. Some of them are Mrs. Odle and family, John Odle, Widow Odle, Armfield Thornburg and wife, Robert Tweedy and wife, Fanny Wallace. Preacher at the present time, Rev. Carey.

There is a Sunday school of thirty to fifty pupils.

Winchester.—Methodists established themselves very early in the county, the first services of that denomination being at the house of Ephraim Bowen, near Arba, about 1815.

How early they began to hold meetings at Winchester we have no information. The records of their early operations in that place have not been discovered.

The first written account at hand is that of a deed for a lot, given in 1853, by George W. Monks. The date of the deed was July 14, 1853, and the Trustees at that time were W. H. Fitzgerald, Jehiel Hull, John H. Cottom, William Allen, William Gorsuch.

Winchester was made a station in 1859, and about that time the church which is now standing was built, since it was dedicated October 2, 1859, with appropriate services. The station was attached to Muncie District, but for several years past it has belonged to Richmond District, and all that time to North Indiana Conference.

At first, and for a long time, the state of religion was low, and the churches had but a feeble influence.

There have been, however, several seasons of revival power, which brought in, at the times of their occurrence, many souls to the church, and the Methodists shared very largely in the revival spirit.

At present, the interest in religion in connection with the Methodist congregation is only moderate, the worldly spirit of the time seeming to depress the power of godliness among the people.

The first quarterly meeting connected with Winchester as a station was held June 4, 1859. The record of that meeting shows as follows:

S. Lamb, Presiding Elder; John H. Peyton, Pastor in charge; Missionary Committee, S. H. Lucas, Jehiel Hull, Charles Sexton, William Kennedy, Elias Kizer.

Three Sunday schools were in operation—one at Winchester, one at Mt. Zion, the place of the other not known.

The report of 1861 states the numbers for the Sunday school at Winchester at 225 pupils and twenty-five officers, and the library at 500 volumes; and the Sunday school at Mt. Zion at sixty pupils and ten officers, and 100 volumes in the library.

H. J. Meck was pastor in 1860.

S. Stout had charge in 1862, but, becoming Chaplain of the Eighty-fourth Indiana, S. H. Rhodes was assigned to his place.

In 1863, the meeting-house was valued as $4,000, and the parsonage then in existence at $700. When that parsonage was built we do not know. Another parsonage was built, which is still standing.

In 1863, O. V. Lemon was Presiding Elder, and C. P. Wright was pastor in 1864. In 1865, Benjamin Smith was Pastor.

In 1867, W. H. Goode was Presiding Elder, and M. H. Mendenhall was pastor in charge. The church was valued at $5,000, and the parsonage at $1,800.

In 1868, S. C. Miller was pastor in charge.

In 1869, M. Mahin was Presiding Elder, and M. A. Teague was pastor in charge. In 1873, W. R. Kistler was pastor.

In 1874, E. Holdstock was Presiding Elder, and R. Tobey, pastor.

In 1875, W. O. Pierce was pastor, and a new parsonage was built, at a cost of $1,310. In 1876, B. A. Kemp was pastor.

In 1877, the official members were as follows:

Trustees—John W. Williamson, E. B. Reynolds, John W. Diggs, Asa Teal, R. A. Leavell, W. A. W. Daly, John Richardson, Asahel Stone, Lee Ault.

Stewards—H. H. Neff, John Wright, Lee Ault, C. W. Diggs, J. S. Fisher, Dennis Kelly, Augustus Engle, Jacob Henderson, George A. Diggs.

In 1878, M. H. Mendenhall was Presiding Elder, and W. O. Pierce, pastor.

In 1879, E. F. Hasty was Presiding Elder.

In 1880, P. Carlan was pastor in charge.

In 1881, Horace M. Herrick became pastor, and has charge of the congregation at the present time.

Number of members on record at difierent dates: 1866, 147; 1869, 96; 1870, 140; 1880, 147.

The Sunday school seems to have been in constant operation.

Some of the Superintendents have been James S. Ferris, E. B. Reynolds, J. B. Routh, A. J. Neff, C. W. Diggs and E. H. Butler.

Doubtless others have been also in that position, but the records are silent as to the fact.

Among the members of the church at different times have been C. S. Goodrich, George W. Monks, S. M. Lucas, W. B. Pierce, E. J. Putnam, Thomas J. Hull, C. A. Avery, John W. Williamson, John M. Lucas, R. Deem, J. C. Roberts, C. Saxton, J. R. Brown, William Daugherty, A. J. Neff, B. F. Diggs, Melissa Diggs, Amanda M. Way, E. B. Reynolds, W. A. Thomson, Elias Kizer, J. S. Fisher, Jesse Bates, R. A. Leavell, H. H. Neff, John Richardson, J. B. Routh, John Thornburg, E. T. Chaffee, Thomas C. Livingston, C. W. Diggs, E. H. Butler, W. F. Houser, Edward Bates, W. A. W. Daly, R. D. Spellman, Jacob W. Henderson, J. S. Ferris, F. A. Engle, J. W. Diggs, S. McClure, Andrew Aker, H. W. Bowers, J. W. Jarnagin, Dennis Kelly, O. V. Lemon, James Ennis.

It is presumed that the foregoing list comprises only a small number of the members. Doubtless there have been many others equally worthy of mention.

Pastors have been Revs. Peyton, Meck, Stout, Rhodes, C. P. Wright, Walker, Smith, Mendenhall, Miller, Teague, Kistler, Tobey, Pierce, Kemp, Spellman, Carlan, Herrick.

Several superannuated preachers are now resident at Winchester, and are connected with the church there. Among these are P. A. Hagerman, O. V. Lemon, R. D. Spellman.

The operations of the Methodists in Winchester must have begun much sooner than any date mentioned in the above statement. Preaching services used to be held in the court house certainly before 1840, and perhaps as early as 1830, or even sooner than that. No account, however, has yet been found of those early religious efforts. Randolph County has been alive with Methodism from the very start, and surely the county seat can not have been neglected by their pioneer preachers.

During the winter of 1881–82, revival meetings were in progress, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Winchester, which seemed to have a salutary effect upon the community, and which resulted in bringing a considerable number into fellowship with the church.

PRESBYTERIANS.

This branch of the Christian Church has never flourished much in Randolph County. Individual members have resided therein, and sometimes efforts have been made to establish societies, but the members have always been too few to make a permanent lodgment, and the persons would abandon the attempt and generally fall in with some other church.

Robison McIntyre, at Maxville; Mr. Jenkins, north of Buena Vista, etc., are specimens of the fact stated, as also Henry D. Huffman, west of Winchester; Robert Murphy, south of Union City; Benjamin Dixon, Wayne Township, near Salem; David Wason (Ohio), Mrs. Williamson, State line, south of Union City, etc.

Buena Vista.—A meeting-house was built some years after the Pleasant Ridge Church was erected, but an attempt was made to form a Congregational Church from the members of the Presbyterian Church. As a result of the effort, all failed, and the meeting-house at Buena Vista has been for many years occupied as a barn by Robert Starbuck, on whose land it is situated.

Pleasant Ridge (two miles south of Buena Vista).—Was formed November 28, 1842, at a schoolhouse near Mr. Hogeland's, one mile north of Huntsville, Ind. There were eighteen members, as follows: Jacob B. Kepler and wife, John Starbuck and wife, Cyrus Starbuck and wife, John Shearer and wife, James Shearer and wife, John Jenkins and wife, Isaac Hogeland and wife, Parker Jewett and wife, Joseph C. Kepler, Patience Smith. Jacob B. Kepler, John Shearer, John Jenkins were chosen Ruling Elders. Between 1842 and 1849 inclusive, twenty-six members were received, making a total of forty-four members. The church, however, did not continue, but about 1852 it ceased to be active, and has become wholly extinct. A log meeting-house (very good for the time) was built by the church at the beginning of their existence, about 1842. A graveyard also was established, the first burial in which was in 1842. The preachers at different times were Revs. J. S. Brice, E. R. Johnson, I. N. Taylor, Thomas Spencer and Andrew Loose. The house is yet standing, but has long been used for secular purposes, being now occupied as a carpenter shop.

Salem (Wayne Township).—Not long after 1835, a New School Presbyterian society was begun in the Gullett neighborhood, south of Union City. Some of the members were Robert Murphy, Benjamin Dixon, David Wasson (in Ohio), James Wasson (in Ohio), Mrs. Williamson and others. The preacher who had ministered to them died, and the society became extinct; some of the members joined elsewhere. Mr. Murphy united with the Protestant Methodists, Mr. Dixon with the Disciples, etc. The society had no meeting-house, but held their services in a schoolhouse.

Union City.—Was first organized in the house of Martin Cox, Washington Township, Darke Co., Ohio, by Rev. Isaac Ogden, Presiding Missionary, November 8, 1835, with six members. The ministers have been Revs. Gulick, Ogden, Meeks, Campbell, Drake, Lower, Eastman, Coulter, Ziegler. Mr. Drake was pastor seven years, and received into the church 167 persons. The greatest number of additions in any one year (1851) was thirty-eight. The church was changed to Union City in 1862. The first meeting-house was a log building near Martin Cox's, now used as a wood-house at Cox's Schoolhouse. One of Martin Cox's sons preserves the puncheon door as an old-time relic. The next house was what is now the German Reformed (brick) Church at Hill Grove, Darke Co., Ohio. The first services in

Union City were held at the Methodist Church. The greatest number of members at any one time before the removal to Union City was fifty-seven. Six years after the removal, there were but forty. The greatest number at one time was 127. The church built a meeting-house on Union street, south of Oak, in 1863, and occupied it till about Christmas, 1879, at which time they dedicated their new tasteful and elegant edifice, on Howard, north of Oak; cost $1,200. Their present pastor is Rev. William Coulter (1880). The congregation enjoys the services of a small but excellent choir, with Miss Ella R. Ferguson, organist. The Elders have been C. W. McKee, —— Hand, Levi Reck, L. B. Pope, T. L. Steele, John Gettinger, Simon Hedrick, James Wasson, W. D. Moore, James Hanlin, J. W. Torrence, David Ferguson. Deacons, Simon Hedrick, Daniel Clapp, Robert J. Clark, S. R. Bell, Charles S. Hook. Number of members since organization, 175; number of members at present, sixty-five. Sunday school was organized in 1867, with Simon Hedrick, Superintendent, continuing as such for several years. Others, James Hanlin, M. C. Bemis, &c. Present Superintendent, S. R. Bell. Number of teachers, twelve; number of pupils, fifty to seventy-five. The Presbyterian Church and congregation have been less numerous than some others in the city, and have suffered some serious trials in the course of years, but they are now united in the support of a worthy pastor, who is leading them steadily and faithfully onward in the work of their Master and Lord. Mr. Coulter resigned his pastorship January, 1881, which left the church destitute for the time. Rev. Ziegler was called to the pastorship in the spring of 1881. He is a young but efficient laborer, and the church and congregation appear pleased and satisfied with his ministrations, and he is greatly acceptable to the community at large.

NOTE.—Before the removal of the present society from Hill Grove, Ohio, to Union City a New School Presbyterian organization was attempted, in about 1860 or 1861, holding their meetings in Paxson's Hall. The members were few, and no regular preaching was maintained. Occasional services were held for a time, but the church did not continue long, but gave up to the one which has been previously described.

Winchester.—A New School Presbyterian Church was formed there about 1842 by Rev. J. G. Brice. Some of the chief members were Samuel Ludy, James Brown, Esq., and Mr. Morrison. They maintained services for twelve or fourteen years, and, in 1853, undertook the erection of a meeting-house, which, however, they could not finish. Their preachers have been Revs. Brice, Spencer and Loose. About 1854, an Old School Presbyterian Church was formed. Some of the members were Dr. Craig, Dr. Ferguson and others. There were some dozen members at first, and after a time the number had increased to forty. Several of the New School members joined also. In 1857, the new organization bought the unfinished house, and, completing the same, used it for purposes of worship. The preachers were Messrs. Holliday, McCullock, Chapman and Campbell. This organization prospered reasonably for some years. About 1865, several prominent members removed—Dr. Ferguson, to Union City; Judge Brown, to Minnesota, etc., and, in 1868, the church was dissolved by direction of Presbytery, and their meeting-house passed into the hands of the Disciples' Church. In November, 1881, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Winchester, and arrangements were made for regular services in connection therewith. The names of the members and the details of the action spoken of have not been furnished us. Religious services were held for some weeks during February, 1882, by Revs. Ziegler, of Union City, and McCaslin, of Muncie. A good attendance took place, but the results of the effort we are unable to state. They maintain an active and flourishing Sunday school.

PROTESTANT METHODISTS.

Deerfield.—This body of Christians has never been numerous in Randolph County. About 1837 or 1838, they established a preaching place at Charles Sumption's, north of the river, opposite Deerfield, and maintained it for ten or twelve years. There were but few, Charles Sumption and his family being the chief members. Rev. Elisha Barnett was the preacher, having been previously an Episcopal Methodist. About 1850, Rev. Mr. Young, a Protestant Methodist clergyman, was active and prominent through Randolph County, but no detailed statement of his labors or of their results is at hand, and of him we can at present say no more.

Hopewell (southwest of Fairview).—The society was organized before 1845. The first preaching was by Rev. Jonathan Flood at his own house, he being the pioneer of his denomination in the region. The first church was a frame, built about 1853. The society was small. The principal members were John Woodard and family, Jonathan Flood and family (wife and four children), William McCracken, etc. There are now about sixty, as also there is a Sunday school of sixty to seventy pupils. Preachers, Messrs. Flood, Howly, Williams, Patty, Bodell, Outkelt, William Williams, Bateman, McCollum, Conn, Jones, Richmond, Prim (present minister). There used to be a circuit, with three points—Hopewell, Bear Creek (in a schoolhouse) and Deerfield. Hopewell alone has survived. Some of the members are Howell French and wife, John McCamish and wife, John Q. French and wife, Samuel French and wife, Lorenzo Gantz, John Demint, William Bailey and wife, William Mills and wife, Matilda French, Christopher James, William James and others. Preaching occurs once in three weeks.

UNIVERSALISTS.

Spartanburg.—Meetings have been held by this class of religious professors for some years past in Spartansburg and the vicinity, in groves, in the Disciples' Church and perhaps elsewhere. Some adherents to that body reside in the neighborhood, though no society has been formed there and no church has been built by them at that place. And, so far as the writer is aware, except the house at Union City, no place of worship belonging to the Universalists exists in Randolph County, and the one at Union City is not regularly occupied. Some persons holding to that form of faith reside at Winchester, and presumably elsewhere in the county. It is our impression that they have had at times a Sunday school at Winchester, but none exists at the present time so far as known.

Union City.—The first organization was had January 9, 1860. Trustees, Dr. J. N. Converse, Dr. D. French, Silas Coats; and a lot for a church was deeded to the society by Hon. Jere Smith. About 1872, Dr. French having died, and Silas Coats gone to Kansas, S. S. Converse and John Drake took their places. A neat, convenient church was built and furnished for $4,000. In 1873, a parish was organized, and Rev. Elihu Moore became pastor, with Sabbath school, etc. There is at present no pastor and no stated religious services. An occasional meeting is sometimes held by a minister from some other place. March 25 and 26, 1882, Rev. L. J. Spencer, of Palestine, Ohio, preached for the congregation three discourses—Immortality, Resurrection, Death of the Soul.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Statistics.—The churches in Randolph partly belong to White River Conference and partly to an Ohio Conference. White River Conference has two districts, viz., Dublin and Marion, and the two have seventy-nine ministers. Dublin District has ten circuits and twenty-two classes. Marion District has eleven circuits and twenty-three classes. Several of the churches in the county belong to a conference in Ohio.

Churches and Ministers.—Churches, Antioch, Losantville; Bethel, Greensfork, north of Clark's Schoolhouse; Emmettsville; Liberty Chapel, north of Bloomingport; Mt. Pleasant, southeast of Spartanburg; Mt. Zion, northwest of Losantville; Saratoga, Sparrow Creek, Union City (Ohio), White River Chapel, Nettle Creek (Vardeman's), Zion, south of Steubenville. Ministers, G. H. Byrd, Jennings, Jesse Barnes, J. D. Vardeman, George Maddox, S. D. Warwick, Samuel Kerns, S. W. Keister (Union City, Ohio) and may be others.

Antioch.—Had a meeting-house in the beginning near the Antioch Burying-Ground, just in the suburbs of Losantville; that meeting-house ceased to be used about 1855, and the society worshiped at a house west of Jordan Halsted's. About 1875, a new society was formed in Losantville, and the society have met

in a public hall up to the present time. The members of the Antioch congregation (some of them) are given below: William Johnson, William Snodgrass, Frank Burroughs, Isaac Medsker, Elisha Hearty, Daniel Hearty, Daniel Medsker, James Hearty, Wilkerson Gray, Jonathan Canada, Daniel Johnson, with their wives. Preachers of Antioch and Mt. Zion, Cornelius Van Arsdal, Andrew McNees, Larkin Mullen, James Sisk, Moses McDaniel, William Terrell, Paul Jellison, Nathan Hollingsworth, Elza Hollingsworth, Jonathan Gibson, I. V. D. R. Johnson and others. Albert Long is the preacher now (1881).

Bethel Chapel (north of Clark's Schoolhouse, in Greensfork Township).—The United Brethren began preaching about thirty-five years ago by Rev. Caswell Witt. A class was organized two miles north of the present meeting-house, at Isaac Farmer's. The meetings were held first at an old log schoolhouse, on the corner of Mr. Shoemaker's place, for four or five years; then at another a mile north, six or seven years; still again, at Hawn's Schoolhouse, until the meeting-house was built, which was done in 1867. The first house was burned in 1873, and another one was put up the same year. Some of the first members were Ezra Cadwallader and wife, Philip Hill and wife, Samuel Moody and wife, Betty Clevinger, Polly Kenworthy, Levi Kenworthy, Rebecca Horner, Eli Thomas and wife, Robert Kinzie and wife. Preachers, Messrs. Caswell Witt, Scott, Vardeman, William Witt, William Ault, John Cranor, Amos Day, Manning Bailey, Wright, Demunbren, Rusk, Small (present minister). There is a Sunday school of sixty to seventy pupils. The chief members now are Philip Hill and wife, Rev. William H. Johnson and wife, John Moody and wife, Thomas Moody and wife, John Roe Jennings and wife, Samuel Jennings and wife, James Jennings and wife, Jesse Barnes and wife, Jesse Parker and wife. At one time, there were 150 members. At one series of meetings, held by Rev. Milton Wright, more than eighty joined at once. The church now numbers from eighty to one hundred members. Preaching services are held once in three weeks, one sermon each time.

Emmettsville.—The society began in 1860. The preachers were David Gunkle and John Cranor, who formed the class. The church was built in 1863. There were at first about fifty members, some of whom were James Bailey, John Brooks, Isaac Thornburg, William May, Harvey Jenkins, William Cole, John Cole, Asaph Webb. The society grew soon to over 100 members, but it is very small now. The preachers have been Messrs. Gunkle, Cranor, Evans, Bailey, Holcomb, Rector, Stover, Vickers, Dougherty, Day, Mosher, Byrd, Hutson, Demunbren, Cook, Hale, etc.

Liberty Chapel (north of Bloomingport).—The United Brethren used to hold services at Mr. Bales' and elsewhere many years ago. The old Liberty Chapel was built perhaps as early as 1840. Some of the members were John Johnson, James Abshire, Stacy Rinear, Pleasant Bales, Jesse Mills and others. The old house went down, and a new house was built by the Christians (New Lights). The United Brethren have their headquarters for that vicinity now at Bloomingport. Several of the United Brethren joined the New Lights—John Johnson, Pleasant Bales and others of the Baleses. Some of the preachers were William Kendrick and I. V. D. R. Johnson, who now preaches for the New Lights.

Liberty (north of Ridgeville).—The society first commenced service in a cabin north of Ridgeville. The lot for the church was deeded by Mr. Baker, and the meeting-house was built about 1850. It has been out of use since 1869. The members have been Henry Kizer, Joseph Baker, Joseph Butterworth, Charles Class, Paul W. Heniser, John Sackman, Adam Jack, Thomas J. Phillips, with their wives, mostly, and others. Preachers, Messrs. Conoughey, Johnson, Miller, Thomas, William Miller, Samuel Holden, Heaston, Wilkerson, Hendrix, D. F. Thomas, Johnson, McKee, etc.

Mt. Pleasant (*Pinhook*).—Many years ago, the Disciples used to preach at the schoolhouse in the neighborhood, but they formed no society. In 1866, the Friends set up a mission school, which proved to be large and full of interest, numbering from sixty to one hundred and twenty. The school was kept for three seasons—1866, 1867 and 1868. The third summer, a preacher of the United Brethren Church held a meeting there and formed a society of that order. Some of the members have been the Moores, the Slicks, William Parker, Caleb Manning, Lovett Mitchell, George Alexander, Joseph Alexander, John Jackson, Philip Hill, Eli Mettler, Mr. Rankin, William Manning and others. Preachers, Milo Bailey, Cranor, Byrd, Gronindyke, Jennings, Small, etc. The society had rather died down, but Rev. James Jennings, a local preacher, held a series of meetings during the winter of 1880–81, and revived their work there and is their preacher at the present time. The Sabbath school is active and flourishing. At first, the society worshiped in the schoolhouse in District No. 1, but when the new brick school dwelling was erected, the church bought the old school edifice, and, enlarging it for their purpose, made it into a meeting-house, and it has from that time been devoted to use for religious service.

Near Mt. Zion.—This denomination used to have religious service and a society in the neighborhood of Mt. Zion, north of Lynn, forty to forty-five years ago, at Mr. Halterman's and Mr. Wheeler's, and, perhaps, Thomas Butts.[2] Several families who belonged to that denomination resides in the region, among whom were Thomas Butts, —— Halterman and his sons—Jacob, Eli, etc., Wesley Wheeler, etc. There has been no class for thirty years or more. Some of the preachers were Revs. Ault (very famous), Norris, Kendrick and others.

Mt. Zion.—Was built about 1860. It stands west of Jordan Halstead's, nearly north of Losantville. The members have been Isaac Routh, Christian Leaky, John A. Snodgrass, Miles Holliday, Jonas Johnson, William Pool, Nathan Pool, Lyman Halstead, Wesley Leaky, &c. This society is active and flourishing. For some fifteen years the society at Mt. Zion included also those of Antioch (Losantville). But about 1875, two distinct classes were formed and they so continue to this day. Preachers, see Antioch.

Saratoga.—Was formed about 1860; the church was built in 1873, and the parsonage was erected in 1880, being a neat and tasteful edifice. Among the first members were Joseph Lollar and wife, John Fraze and wife. William Fraze and wife. The society has been and is somewhat flourishing, with preaching once in two weeks and an active Sunday school. The preachers have been Revs. Hendricks, Wagener, Shroup, Bennett, Cost, etc. The present incumbent is Rev. Montgomery. Present members, Charles Fields and wife, John Fraze and wife, William Fraze and wife, Cyrus Bowsman and wife, Wesley Bragg and wife, Samuel Sipes and wife, James Evans and wife. Elisha Lollar and Joseph Shiveling are Trustees. The present pastor (1881) is Rev. Jacob Cost, and he preaches at four points—Saratoga, White River Chapel, Otterbein (north of Deerfield) and Prospect (in Jay County, between Pittsburg and Salem). The pastor for 1882 is Rev. Montgomery.

Sparrow Creek.—They had preaching twelve years ago, first, in Sparrow Creek Schoolhouse. Their meeting-house was built ten years ago (1871), northeast of Buena Vista, being a neat and comfortable frame edifice. Their members have been Jacob Houser, Peter Lasly, Jesse Reynard, Leroy Starbuck, Elisha Johnson, David Huston, John Brooks, Rector, etc. Preachers, Milo Bailey, G. H. Byrd, Milton Harris, Benjamin Holcomb, Cook, Demunbren, etc. They have no Sunday school.

Union City, Ohio side.—In 1861, a Christian (New Light) Church was organized. The congregation flourished for a time and a good meeting-house was built. A heavy debt was contracted, however, and the house had to be sold and the church disbanded. A United Brethren Church was organized in 1876, and they purchased the house. They have since continued with a good degree of activity and success to the present time. Rev. J. W. Keister is their pastor, who seems to be an intelligent, pious and devoted servant of Christ. He is heartily and thoroughly in sympathy and effort with the temperance work and all the other great Christian reform enterprises of the day, and the people feel encouraged to renew their diligence in the service of their Master. They carry on a flourishing and efficient Sunday school. The United Brethren congregation is the only one on the Ohio side. Many of the church members there belong to the

congregations worshiping on the Indiana side. The population on the Ohio side is probably 1,500. A revival meeting was in progress during the winter of 1880–81 for several weeks, with much interest and many conversions. Nearly fifty united with that society during the meetings, and the church and its pastor are greatly encouraged and strengthened (winter of 1880–81). In the summer of 1881, two events of importance occurred. First, their annual conference held its sessions with that society, a meeting of interest and great religious value. Second, the church repaired and renewed the interior of their meeting-house, which was rededicated in the latter part of the summer with impressive ceremonies. Altogether, the United Brethren Church is doing a good and much-needed work in that town, maintaining the standard of the Cross among that otherwise destitute population. A still more active and successful revival meeting was in progress for many weeks during the winter of 1881–82. The congregations were large and enthusiastic, and a large number of converts have been added to the church, and a lively and growing religious interest prevails among that people.

White River Chapel (near Vardeman's, Nettle Creek). — A society was formed about 1865, and their church was built about 1872. Their members have been Joshua Maddox, George Maddox, Edmund Petro, Mrs. Gillum, James Bolin, John Vardeman, Sr., John Vardeman, Jr., Henry Grubbs, Stephen Warwick, Addison Rhodehammel, etc. For several years, the United Brethren held meetings in the old Concord Church, but each society concluded it would be best to have a house all to itself, and two houses were built, a mile apart, the Methodist Church at the location of "Old Concord," and the United Brethren a mile east.

Zion (one mile south of Steubenville).—The society began about 1860. Preaching was held in the schoolhouse by Rev. David Gunkle. The meeting-house was built in 1875. At first, there were some twenty members. The present number is about thirty-five. Some of them are, or have been, William Gray, Edward Gray, Silas Gordon, Christian Size, James McProud, Constant McProud, W. T. Gray, S. S. Clark. Preachers, Messrs. Gunkle, Cranor, Rector, Day, Rice, Demunbren, Cook, Hall, Bias. The Sunday school numbers from twenty to thirty and preaching occurs once in three weeks.

TRUE WESLEYANS.

This denomination arose in the United States chiefly by a secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church, about 1842. The movement sprang from several causes—opposition to slavery, secret societies and Episcopal power. And these three principals were declared in the new society, Anti-Slavery, Anti-Secretism, Anti-Episcopacy. The movement sprang rapidly through the country and became for a time strong and vigorous. The denomination began in this region at Newport (Fountain City), Wayne Co., Ind., in 1843, in the form of a quarterly meeting held there by ministers and lay members who were ready for the movement. Among the members of that convention were Rev. Ogden, from Troy, Ohio; Josiah Bell, Francis Root, Wayne County, Ind.; Daniel Worth, Stephen Moorman, Randolph County, Ind.; William Williams, Harvey Davis, Griffin Davis, John W. Johnson, Wayne County, Ind.; John A. Moorman, Walter Starbuck, George Vandeburg, Jonas Lykins, James Clayton and wife, Seth W. Beverly, Randolph County, Ind. As a result of that conference, the denomination took its rise in Randolph and Wayne Counties, and several classes were formed. In Randolph County, at Sparrow Creek (Buena Vista), at White Chapel, in West River Township, and at Clayton's, five miles west of Winchester. An account of the White Chapel class will be found elsewhere, which was a good strong church. At Buena Vista, some of the leading members were Walter Starbuck, George Vandeburg and Jonas Lykins. At Clayton's, were James Clayton and wife, Seth W. Beverly, John A. Moorman and Stephen Moorman. The preachers officiating at various times have been John W. Johnson, John A. Moorman, Daniel Worth, Mifflin Harker, Thomas Boucher, Jesse Pryor, Rev. Gladden, Alexander Haywood, Dr. Hiatt, Charles Clemens, William R. J. Clemens, Aaron Worth, Coate and others. The societies, except at White Chapel, were never strong, and they gradually dwindled away. The members died, or moved away, or went back to the Episcopal Methodists or Friends; or, in some cases, they stand aloof from church membership to the present time. In fact, most of the veterans of that anti-slavery conflict are no longer among the living. Some of the younger soldiers in that struggle still answer to the "roll call" of duty, but, as to the elder heroes in that fierce contest, their arms were long since laid aside; their mortal frames rest sweetly in the friendly dust, and their souls have gone to the mansions above. Their work is done; victory is gained; slavery is fallen—"is fallen," amid the happy shouts of an emancipated and enfranchised race. The Wesleyan Church at Newport (Fountain City), Wayne County, still exists, though much weakened in strength and numbers since the activity and power of that early time, when the battle against human slavery and unchristian prejudice raged fiercely throughout the land; but in Randolph County, the Wesleyan society as a denomination has wholly ceased its activity. No meetings have been held for perhaps ten or twelve years, at least but very few, and the Wesleyan work in Randolph lives only in the memory of the past.

Sparrow Creek.—Began about 1843. The meetings were held at first in a log schoolhouse near Leroy Starbuck's, on the Buena Vista pike, two miles east of that place. The building is still standing. Afterward, they were held south of that, at Shearer's Schoolhouse. The Wesleyans never had a meeting-house on Sparrow Creek. Preachers, Alexander Haywood, John W. Johnson, Dr. Hiatt, Elijah Coate and some others. Members, Walter Starbuck, George Vandeburg, Jonas Lykins, Thomas Johnson, Rufus K. Mills, John Mills, etc., etc. The society is now nearly or quite extinct, having had no public services sometimes for months together, and none at all for some years.

White Chapel (between Bloomingport and Economy).—Soon after the formation of the American Wesleyan denomination, about 1843, a class was established in the southern part of West River, in the vicinity of Rev. Daniel Worth's, who had been a Methodist Episcopal preacher, but who went with the Wesleyans. Meetings were held for some years without a meeting-house, but White Chapel was built before 1852, and the Wesleyans kept up their services till say 1872. The society has now become entirely extinct, and the house was sold and removed in 1880. The members have been Daniel Worth, Macy Bunker, Owen Williams, Aaron Worth, William Price, Henry Mullenix, William C. Mullenix, Andrew Farquhar, Mahlon Farquhar, Clayton Stevenson. The preachers have been Daniel Worth, John A. Moorman, John W. Johnson, Alexander Haywood, Charles Clemens, Mr. Coate, Dr. Hiatt, Mr. Gladden, Aaron Worth, etc. The society was, for a time, lively and active, but it gradually lost its strength, and finally fell into entire extinction.

CHURCHES, ETC., OF UNION CITY.

The churches are as follows, one of each: Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Greenman, pastor; Disciples, Rev. Sloan; Presbyterian, Rev. Ziegler; Lutheran, Rev. A. G. H. Michaelis; United Brethren (Ohio), Rev. S. W. Keister; Roman Catholic, Rev. J. H. Quinlan; Universalist, vacant.

Each of these congregations has a house of worship. The Methodists and Disciples have large and costly ones; the others, smaller and less expensive ones, but sufficient for their respective needs. Each congregation, except the Universalists, has a resident pastor and regular weekly services and a Sabbath school.

The Methodists, Lutherans, United Brethren and Roman Catholics have each a parsonage. The inhabitants of the town are largely religious, and most of the principal citizens are active members of some religious society. The temperance sentiment of the place (Indiana side) has always been very strong and active; and, though many vigorous efforts have been made to establish the whisky business, those efforts thus far have always been failures.

The various temperance organizations of the day have been in operation from time to time—Sons, Templars, Alliance, Crusaders, Murphy societies, etc., etc. There is now an Independ-

ent Temperance Society in operation, having a hall and holding meetings several times a week (1880–81).

On the Ohio side, unhappily, the sentiment has been the other way, and, though there exists over there a strong and vigorous temperance feeling, it remains in the minority, and a large number of drink-shops are allowed to squander the hard earnings and desolate the homes of their unfortunate victims. The history of the various churches in Union City is given in the appropriate place under each head.

Several clergymen are residents of the town besides the pastors of the churches. The principal ones with the pastors are Rev. H. J. Meck, pastor M E. Church, Oak street (gone); Rev. C. G. Bartholomew, pastor of the Disciples' Church, North Howard street; Rev. W. M. Coulter, pastor Presbyterian Church, North Howard street (gone); Rev. Michaelis, Lutheran, North Plum street; Rev. Quinlin, Catholic, North Plum street; Rev. Keister, United Brethren (Ohio side); Rev. Reynolds, Methodist Episcopal; Rev. T. A. Brandon, Christian, North Howard street (gone); Rev. Stephens, Methodist Episcopal, east side of town; Rev. E. Tucker, Congregational, North Plum street; Rev. H. B. Polly, Disciple; Rev. W. D. Stone, Disciple, West Oak; Rev. Sloan, Disciple, North Plum (gone); Rev. Ridenour, Methodist, West Oak; Rev. Carter, Methodist, North Union; Rev. J. T. Shaw, Disciple, North Columbia; Rev. Vinson, Disciple, Ohio side; Rev. Vinson, Disciple, West Oak; Rev. Oldfield, Methodist, North Howard; Rev. Ziegler, Presbyterian, North Howard, Mr. Bell's.

NOTE—Several of the above have removed from the city.

Resident clergymen of Winchester are Revs. Herrick, Watts, Ellis, Brown, Johnson, Beard, Lemon, Spellman, Launer and perhaps others.

SPIRITUALISTS.

Unionsport.—This people have held meetings at times at Mr. Lamb's and at Josiah Mendenhall's. Some years ago, they held two or three grove meetings on the lands of John Lewis, near Unionsport. They have no settled organization at the place, but several persons in the vicinity are inclined to that faith, and think they have evidence that their friends who died years ago have appeared to them in material form, have spoken and in other ways proved their actual bodily existence. Spiritualism has found some adherents in past years in Winchester, and probably there are some of that way of thinking there at the present time; but, so far as we are aware, no public services or other demonstrations or exhibitions are now held in that town. What the condition of things may be in this respect there or in the county at large at the present time we are not informed.

HOLINESS BAND.

Union City.—The "Holiness Work" commenced in Union City under the labors of Rev. Mr. Lynch, pastor of the Methodist Church, about ten years ago. Father Carter was the first to enjoy the blessing, under the labors of Brother Lynch, during the revival of 1870–71, and he continued to enjoy that blessing and a sense of full acceptance and a perfect salvation till the close of his long and useful and devoted life. He spoke of his enjoyment of full salvation at every class-meeting, and showed by his daily walk that he possessed what he professed. During the summer of 1871, Brother Lynch, with about thirty of his members, went to Urbana Camp-meeting, he being anxious that they should avail themselves of this opportunity of seeking the blessing. About twenty of the members from Union City professed to receive the baptism of perfect love at that place. Weekly meetings were held for six years in the promotion of Holiness, but after that time the interest somewhat abated, and the meetings were permitted to close and gave place to the Cottage Prayer-meetings, held by the Young Men's Christian Association. Five years ago (1876), in the meetings conducted by Rev. Mr. Vigus, the work revived again and several professed to receive the blessing, but no special meetings were held till 1878. In the spring of that year, a young man by the name of Crouser came to Union City, and held meetings for three or four weeks in the Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren Churches and the surrounding country. His extreme doctrine seemed to cause a division of sentiment among Christians to some extent. One result of his meetings was the formation of a "Holiness Band," who have held their separate meetings once or twice a week. The band has numbered from twelve to twenty persons. During the summer season, they have held many meetings in the country, going sometimes twenty miles for that purpose. At the present time, about sixty persons in Union City profess enjoyment of the blessing of Holiness; and, on the whole, the work is on the advance. Two camp-meetings have been held at Union City Fair Grounds for the promotion of the cause, one by the Holiness Band, in connection with the Warsaw Holiness Camp-Meeting Association, and one by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Union City and the association just named. The meetings took place in the summers of 1879 and 1880. During the winter of 1880–81, a series of meetings were held in Union City under the direction of the Holiness Band, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, continuing some two weeks. At the present time three meetings are held weekly in this interest—Tuesday evening, at the Methodist Episcopal Church; Friday evening, at the United Brethren Church, on the Ohio side, and one by the Band on Sabbath afternoon. Some opposition has been developed in process of time, both in the churches and outside of them, and the advocates of Holiness have borne a measure of reproach and evil speaking on account of their faith in this behalf; but grace has vouchsafed them meekly and joyfully to endure reproach and persecution for their faith in the grace of full salvation applied to their souls. The doctrine of Holiness as held by them may be briefly stated thus: There are two states of Christian experience—a lower and a higher state. The first is commonly attained at conversion, in which the soul is turned to God and set upon his services; but the passions remain still with more or less power to tempt and distress and sometimes to lead astray the struggling soul. The second is gained by prayer for and faith in this special blessing; and in this second or higher state, the power of temptation in the mind is wholly removed, and the soul is fully saved from sin and enabled by the strength of divine grace to live wholly free therefrom and in the full enjoyment of perfect love. Some hold that the power of appetite and passion is wholly destroyed; others seem not clear in their view upon this latter point. With many the doctrine of Holiness exists as a firm and steadfast and intelligent faith in the power of Christ to save them from present sin and a humble and constant reliance upon and a trust in Him for entire freedom from known and constant transgression, coupled with a deep conviction of their helplessness in themselves and their need of entire dependence upon Christ for His indwelling power constantly put forth to accomplish their full salvation from the power and the fact of sin. In others, there would appear to be somewhat a fanaticism and a kind of imagination of freedom from sin while yet it is clearly evident, to others, at least, that the persons in question possess their full share of human infirmity, both in the power of passion in their souls and in the actual yielding thereto by them. In fact, some of the professors of Holiness show that they are no better than other men. The practice of such naturally brings the doctrine into disrepute. A special doctrine of Holiness would seem to have been maintained of old in the Christian Church, notably by the Methodists in the time of Wesley, and for many years after that day and more or less down to the present time. The Methodists as a society, however, appear to have declined from their early faith and practice in this respect. Among most professors of religion at present, the "Doctrine of Holiness" as held by its special advocates is judged to be rather fanatical and somewhat injurious to the influence of religious truth in the community. One thing, however, must be admitted to be correct—that the faith of the churches in the attainability of a high degree of Christian purity is far too weak, and that they need to awake to the great command, "Be ye holy, for I am holy."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In the spring of 1874, a paper was circulated and signed by twenty-two persons, residents of the city, containing a call for a meeting for the formation of a Young Men's Christian Association for Union City and vicinity. The meeting was held in May, 1874, and officers were chosen as follows: James F. Rubey,

President; J. N. Hoover, Vice President; M. A. Harlan, Secretary; Simon Hedrick, Treasurer; John S. Starbuck, Corresponding Secretary; Bentley Masslick, Levi Reck, W. T. Worthington, John C. Read, J. N. Galloway, Executive Committee. A constitution was adopted, some of the features of which are given below:

PREAMBLE.—We, the subscribers, actuated by a desire to promote evangelical religion among the young men of Union City and vicinity, and impressed with the importance of forming an association in which we may labor together for the great end proposed, do hereby agree to adopt for our government the following constitution:

Name—Young Men's Christian Association of Union City.

Object—Salvation of young men through Jesus Christ, and the promotion of evangelical religion.

CLASSES OF MEMBERS.

1. Active, church members by the payment of $2 a year. Resident pastors, free.
2. Associate, persons of good moral character, by payment of $2 annually; ladies, 50 cents.
3. Sustaining, persons as in "Second," by payment of $5 at one time.
4. Life, by payment of $20 at one time.
5. Honorary, elected by a two-thirds vote, having been proposed at a previous meeting.

The association occupied a room at No. 38 Columbia street. In June, 1874, Messrs. Hedrick, Starbuck and Rubey report attendance upon a Young Men's Christian Association Convention at Dayton, and state that they found an excellent spirit pervading the assembly and great enthusiasm in the prosecution of their work. In December, 1874, a Young Men's Christian Association Convention was held at Union City. Rev. L. J. Templin was appointed to deliver the welcoming address on the part of the association, and the pastors of the churches were invited to do the same in behalf of their respective societies.

December 22, 1874, the city was districted and committees appointed to canvass the town to get children and youth into the Sunday schools.

December 29, 1874, it was decided to hold "Cottage Prayer-meetings," that is, meetings in private houses throughout the city.

May 3, 1875, Rev. L. J. Templin was appointed delegate to the national convention at Richmond, Va., May 26, and Brethren Worthington, Foster, Hedrick, Fisher, Masslich, Read and Starbuck delegates to the district convention at Richmond, Ind., on the 15th and 16th instant.

November 14, 1875, "Week of Prayer" observed throughout the city and at the reading-room, and a union Sabbath meeting at the M. E. Church, November 21, 1875. Services as follows:

Sabbath, November 14—Reading-room, conducted by Fisher and Wiggs.

Monday, November 15, ditto.

Tuesday, November 16—First Christian Church, Union City, Ohio, Gebhart and Worthington.

Wednesday, November 17—Presbyterian Church, Starbuck and Read.

Thursday, November 18—Methodist Episcopal Church, Hedrick and Haulin.

Friday, November 19—Friends' Church, Knight and Fleehart.

Saturday, November 20—Disciples' Church.

Sabbath, November 21—Methodist Episcopal Church, Hedrick, Starbuck and Fisher, with meetings during the week at the reading-room, at 8:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., for prayer.

The series of meetings was continued till Tuesday, December 14, 1875.

Moved to new room in Hartzell building in December, 1875.

July 1, 1876, Brethren Fisher and Starbuck were appointed delegates to the International Convention at Toronto, Canada, to be held July 12, 1876.

November 6, 1876, twenty-one meetings reported to have been held during the summer and fall in the region, and much good accomplished.

In the spring of 1877, James Moorman presented a large brick building to the association.

November 12, 1877, report of work for the year shows as follows: Sabbath meetings held, 26; services, 188; members attending, 376; accessions to the church, 56; cottage prayer-meetings held, 111.

February 11, 1878, report made that the course of lectures by Prof. J. C. Fletcher had resulted in a debt on the association of $11.25. The association met for the first time in their own property.

December 16, 1878, reported forty-seven country and village meetings, with good attendance and interest; thirty-five cottage prayer-meetings, twenty-three Bible readings and twelve Murphy meetings.

November 17, 1879, report of cottage prayer-meetings during the year, eighteen. School in progress at Bennett's Schoolhouse from April to September, with a good interest and an average attendance of fifty. Other meetings reported, thirty.

November 23, 1880, report twenty cottage prayer-meetings and twelve religious services elsewhere.

For several years, great activity was shown by the association and much good was accomplished. The past year, their work has been mostly suspended, though the association still exists. They own the building donated by James Moorman, estimated to be worth $2,500, with a debt of $250. During a portion of the time, Sabbath Bible meetings for reading and study were held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, but the Sabbath is so fully taken with regular meetings in connection with the various churches of the city, leaving little or no time for any outside work that but few could be found who would attend the Bible readings, and they were at length discontinued.

In November, 1881, the week of prayer was observed in Union City by a union meeting, as follows: Presbyterian Church, Monday and Wednesday evenings; United Brethren, Tuesday and Friday evenings; Methodist, Thursday evening and Disciples' Church, Saturday evening. Some interest was manifest and a considerable attendance was obtained during the week at the various houses of worship, though only a bare fraction of those who should have taken part in this renewal of prayer and effort for the souls of the young to bring them to regeneration and salvation.

PROMINENT MINISTERS, ETC.

Below will be found biographies of a few persons out of the many who have in days past been active leaders of religious sentiment, or earnest workers in the cause of Christ in the region. They are given, not because they are the most important among the noble band of Christian heroes whose lot has fallen in these parts, but because these persons were especially accessible, or because the facts concerning their life and work were within reach. The denomination, as also the township to which they respectively belonged is pointed out with each statement.

Rev. Thomas Addington, Franklin, Christian, was born in 1829, in Wayne County, Ind. His father moved to Randolph County, Ind., in 1834, settling one and a half miles southeast of Maxville. He married Martha Ann Hughes in 1851. They resided on his father's farm until 1865, and from that time mostly on Bear Creek, in Franklin Township. They have had five children, all living, and two married, and the oldest, Emerson, is also a preacher. T. A. attended the common schools, as also the Union Literary Institute, and Liber College in Jay County, Ind., and was ordained a minister of the Christian denomination, sometimes called New Lights, in 1858. He is a talented, influential and useful preacher, and his field of labor has extended through Randolph, Jay, Blackford and Wells Counties, etc. Elder Addington gave us a brief statement of the society to which he belongs, which we subjoin.

Between 1792 and 1802, three separate bodies of Christians arose in different and distant localities, entirely unknown to each other, and from different sources.

In the East, from the Congregationalists and Baptists; in the South from the Methodists, and in the West (Cane Ridge, Ky.), from the Presbyterians. Their chief men were: In the East, Dr. Smith; in North Carolina, Elder Jones; in Kentucky, Elders Stone, Purviance, Thompson, etc. By and by they became acquainted, and united on this basis:

I. The Bible the only guide.

II. Christian character the only test of membership.

III. Christian the only name.

In 1823, the followers of A. Campbell organized as Disciples,

and were early known as such; but Elder Barton W. Stone, in the Christian branch, adopted Campbell's views, and took many with him, and the name also; and since that time many of the Disciples claim the name Christian. The original Christians claim, however, that the name "Christian" as a modern denominational appellation, belongs rightfully to them, and not to the Disciples.

Elder Addington has preached extensively and successfully in the region in connection with the Christian (New Light) Church. He is reckoned a prominent clergyman, and is doing much good among the people to whom he preaches.

He is, in politics, a Republican, having in his early life been an Abolitionist. One of his sons though a young man, is an ordained preacher in the Christian Church, and gives high promise, by Divine favor, of future usefulness in gathering the "Lord's harvest" in the great world-field; and he has before him, if God spare his life among men, the prospect of many years of labor for Christ and human salvation.

Elder Thomas Addington is ready with the pen as well as fluent in speech, and he has contributed many valuable articles to the press upon important subjects pertaining to religion and morality.

Uriah Ball, magistrate, Disciple, was born at Woodstock, Vt., in 1807, and came to Warren County Ohio, in 1817; went down the Mississippi, spending time in Tennessee and Missouri; returned through Kentucky to Warren County, Ohio, and remained until 1829; then went to Cincinnati, and to Oxford, Ohio, in 1831; and to Randolph County, Ind., southeast of Winchester, in 1835–60. He lived at Lynn in 1860–67, and moved to Union City in 1867. He married Susannah Wrench in 1830, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bragg in 1867. He has had four children, all dying in infancy. Mr. Ball served an apprenticeship as a carpenter, and followed the business for twenty years. He was also a farmer, and besides sold goods at Lynn seven years. At Union City, he was a carpenter until too feeble to work (1877).

He was Justice of the Peace for Washington Township nine years, from 1846 to 1851, and has been Justice in Union City from 1878 to 1882. He has been a member of the Disciples' Church for forty-four years, some of the time Elder, and also Local Preacher for many years.

Rev. C. G. Bartholomew, late pastor of Disciples, Union City, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in a country log cabin, in 1830. His removals have been as follows: Clermont County, Ohio, 1850; Campbell County, Ky., 1858; Leavenworth, Kan., 1860; Jefferson College, Ky., 1861; Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., 1863; La Porte County, Ind., 1869; Indianapolis, 1872; Rush County, Ind., 1875; Wayne County, Ind., 1876; Irvington, Indiana, 1877; Cambridge, Indiana, 1878; Union City, Ind., 1879. His occupation has been teaching, preaching and medicine. Teaching and preaching, 1848 to 1863; studying medicine, 1853 to 1854, and again in 1862 and 1863 in Cincinnati School of Medicine and Surgery. He practiced medicine and preached, and was engaged also for a time in secular pursuits. Since 1872, his time has been devoted exclusively to preaching until a year or two past.

He has been largely connected with evangelical and missionary work in his denomination in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky. He has long been a life director of the American Christian Missionary Society. Besides regular pastoral work, his evangelist and missionary labors have been abundant, and, by the Divine favor, many souls have been led to profess Christ through his means.

Mr. B. has a large and interesting family. In 1852, he married Ann Davidson. They have had ten children, seven sons and three daughters; eight still living. None are married, and seven are at home—a lovely and happy group of youth, a joy to the hearts of the loving parents, and giving high promise of activity, usefulness and success in the maturity of manhood and womanhood yet to come.

For some twenty years, Mr. B. has been a large contributor to the current literature of the time, embracing an extensive range of religious, political, scientific and social subjects. In Kentucky, during the war, he was steadfastly, openly and thoroughly Union; and, though in no sense a partisan politician, he maintains firmly sound morality as an integral part of true political science, holding with the wise man that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." He has been from the beginning to this day an earnest thorough, radical and enthusiastic worker in the great cause of total abstinence, and it is a part of his religion to abound in every good word and work.

Mr. Bartholomew has for some two years engaged in general religious work, in the regions of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, etc. During the summer of 1880, he employed some months in speaking to his fellow-citizens upon political themes, in the interests of the Republican party and the election of Garfield to the Presidency; and at the present time (April, 1882), he is a candidate for the Republican nomination as State Senator from the joint district composed of the counties of Randolph and Delaware, seeking that position from an especial desire to further the interests of the temperance cause in general and of constitutional prohibition in particular.

Elkanah Beard, Winchester, Friend, was born in Washington Township, Randolph County, Ind., in 1833, being the son of William Beard, and the grandson of Dr. Paul Beard, one of the first pioneers of Washington Township. He married Irena Johnson, daughter of Silas Johnson, and grand-daughter of Jesse Johnson, another pioneer of that vicinity. She was born in 1835, and they were married in 1852. Their residence was near Lynn Friends' Meeting-House, until 1873, at which time they removed to Winchester, which they have reckoned to be their home for the past eight years. They have, however, spent much time in other parts of the world. Both Elkanah and his wife became recorded ministers among Friends somewhat early in life; and in 1863, about a week after Vicksburg was taken by the Union forces, Elkanah went there, and in the fall his wife also joined in the work among the freedmen, set on foot by the Society of Friends. In the course of time many schools were established by them throughout the South, and Elkanah and his wife had the oversight of those in Mississippi and Louisiana. Those of which they had charge were at Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., Beard's Levee, Papaw Island, Lauderdale, and Young's Point, La.

They remained in the South much of the time, six years, with Vicksburg as headquarters. In 1869, they came North, and went to India as missionaries, spending a year at the Holy City of Benares, on the Ganges (Benares being to the Hindoo what Jerusalem is to the descendants of Israel), establishing at length a mission at Jabulpoor, on the Nerbuddah River, in Central India, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, and dwelling in that town more than a year. Mrs. B.'s health failed, and they were obliged to return to America, having spent more than three years abroad. Mrs. B. had an abscess in the side, internally, and, for two years and four months, was nearly helpless, being unable to walk or dress herself. The physicians, both in India, and in England where they stayed two months in the vain attempt to effect a cure, as also in America, pronounced her disease incurable. She lay thus helpless for years, apparantly a hopeless case. Her mind, however, dwelt much and long on the precious and abundant promises of Christ to his beloved ones; and it seemed to her, and at length she felt sure, that there was ground for faith that the Lord would, in answer to the "prayer of faith," grant her full deliverance.

They had been eighteen months in America, and were sojourning at Richmond, Ind., when, on the morning of the 19th of January, 1874, she was healed instantly by faith in Christ. She arose from her bed that morning, dressed herself, walked a mile and a half that day, and has been well and strong ever since. Her husband and herself both declare she had not been able to walk nor dress herself during the whole twenty-eight months; but from that morning her abscess ceased and has not troubled her to this hour. It was about the time of the "Crusade," and she went out with the "praying women," kneeling in the snow, and has ever since been active and healthy.

She says: "I felt that the promises were true, and that they were mine; and I grasped the promise, and, as my faith took hold on Christ, I felt the healing power thrill through my frame

as sharply as I ever felt anything, and I knew that I was well; and I sprang from my bed in an ecstacy of bliss, and, if ever a soul rejoiced and praised the Lord, I was that soul."

Mrs. B. has no theory, and offers no explanation; but she says, like the man born blind who was healed by the Savior, "One thing I know, whereas I was for twenty-eight months a helpless invalid, I arose at once healed and sound, and have been so from that day to this hour."

The mission begun by them in India has been maintained, its location being changed, however, from Jabulpoor to Ho-shungo-bad, also on the Nerbuddah River. They had two schools, and Mrs. B. spent some time in "zenana" visiting. The "zenana" is the portion of the dwelling set apart for females, into which no male person, except, perhaps, the lord of the mansion, is ever permitted to enter. Very few were open even to female visits, but some were so, and these Mrs. B. visited. Her school contained about forty "high caste" girls, from ten to fifteen years old, many of whom were already married, marriage at ten years being not at all uncommon. The pupils were taught Hindoo literature, as also they received moral and religious instruction.

The girls were "hired" to attend school, the compensation being, however, very small, according to our idea of values; ¼ to ½ a cent a day was all they were paid, which sum, even the smallest of the two named, was, nevertheless, enough to buy a pupil her dinner. Some of these girls, though of high caste, were poor, and lived at very small cost. The work of Elkanah was with the people at large, especially with the students of King's College, a Hindoo school of high rank, containing from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred young men of high promise. Many of these, as also others, were daily visitors at his house, to whom he gave religious instruction. He also made frequent visits to the temples and elsewhere, reading and speaking to the thronging crowds in those places. One part of their work was to teach to speak and read English, to prepare the young men for Government employ, and through them access was obtained to families in many cases.

The girls are exceedingly shy of men, and they must never be seen by the male sex. One day Elkanah came to the door and knocked and spoke. In a twinkling, every pupil had disappeared, in the utmost consternation.

They spent several months at first, part of the time in London, England, and part in Benares, in acquiring the Hindoo language. There are two kinds, the Hindoo, or common speech, and the Ur-du [oor doo] or court language. Mrs. B. learned the Hindoo, and Mr. B. the Ur-du, so that between the two they had both.

After nearly three years' stay abroad, they returned to America and to Lynn; and in 1873, Winchester was made their home. Since that time several years have been spent by them in missionary work among the Western Indians, beginning in 1877.

Before this, however, and the year after Mrs. B.'s wonderful recovery, they made a religious visit to California and Oregon, spending six months in that labor, visiting the scattered members of the Society of Friends in those distant regions, holding meetings, preaching, etc.

They joined Rev. E. P. Hammond in his revival work in that country, being engaged eight weeks in meetings in San Francisco, Sacramento, and in Portland, Ore.

On the way down the coast from San Francisco to San Bernardino, April 20, 1875, when about one hundred and twenty-five miles from San Francisco, the steamer ran into a deep fog and was wrecked upon the rocks almost in a moment, there being eight feet of water in the hold when the passengers were roused from their beds to face the terrible danger. The Captain was drinking and fooling away his time in the cabin, having given peremptory orders for the ship's course against the remonstrances of the pilot that they were too near the shore. The passengers escaped mostly in their night clothes, everything being lost. The wreck occurred about 8 P. M., and Mr. B. reached the shore about 1 A. M., but his wife, being in another boat, was on the waves all night, and until 11 o'clock the next day. He thought her lost. Even the Captain said, "No hope; the lifeboat cannot live in such a sea." But it did, and they met once more, and praised the Lord for all his mercies, and for that their crowning deliverance. No lives were lost, though 200 persons were on board the doomed vessel; but the ship and its cargo were a total loss.

In 1877, they began work among the Western Indians, spending two summers in traveling through the Indian Territory and elsewhere, in visiting the tribes and engaging in religious work among them. Two years also, they kept house in the "Territory," the last year of which was among the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who are "Blanket Indians," *i. e.*, comparatively wild and living in tents. Many tribes were visited and labored with with gratifying success.

The Modocs, wild and fierce as they were among the lava beds, are tractable and quiet, gentle, tender hearted and amiable, and very docile. The Apaches and the Camanches also were visited, and some time was spent among them.

The lives of these Friends from 1863 to the present time have been indeed remarkable in labor for the poor and the dark-minded; and their Christian efforts among the Freedmen, among the heathen of India, and the Western aboriginal tribes, and on the Pacific coast, as also through the Eastern States and the regions nearer home, have been crowned with a measure of success for which they devoutly thank the blessed Master and Head of the church that He has counted them worthy to bear and suffer for His dear name.

They have been engaged in religious work in Ohio and Indiana, as also in the East, visiting New York, Boston and elsewhere.

Elkanah and his wife feel thankful, moreover, that they have been instruments in God's hands in reviving the ancient activity and religious life among Friends, feeling certain as they do that the present revival among them is simply a return to the "old paths" of 250 years ago, when their ancestors in faith were led to wait on the Spirit and work in love and praise the Lord in gladness of heart. Mr. Beard thinks he was the first in later days to go forth and hold meetings for religious awakening with other branches of Christ's people. He joined with Rev. Elijah Coate a Wesleyan preacher, at Economy, Ind., in a series of meetings, which was richly owned and blessed by the presence and power of the gracious Lord to awaken sinners and to comfort and enlighten and strengthen saints.

In the fall of 1881, Elkanah and his wife set out anew in religious journeying through the land, expecting, if the Lord will, to spend several months in the work among churches of Christ in various regions of the country.

John H. Bond, son of Joseph Bond, Anti-Slavery friends, was born in North Carolina in 1807; came with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., in 1811; married Mary Hockett in 1828; moved to Stony Creek, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1831, and resides on the same place still. They have had nine children, and eight are living, all married. His house is at the mouth of Cabin Creek, near the Winchester and Windsor pike. He is a farmer and miller; is a Friend; was an Abolitionist and an Anti-slavery Friend, and is a Republican. He and his worthy lady are kind and gentle in spirit, meek and lowly in temper, modest in demeanor, and steadfast and consistent Christians. They were very active and prominent in the operations of the Underground Railroad, of those old times, his house being one of the stations on the branch passing up Cabin Creek toward Jonesboro and elsewhere. Mr. B. was one of the charter Trustees of the Union Literary Institute, a school established in Greenville settlement, northeast of Spartansburg, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1845, for the education of colored and other indigent youth, and continued a member of the board for more than thirty years. He was an earnest and faithful advocate of Anti-slavery truth when such advocacy was unpopular and dangerous; but he has lived to behold his views of truth triumph, and those whom for years he used to lodge clandestinely, coming to his house in the night and going in the night, conveyed through the land under cover of darkness, and helped to flee in secrecy and peril from point to point as though they had been felons while yet justly chargeable with no crime, but only "guilty of a skin not colored like our own," he has seen to rise to light and freedom, and to equal manhood

and citizenship in the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

Rev. T. A. Brandon, Union City, Christian, was born in 1823, in Darke County, Ohio. His parents moved to Miami County, Ohio, in 1831, and returned again to Darke County, Ohio, in 1839. He was converted July 25, 1840, and began to preach in 1843. His ordination as a Christian (New Light) minister took place in 1845, and he has been preaching ever since —thirty-seven years. His appointments and residences have been these: Darke County, Ohio, and Jay County, Ind., 1846; Preble County, Ohio, 1845 to 1853; Mt. Healthy, Ohio, 1853, to 1856; Marion, Ind., 1857 to 1859; Dearborn County, Ind., 1860 to 1861; Hamilton County, Ohio, 1861 to 1863; Warren County, Ohio, 1864 to 1866; Miami County, Ohio, 1867; Yellow Springs, Ohio, 1867 to 1868; Pickaway County, Ohio, 1869 to 1870; Bellefontaine, Ohio, 1871 to 1875; Union City, Ohio and Indiana, 1875 to 1881. His work while residing in Union City was general, laborious and extensive. He married Susan McCullough in 1851. They have had four children, all living. In Gospel labor, Rev. Brandon has been enabled by grace to be abundant, and the Lord has granted him the privilege of witnessing much fruit from the seed sown by his hand. During thirty-seven years, he has preached 7,000 sermons, baptized 1,200 persons, and received into church fellowship between three and four thousand souls, and has married about one thousand two hundred couples. He vowed at the outset to know only "Christ and Him crucified," and God has given him strength to keep the vow. He is yet blowing the Gospel trumpet, and the good Lord is still giving him souls for his hire, and honoring the word proclaimed through his feeble lips.

The Christian denomination numbers about one hundred thousand, chiefly in New England, and the Northern, Middle and Western States, several hundred ministers, and not quite so many churches as ministers.

They published the first religious paper in the world, in 1808, the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, which is published yet.

The Christian Church sprang about the same time from three distinct and independent sources—New England, the Baptists, Dr. Smith; North Carolina, the Methodists, Elder Jones; Kentucky, the Presbyterians, Elders B. W. Stone, Purviance, Thompson, etc. The great Cane Ridge revival, among the Presbyterians in Kentucky, about 1800, was greatly famous in those days, and the world has scarcely ever known its equal, and its effects remain extensively to this day. In November, 1881, Rev. Brandon removed to Lebanon, Ohio, as the pastor of the Christian Church at that place.

Thomas Butts, White River, was born in 1778; came to White River, near Mt. Zion, Randolph County, in 1824, and married Elizabeth Surface, and after her death he married again. He died many years ago, having been the father of eight children. He entered land at first, and at his death owned 240 acres.

Rev. Nathan T. Butts, White River, Methodist, was born in 1838, in Randolph County, Ind., and married Louisa Macy in 1858. His wife dying, he married again. He has six children, and lives on his father's homestead. He has been a teacher fourteen years, and is now a clergyman and a farmer.

He has represented Randolph County in the Indiana House of Representatives, and was a candidate for Senator, coming near success. Mr B. is a man of intelligence and influence. When in the Legislature, he was Chairman of the Committee on Temperance. He was in part author and framer of the famous bill sometimes called the "Baxter bill," and less frequently, but more properly, the Butts-Baxter bill, or the Baxter-Butts bill. The facts, stated somewhat briefly, are these:

Mr. Butts, after his election and before the assembling of the Legislature, had prepared a bill intended to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to make the liquor seller, as also the owner of the building, responsible for damage done by the sale. Mr. Baxter presented one having as its principal feature local option, so-called, in some form. Half a dozen bills in all, probably, were brought forward. The whole subject and the bills were referred to a Committee, of which Mr. Butts was Chairman. A sub-committee was appointed, of which Messrs. Baxter and Butts were members; and, by this sub-committee, chiefly by the two gentlemen named, a new bill was framed, combining various features of the other bills; and this new draft was submitted to Messrs. Baker, Harrison, Mellett, Barber and Jacobs, and perhaps others; and after additions and changes to suit their suggestions, the paper thus prepared was presented to the House of Representatives by Chairman Butts November 13, 1872, at the special session. Only one speech was made against the bill, viz., by Mr. Schmuck, and one in its favor, to wit, by Mr. Butts. Several amendments were presented, all by Mr. Butts, to perfect the bill and bring all friends of temperance to its support, and it passed both Houses, and became a law by the approval of Gov. Hendricks, February 27, 1873.

There is a fact of interest connected with his signing the bill, to wit: He was taken seriously ill, so much so that he entertained doubts of his own recovery. His anxiety for the success of the measure was so strong that he required the act to be brought to his sick room, and he signed it in bed. The vote on the passage stood (in the House), fifty-five to twenty-six. Ayes, forty-four Republicans, eleven Democrats; Noes, six Republicans, twenty Democrats.

Some points in the law were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and it was repealed by the next Legislature. The Indiana Supreme Court has been famous, by the way, for killing measures of public utility. Many years ago it nearly destroyed the public school system by a characteristic decision, then this temperance law, and lastly the constitutional amendments, voted on in the spring of 1880 and having majorities in their favor (of those voting upon them) of from fifteen to forty-nine thousand.

The ground of the adverse decision in this last case is somewhat difficult to state. The vote was taken on the same day with the spring township elections (April, 1880), and the majority of the court seemed to hold that it could not be known that the number voting in favor of the amendments, any or all of them, was a majority of the voters present for any purpose on that day. At another time, the same Supreme Court is understood to have held that they could not know judicially that a pint is less than a quart: and that the averment that liquor was sold by the pint was not equivalent to saying that it was sold in less quantity than a quart.

Rev. William Coulter, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Union City, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1844, and moved to Defiance County, Ohio, in 1853, and enlisted in the fall of 1862; but, being young and young looking, was refused. He did enlist, however, in the Twenty-first Ohio, in the spring of 1864. The regiment was in the Army of the Cumberland; was at Chattanooga, and through the Atlanta campaign; was wounded in the arm in a skirmish on the Chattahoochie, and sent to the hospital for six weeks; went through to Savannah and to Richmond with Sherman, and was discharged (mustered out), in July, 1865. He attended the Wesleyan (Delaware) University until 1868, teaching also; was licensed as a Methodist in 1868; took Deacon's orders in 1870, Elder's orders in 1872, and in 1873, joined the Presbytery. He accepted a call from Brooklyn, Mich., in 1874, and came to Union City in 1877.

Mr. C. married Kate Rosensteel in Indiana County, Penn., in 1869. They have four children. Mr. C. is, as to talent, solid rather than brilliant, quiet in manner and method, yet deep and sound in thought, and discreet in counsel and in action. Though comparatively young in years and in the ministerial work, he is decidedly a "growing man," and worthy of the confidence and support of his people. On the first Sabbath in January, 1881, by the reluctant consent of his congregation, he resigned his pastorship, and the church was for a time without a leader, and he without a charge. The society is comparatively weak in numbers, and they are scarcely able to render a suitable pastor an adequate support. Their financial burden as a congregation has been made heavier than heretofore by the purchase of a more commodious lot, and the erection of a tasteful, not to say elegant, place of worship. It is to be hoped that the severance of the pastoral tie between Mr C. and his people here will

not work a serious disadvantage to either party, though it is indeed a fact that good pastors and eligible situations are more easily sought than found. Mr Coulter has removed to a pastoral work in Michigan, suffering, however, a deep affliction in the sickness and death of their oldest daughter, a lovely child, and one most dear to the hearts of the stricken parents, who was taken sick just as they were ready to remove to their new field of labor, and they remained only to see her close her eyes on earth, and to deposit her lifeless corpse in the cold and solemn tomb.

Rev. Bela W. Cropper, West River, Baptist, was born in Kentucky in 1791; married Elizabeth Ashby in 1814; came to Warren County, Ohio, in 1828, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1833. They had fourteen children, six of whom are now living. He was a farmer, living one and a half miles northwest of Huntsville, and died in 1874, eighty-three years old. He was a member of the Baptist Church, officiating also as a preacher among them.

Isrum H. Engle, Union City, Ind., Methodist, was born in Baltimore County, Md., in 1796. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Engle states as follows: "My father died when I was but seven years of age, in 1803, and in 1809, my mother bound me out for seven years, and my master took me to Clermont County, Ohio. I was to have had six months' schooling, but I got none. I went to school after I was free, one month. I got married, and that put a stop to school going. My wife had learning, and she taught me some. Her name was Rhoda Clough, and we were married in 1821, at Mr. Carey's, father of Sam Carey, and of Phebe and Alice Carey, College Hill, Ohio. My wife was born in 1800." They lived at College Hill three years, and eleven years at Cincinnati; they moved to Jay County, Ind., in 1838, and to Union City in 1865, and to Jay County again, to reside with his children, in the fall of 1881. He was in his younger days very active and vigorous, stating that he has sawed, handled and thrown into a cellar, ten cords of wood in twelve hours. His wife, Mrs. Rhoda Ingle, died in May, 1882, aged eighty-two years.

Rev. J. T. Farson, late of Union City, Methodist, was born in the District of Columbia in 1820, being the eldest of a large family. His father moved to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he grew up, and married in 1844. His wife's name was Harriet C. Page, and she was brought up in Knox County, Ohio.

Mr. Farson came to Union City in 1852, and moved to Urbana, Ill., in the fall of 1861. He died at Champaign, Ill., near Urbana, in December, 1869, being killed by an accident. A team of horses that he was driving ran away, and he was thrown across the railroad track, receiving from the fall a fatal wound. He was the father of eleven children, eight of whom are now living, and two are married. Three daughters are teaching in the public schools of Chicago, where they reside with their widowed mother. One, Lucia, married Bently Masslich, and has three children, residing at Union City. Another, Amanda O. Webber, resides at Urbana, Ill. One son, John, is an attorney at law in Chicago. Mr. F. learned the wagon and carriage business, and followed it while at Union City, being in partnership a part of the time with William T. Worthington. At Urbana, he was a druggist, and at Champaign a dry goods merchant. He became a resident of Union City almost at its earliest settlement, in 1852. He lived at first in a log house, near Hon. N. Cadwallader's mansion, and afterward built a dwelling on the present site of the Commercial Bank. The house was afterward removed, and is yet standing on the east side of Howard, the third south of Oak. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from his youth, and united with that society in Union City in the summer of 1852. Soon afterward he was licensed as a local preacher, and served the church in that capacity during the rest of his life. He was Superintendent of the first Sunday school in Union City, and he also taught one of the earliest day schools in the place. Mr. F. was an active Abolitionist, an enthusiastic Republican, and an earnest, warm-hearted Christian. He served for awhile as Township Trustee of Wayne Township. In every department of moral and religious activity his influence was strong and lively, and his labors became in every worthy enterprise a power for good.

Rev. Almon Greenman, Union City, was born in Summit County, Ohio, December 12, 1826. In 1836, his father moved to Northeastern Indiana, and settled where the town of Kendallville now is. The country was then a wilderness, most of the inhabitants being Indians of the Pottawatomie tribe. His opportunities for early education were only such as the log schoolhouse furnished. These were as faithfully improved as the necessity of helping to clear up a farm in the woods would allow. He was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844; was licensed to preach in 1846, and, since the autumn of 1850, has been a member of the North Indiana Conference, except two years spent in the St. Louis Conference and stationed in the city of Springfield, Mo. His fields of labor in Indiana have been as follows: Allen and Ossian Circuits, in Allen County; Allisonville Circuit, in Marion County; Dublin Circuit, in Wayne County; New Castle, Richmond, Anderson, Muncie, Logansport, Peru, Marion, Huntington, Fort Wayne, La Grange and Union City; also four years as Presiding Elder in Goshen District. He was one of the four clerical delegates to the General Conference in Cincinnati in 1880. Not quite a year was spent in Indiana Asbury University, when Dr. Simpson, now Bishop, was its President. What little education he has obtained was mostly gained amid the hardships and poverty of frontier life. As may be seen from the above life sketch, Rev. Greenman has risen to be among the leading men of the Methodist clergy. He is now pastor of the M. E. Church at Union City, Ind., which is a large and influential society, numbering several hundred members. He is now upon his second year of his pastorate with that congregation and the work of the Lord is evidently prospering in his hands.

John Grubbs, Nettle Creek, Methodist, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, and afterward to Nettle Creek Township, Randolph County, in 1835. He has been an active, zealous Methodist, a local preacher of that church, and faithful in his labors for Christ. He is now eighty-eight years of age, and has been for years feeble and sometimes severely sick. Upon a visit to his humble dwelling, August, 1881, he was found stretched upon his bed, gasping for breath, almost speechless and suffering great distress. At the name of Christ and the mention of Heaven, however, his aged soul revived, and he was well-nigh "shouting happy;" and, in broken accents, he tried to tell how near he was to "heavenly glory." He has been twice married, and his second wife, herself an aged matron of seventy-seven years, was patiently caring for her afflicted husband, and earnestly striving, though mostly in vain, to assuage his woes. His home is some two miles nearly east of Losantville. [A few days after the interview described above, he did indeed "go shouting home." His poor old body lies moldering in the grave, but his happy soul is at rest in the Kingdom].

Rev. Elijah Harbour came to Green Township, Randolph County, in about 1833 or 1834. He raised a large family and spent a long life upon the homestead of his choice, dying at length in 1872, after tarrying upon these mundane shores more than his full fourscore years—eighty-four years five months and twelve days. His wife, Rhoda, had preceded him to the Spirit Land more than two years. She died May 30, 1870, aged eighty-two years two months and twenty-three days. Mr. Harbour was a Methodist and a local preacher, and was active and successful in helping to spread the knowledge and the practice of godliness through those frontier regions. The religious exercises in connection with the interment of his earthly remains were very largely attended, and they were followed to the grave by a great throng of sympathizing neighbors and friends.

Daniel Hill, Wayne Township, Anti-slavery Friend, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1817; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1818, being the son of Henry Hill, late of Jericho, Wayne Township, Randolph Co., Ind. He has had three wives and four children. He resided some forty years or more at Jericho, and then removed to New Vienna, Ohio, where he now resides. He was, through his early and middle life, a farmer and a carpenter. He is now publisher of peace papers, books, etc., at New Vienna, Ohio. He was a prominent Anti-slavery Friend, and an original Trustee of U. L. Institute, resigning in 1878,

after thirty-three years' service. Daniel Hill was Senator from Randolph County at Indianapolis four years, doing for the public faithful and energetic service. He has been long and largely trusted and highly honored by the Friends, to which body he belongs. He is a recorded minister among them, and has traveled and spoken extensively as such, and also as a lecturer in the cause of peace and of Sunday schools. He is an enthsiastic friend of total abstinence and of every good and philanthropic enterprise. His temperament is cheerful and even jovial; he is kind and warm-hearted, but firm as the rocks upon every question of principle. His character is altogether that of an excellent and trustworthy citizen and of a consistent and exemplary Christian. He publishes the *Friend of Peace*, the *Sunday School Worker* and a variety of publications upon kindred subjects, which spread throughout the land a sweet and tender and quiet, but yet a powerful and efficient influence for good upon the nation, to check the spirit of ambition and war, and bring the world to the real and universal practice of the true and peaceful Gospel of Christ.

Rev. William Hunt, Huntsville, Methodist, born in Virginia in 1790, and removed to Kentucky in 1791; was a Methodist preacher in 1812; preached in Sullivan County, Ind., in Kentucky, Madison and Clark Counties, Ohio, and White River Circuit, Indiana (1816); emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., in 1818. He married Matilda Smith in 1817; then Mary Smith; had nine children; died in 1877. He became a preacher in 1812, and followed it more or less all his life. Six children are still living. He was a farmer; in his early life, he "rode circuit," but latterly he "located." He was a preacher sixty-five years. He laid out the town of Huntsville in 1834.

William S. Hunt, West River, was born in Kentucky in 1819; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1840. He married Laura Hunt, daughter of Rev. Wm. Hunt, in 1841, and has had twelve children, all living to be grown; ten are now living—seven married; he is a farmer and owns 300 acres; was Justice of the Peace seventeen years, and Township Trustee nine years; is a strong Republican and an active and respected citizen; a worthy and reliable man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Alpheus Jennings Lewellen, Farmland, Ind., Methodist, is the son of Philip Lewellen, and he was the son of Thomas Lewellen, who was the grandson of one of three brothers who came from Wales to America in a very early day. His grandmother Lewellen was a daughter of Benjamin Jennings, who came from England and settled in Somerset County, Penn., in 1776. A. J. L. was born in Randolph County, Va., in 1824, came to Indiana in 1837 and settled in the eastern edge of Delaware County. He served as an apprentice to the cabinet-making business, with Messrs. Nottingham & Swain, in Muncie, in 1844 and 1845; came into Randolph County in 1845, and resided at Windsor. He married Eleanor Kinert, of Windsor, from Pennsylvania, in 1846; he lived at Georgetown in 1851 and 1852, and sold goods. In 1853, he moved to Iowa, remaining till 1863, when he returned to Indiana. He was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Conference of the Langworthy Circuit, Upper Iowa Annual Conference, in 1862, and, in 1863, took charge of the Montpelier Circuit, North Indiana Conference, O. V. Lemon, Presiding Elder. He was admitted on trial by the North Indiana Conference, at Knightstown, Ind., April, 1864, being ordained Deacon in 1866 and Elder in 1868. He has served in the following charges: Montpelier, Warren, Alexandria, Lincoln, Xenia, Boxley, Tipton, Jerome, Eaton and Farmland. Revivals have been enjoyed in each of the above charges, with accessions to the church varying from fifty to three hundred. In one series of meetings on Xenia Circuit, 125 professed saving faith and 111 persons joined the church in two weeks. He has two brothers and one sister living, and two brothers and one sister dead. His sister (who is living) married Nelson Leonard, a son of Rev. Thomas Leonard, who lived many years at Smithfield, Delaware Co., Ind., and who now resides at Fort Wayne. His brother, Z. M. Lewellen, is a farmer near Eaton, Delaware Co., Ind. His youngest brother, Philip Wesley, is a physician at Clarinda, Page Co., Iowa. He graduated at Green Castle; studied medicine at Burlington, Delaware Co., Ind.; attended lectures and graduated at Cincinnati Medical College. Mr. L. has had six children, only one living. He is stationed at present at Farmland, Randolph Co., Ind. (1880).

Rev. August George Henry Michaelis, Union City, Ind., pastor Lutheran Church, was born in Kalbe on the Saale, Prussia, in 1821; went to Berlin in 1824, educated at Berlin and in theology at Elberfelt and Barmen, 1842 to 1850; came to New York in 1851, Wisconsin in 1851, Ohio in 1852; Findlay, Hancock Co., Ohio, in 1852; Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1854; Liverpool, Medina Co., Ohio, 1865; Monroe, Mich., in 1872; Union City, Ind, 1878. He married Caroline Marggraff in 1854; has had eight children, seven living; Evangelical Lutheran, Augsburg, confession unaltered. In his church are 140 communicants and thirty six voters; members of families, 300. The church has a parsonage. He keeps up, in the summer, a German school, and, at other times, a Saturday school for general instruction; in winter, catechism twice a week. He has a full congregation and the services are conducted wholly in German. Some of this congregation are among the most substantial and estimable citizens of the town, and Rev. Michaelis himself appears to be a most worthy and exemplary gentleman and a valuable member of the community.

Rev. H. J. Meck, pastor of the M. E. Church, was born in Carlisle, Penn., in 1822, and married Elizabeth Elliot in 1844. He joined the North Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Goshen, Ind., in 1855. He has preached on circuits, stations and charges as follows: Goshen, 1855; Indianapolis, 1856; Williamsburg Circuit, 1857; Hagerstown Circuit, 1858–59; Winchester Station, 1860–61; Wabash Station, 1862–63; Kendallville Station, 1864–66; Knightstown, 1867–68; Goshen District, Presiding Elder, 1869–72; Fort Wayne, 1873; Fort Wayne, Presiding Elder, 1874; Kokomo Station, 1875–77; Union City Station, 1878–80; Bluffton, 1881. They have had thirteen children, eight still living. His work has been greatly owned and blessed with revival influences, especially at Winchester, Wabash, Kendallville, Knightstown and Kokomo. Great numbers have been added to the church through God's blessing upon his labors, in some cases from 100 to 300 accessions taking place. Mr. Meck is sixty years of age, but still retains his vigor and energy of body and mind, and the church hopes for yet many years of efficient labor from this worthy servant of Christ. After serving the usual number of years at Union City, he was stationed at Bluffton, Wells Co., Ind., at which place he now (March, 1882) resides.

Rev. John A. Moorman, Farmland, Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodist, born in North Carolina in 1820; came to Randolph Co. in 1822. Has been twice married; his first wife was Nancy Hiatt; his second wife was Mercy Shaw; he has had ten children, nine of whom are living and four married. Mr. M. was a farmer mostly up to 1861; he sold goods in Farmland eleven years (1865 to 1876); has been insurance agent for ten years, Notary Public for fifteen years, clergyman for thirty-four years, among the Wesleyans for thirteen years and the Episcopal Methodists for twenty-one years. He has been a member of the Indiana Legislature for three terms—1860–64 and 1876–78. He was in the memorable "bolt" during the civil war, resigning his seat. He was Quartermaster in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, a six months' regiment. Mr. Moorman is a man of active habits and pure and sterling morals, and is in every way an estimable and valuable member of society. He is a reliable Republican, as also an active temperance man and a friend of every useful and benevolent enterprise. In early times, he was an out and out Abolitionist, and, for thirteen years, a Wesleyan preacher. Within a short time past, he has become a practicing attorney at the Winchester bar.

Charles Osborn, Wayne County, Anti-slavery Friend, was born in North Carolina in 1775; came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1819; laid out Economy in 1825; married Sarah Moorman, and afterward, Hannah Swain. He had sixteen children; their names were James, Josiah, John, Isaiah, Lydia, Elijah, Elihu, Gideon, Charles N., Parker, Narcissa, Cynthia, Jordan, Sarah, Benjamin, Anna. Six are living still—Elijah, Charles N., Parker, Jordan, Sarah and Anna (1880). Charles Osborn published the first anti-slavery paper in the United States, the *Philanthro-*

pist, at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in 1817 and 1818. Its motto was "Emancipation, immediate and unconditional." This was several years before Benjamin Lundy established the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, and thirteen or fourteen years before Garrison began the *Liberator*, at Boston, in 1831. He was recorded a minister among Friends in 1808, traveled and preached a full anti-slavery Gospel, establishing manumission societies in North Carolina and Tennessee, in 1814 and 1815; and, in 1816, removing to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, he established the *Philanthropist*, as stated above. He traveled extensively as a minister among Friends in America, and visited Europe, also preaching in England, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia and Holland, spending eighteen months across the ocean—1832 and 1834. He had been a worthy and trusted member of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, but he was proscribed and deprived of his position in society on account of his opposition to slavery and colonization, in 1842 and 1843. He was dropped from the "Meeting for Sufferings" of the Richmond Yearly Meeting, nominally because he had co-operated with Arthur Tappan, William Lloyd Garrison and others outside the "Body of Friends," in earnest anti-slavery work. He was active in the "Separation," in 1842 and 1843, which resulted in the formation of another distinct Yearly Meeting, called Anti-slavery Friends. He moved to Michigan in 1842, and to Clear Lake, Ind., in 1848; he died at Clear Lake in 1850, in Christian love and joyful hope, seventy-five years old. His life was indeed one of earnest labor and endurance for Christ. God vouchsafed to his patient, waiting spirit abundance of peace and high views of heavenly things, and often a strong power to speak for His holy truth and a clear witness of gracious acceptance in the earnest service of a humble heart, and he has doubtless been called home to behold the glory of the Lord in His upper and better sanctuary. Charles Osborn's father, Daniel Osborn, was born in Sussex County, Del., in 1745, and his mother, Margaret Stout, in 1744, in York County, Penn. His grandfather, Matthew Osborn, was a native of England.

Charles W. Osborn, West River, Anti-slavery Friend, son of Isaiah Osborn, and grandson of Charles Osborn of famous anti-slavery memory, was born near Economy, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1833; attended school at Union Literary Institute and Antioch College. He married Asenath W. Wood, in 1858, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1860; they have had six children; he has taught school six years; he is a farmer; was an Abolitionist, an Anti-slavery man and is a Republican; he is a minister among Friends, and has been Clerk of Monthly Meeting for seventeen years; he is active in temperance, in Sunday schools and in all good things. Mr. O. is highly esteemed as a Christian and a citizen. Largely under his auspices, a grove temperance and prohibition convention was held in the summer of 1881, in a grove not far from Economy, Wayne Co., Ind., lasting three days, addressed by Mrs. Malloy, Mrs. Trego, Mr. Reynolds and other temperance workers and attended by a large, earnest and enthusiastic assembly.

Isaiah Osborn, Economy, Wayne County, Anti-slavery Friend, fourth son of Charles Osborn, was born in Tennessee in 1803. Married Lydia Worth, sister of Rev. Daniel Worth, in 1829; had eight children and died in 1846, in Wayne County, Ind.; he was a Friend, and held with the Anti-slavery Friends in the "Separation." He came to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in 1816; became a printer, and came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1819; went to Tennessee in 1822 and worked for Benjamin Lundy on the *Genius of Emancipation* till 1824 (in Tennessee); worked at Centerville, Ind., for John Scott till 1827, and at Indianapolis till 1828, when he came to Wayne County. He married Lydia Worth and took to farming and teaching. He settled a short distance north of Economy, Wayne County. After his death, his widow married Mr. Baldwin, of Union County; her second husband is also dead, and she lives a widow, gentle-spirited and peaceful, with her son, Charles Osborn, in West River Township, Randolph Co., Ind. The Osborns have been noted for their steadfast adherence to principle, and their unflinching devotion to truth and right. Isaiah settled on a farm near Economy, Ind.; was at one time Justice of the Peace, and, for many years, Assessor and Collector of Taxes; was an active member of Friends and a warm and earnest advocate of the slave, being a stern and outspoken Abolitionist of the earliest time.

Robert Pogue, Union City, Ind., Methodist, was born in 1802, in Knox County, Tenn., being the eldest of nine children. His father moved to Greene County, Ohio, in 1806, and resided there till 1835, settling in Ward Township, Randolph County, in the latter year, six of his nine children having also resided in the same county; he was a miller and then a farmer, chiefly the latter. In religion, he was a Methodist and in politics a Democrat; he lies buried in the old Prospect Graveyard, east of Deerfield. His son Robert left home at seventeen years of age, learning the trade of a distiller; at nineteen, he took up a roving life, first going into Northwestern Ohio, at the call of Capt. Riley, of African fame, for men to assist in surveying; he was too late for that, but not very long afterward, a party of three—Martin, Lewis and Pogue—set out on foot for an exploring tour through Indiana and Illinois; they passed through Connersville, Rushville, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Springfield and Jacksonville (1821); these were but small villages, and at Indianapolis they were laying the foundations of the old State House. To Connersville, the journey was a wilderness, with very few openings; to Indianapolis and Terre Haute, almost an unbroken forest, there being a little settlement upon Walnut Creek, between Indianapolis and Terre Haute. Going up the Wabash by the Indian Battle Ground, to Austin's prairie, eighteen miles above Terre Haute, they struck out boldly across the wide plains, ninety miles, to Springfield, Ill., then a mere group of cabins. Terre Haute had one hotel and two stores, and Indianapolis but little more. They saw but one dwelling-house between the Wabash and Springfield. In Springfield, not a single good house was to be found. While there, young Pogue cast his first vote, though slightly under age, yet the cause was a good one, the question of freedom or slavery in the new State, and his vote counted one for the right side—freedom. One of the three was a cooper, and one (Pogue) was a distiller, and they arranged to settle there and set up the liquor business. Lewis and Pogue returned to Greene County, Ohio, while Martin set out from Illinois with a drove of horses to Green Bay, Wis. On the route Martin was drowned in swimming a river; he swam across to get a canoe, which proved to be locked fast. In swimming back, his strength failed, and he sank only a few rods from shore. In 1824, Mr. Pogue married Susannah Vaughn, the issue of which union has been nine children, eight of whom became grown, and four have been married, and five are still living; his wife died in Union City, Ind., in 1871, at the age of sixty-four years. Becoming disgusted with the distilling business, he began making spinning-wheels for wool and flax; and, when that failed, he undertook to be a carpenter, which business, with farming, furnished him employment till he gave up work. In 1839, Mr. Pogue emigrated to Ward Township, Randolph Co., Ind. Residing there till 1866, he removed to Union City, which is still his home. He joined the Methodist Church, near Prospect, in 1842, and has been Steward, Class-Leader, Trustee, Sunday school Superintendent, or the like, sometimes two or three at once, most of the time since; he is now Steward and Class-Leader in the church at Union City. Though his father was a Democrat, Robert became a Whig, casting his first Presidential vote for John Quincy Adams in 1824; he was a Whig and then a Republican, having voted for fifteen successive Presidential elections, ending with James A. Garfield. Mr. Pogue has been active in local public affairs, especially in school matters, having been School Director, Township Clerk and School Trustee; his influence through his whole life has been for improvement in the public schools, and he feels that his efforts have not been in vain. He has suffered severely from rheumatism from his early manhood, though now, in his old age, he is more nearly free from that ailment than he was in early and middle life. Mr. Pogue is one of that happy band who makes religion the sum and substance of life, and he feels now, after forty years in the love of Christ, that the service of God is its own reward. When Mr. Pogue joined the Methodist Church, the meetings were held in Mr. Helm's chamber. Mr. D. B. Miller and Mr. Helm burnt a brick-kiln together; each built a brick house, which were nearly the first houses of

the kind in Ward Township. Prospect Church was erected not long afterward, Mr. Pogue himself being the head workman (about 1845).

Isom Puckett, Dunkirk, White River, Friend, was born in Carolina before 1774; was married in Carolina to Elizabeth Kane, and came to Randolph County in 1819, settling at Dunkirk, west of Winchester; they had ten children, most of whom lived to be grown and to be married. He was a Friend, a Whig, Anti-slavery, Abolitionist, an abstinence advocate and a Quaker preacher. Under his counsel and influence as a leader, the little band of Friends at Dunkirk were foremost in works of humanity and love. He died about 1856, and was buried at Dunkirk, but no memorial marks his grave; and his own relatives could not now perhaps discover or point out the place which ought now to be to them a sacred spot, where his mortal remains found their last earthly resting-place. Anna Puckett, daughter of Isom Puckett, born about 1796, married Elijah Jackson, about 1816; had eight children; was an excellent and motherly woman, an Anti-slavery Friend in the days of that movement, a recorded minister among Friends, and of a loving, Christian spirit. She was noted in her day for being one of those "doctor nurses," to whom humankind owe so much and render so little, and was greatly skilled in the use of water and of herbs for curative purposes. Her husband was a farmer and a Friend, and died about 1863. Anna died in 1876, aged eighty years. Their children have been distinguished for their excellence, two of her children and two of her grandchildren being recorded ministers among Friends. The children of Isom Puckett in all were ten, viz., Gincy (Ballinger), Anna (Jackson), Sally (Adamson), Olive (Diggs), Nathan, Mahala (Mason), Benjamin, Mary (Harris), Lydia (Jackson), Thomas Clarkson; they were all born in Carolina, the youngest being only a few months old at the time of their emigration to Indiana. The daughters are all dead, and the three sons are supposed to be living. Nathan resides near Ann Arbor, Mich., having in 1882, removed from Richmond, Ind.; Benjamin, in Iowa, and Thomas Clarkson at Nora, Ill., of which place he had been a prominent and influental citizen since 1853, owning a fine landed property and dealing largely in stock, and engaging, also, in other active business undertakings; he has been the father of a large family of children, all but one of whom are still living. In early life, he was Surveyor of Randolph County, Ind., and he held several local offices during his residence in Illinois; his oldest son is a physician in a thriving town in Iowa. His marriage took place in 1852, his wife being Miss Emily Patchin, of North Gage, Oneida County, N. Y., and a sister of the wife of Rev. E. Tucker, now and for many years a citizen of Randolph County, residing at present in Union City in that county.

Rev. J. H. Quinlan, Catholic pastor, Union City, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1843; went to school at Cleveland, New York and Milwaukee, 1861 to 1870; was ordained a Catholic priest at Milwaukee in 1870; Delphi, Carroll Co., Ind., in 1870 and 1872; he traveled for his health in the Northwest during the summer of 1872; Elkhart, Ind., 1872; Union City, 1876. The Catholics have at Union City a flourishing and prosperous congregation of 150 families, with a school of ninety to one hundred and ten pupils. Three teachers are employed and the school is maintained for ten months in the year. The school is free to all the pupils. It is supported by the income of a fund of $5,000, contributed by Peter Kuntz, Esq., a citizen of the town and a member of the congregation. The gift is truly a magnificent one, and the Catholic society have great reason to be thankful to their worthy communicant and fellow-citizen for this act of princely generosity. The Catholics have a fine property of four lots, containing a church, parsonage, nunnery and schoolhouse, all neat and convenient, though plain and inexpensive.

Rev. Thomas Wiley, Union City Disciple. Mrs. Eleanor Ruby (1835) says: "My husband, Thomas Wiley, became a preacher more than forty years ago. He was born and partly raised in Bourbon County, Ky., and had little education; he learned to write when a boy by getting a "rock-slate" and having his father set copies on the slate. In early life, he undertook to teach school, and made out very well. He had to study hard and late at night to keep ahead of his scholars, getting help in a "pinch" from Thomas Devor, to whom he felt under great obligations. Mr. W. became a missionary preacher, traveling over much of Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio and organizing many churches in the region. To show pioneer trials, an extract is given, somewhat condensed, from his diary: "April 10, 1852—Went to Fort Wayne, but found no chance for a meeting. I was behind time; they did not get my letter; it rained hard before I got to town, and the weather was very wet till next day (Sunday). The congregation had gone down; not more than five or six life-like Christians. The church was poor timber at first, and they had unworthy preachers, who have done more harm than half a dozen men could do good in twelve months. One man who had his appointment in the paper, was found playing cards and gambling among the loafers. Another was expelled from the Episcopal Church and joined the Disciples; was found to be base and was thought to have poisoned his wife to death. Like priest, like people. Doleful situation!" Mr. Wiley became weakly by incessant labor, and moved to Union City. He was made Postmaster and so remained till his death, in 1861. He owned 130 acres of land near New Lisbon. He laid out that town in 1848; the place flourished till the railroads were built and Union City was established so near. When we moved to Randolph County, the whole region was one vast wilderness. The only settlers within reach were Mr. Sheets, north of Union City; Amos Smith, north of New Lisbon; Hezekiah Fowler, father of Gabe Fowler, and Thomas Peyton, on the Converse farm. "Kid" Marquis settled on the Parent farm soon after. James Wickersham, my uncle, came shortly. There was nobody at Union City for years afterward. We used to "neighbor" with Mr. Fowler's, four miles. We would visit them, going on foot through the woods, perhaps once a year. Mr. Wiley began by hiring a hewed-log house built at first, before we moved. He got some leather and made some shoes, and took them up into the woods and paid for his work with shoes. The house was large and roomy, and we thought we had a palace. The whole northern country was settling while we lived there (1836 to 1852), and great numbers passed on their northward way. Many stayed overnight as they were struggling on toward their desired haven. We have had fifteen in one night, and we never charged them anything for their entertainment. One time we were busy with apples. My husband was absent, and I had invited some neighbors to come in and help us cut them. A stranger came and wished to stay. I told him "No, husband is absent, and we are to have an 'apple-cut' this evening." "But I will be civil, and I can cut apples, too." At last, I invited my son-in-law to remain all night and let the stranger stay. He cut apples nicely, and was very civil and jovial. I tried to "pump" him, but he would not be "pumped." Finally, at breakfast, he said: "I will tell you who I am. I am Mr. ——, one of a company who have split off from the Methodists, and we are working on our own hook. I tried to debate with one of your folks (meaning Disciple), and he whipped me out terribly." So he went on his way." Mr. Wiley broke down in health as a result of his energetic and extensive labors in the ministry, through the new and sparsely settled regions of Eastern Indiana and elsewhere, and he removed to Union City, Ind., shortly after the commencement of that town, still preaching occasionally and becoming an Elder in the newly established church of the Disciples in that place. He was also appointed Postmaster in the infant city, but his health continued to decline and in a very few years he died there. His widow married Mr. Rubey, of Wayne County, Ind., and they removed to Union City, but her second husband also died, and she now resides as a widow in the same place, aged, but active in bodily health and genial and sprightly in mental activity.

Rev. R. D. Spellman, Winchester, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, and he came to Western Reserve, Ohio, in 1817, and to Indiana in 1851. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1836, and entered the ministry in 1852. He had before that been a practicing physician, as also, in youth, a teacher three years, in Perry County, Ohio. He began the practice of medicine in 1840. His field of labor as a clergyman has been

Wayne, Henry, Randolph, Adams, De Kalb, Wabash and Madison Counties, Ind.—three-fourths of the time in Wayne, Henry and Randolph. He married, in 1842, Elizabeth Beckwith, daughter of Col. John Beckwith, Colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812. They have had four children, three living. Mr. Spellman is now superannuated, and resides in Winchester. He preaches still somewhat, and engages in temperance work, which has been his delight from his youth. Mr. Spellman is now absent from home on a trip to Eastern Ohio to attend the golden wedding of his brother, Marcus F. Spellman, of Portage County, Ohio (fall of 1881). There were in his father's family seven children, and five are living now, and of those five he is the youngest. Mr. Spellman has been, since 1852 until within two years, an active and successful Gospel preacher, and he looks back upon the work which the Lord has enabled him to accomplish with gratitude for the high favor thus conferred upon him.

Edward Starbuck, Wesleyan, late of Union City, was born in North Carolina in 1813, and came with his father to Wayne County, Ind., in 1817. He resided for many years near Mt. Vernon, east of Fountain City, Wayne Co., Ind., as a farmer and brick-mason. In 1865, he removed to Union City and began business as a banker, being a stockholder and an office-holder in the First National Bank of Union City. Mr. Starbuck was three times married. His wives were Mary Vineyard, Lydia Good and Esther Ashton. He died at his home in Union City in 1874, greatly lamented by his relatives and by the public at large, and was followed to his burial in Union City Cemetery by a large, sympathizing and deeply sorrowing concourse. Mr. Starbuck was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and of a largely benevolent spirit. He was greatly drawn to a deep sympathy for the poor and the oppressed, and was an original and life-long Abolitionist. In early life, he joined the Episcopal Methodists, but withdrew from that body and united with the Wesleyans for anti-slavery reasons, and for many years, and till his death, he maintained his connection with them, holding among them the honored position of a local preacher. Mr. Starbuck was a man of great moral worth and of deep religious feeling, active in support of religious and benevolent institutions and operations, especially those intended for the elevation of the poor and needy. The anti-slavery cause found in him a consistent, energetic and faithful advocate and supporter. He was a liberal contributor to the funds of the American Missionary Association in its work of evangelizing the freedmen. Mr. Starbuck was the father of nine children, eight of whom are living—John, Lewis, George, Elizabeth and four others. John S. has been a wholesale egg, butter and poultry dealer in Union City, Ind., and is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a valuable and reliable citizen and an estimable and useful man. One of the daughters is the wife of Dr. William Commons, a prominent physician of Union City. The third wife is still living.

Rev. W. D. Stone, Union City, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1826; went back and forth with his father, Ezra Stone, to and from New Orleans, when a lad; came to Winchester, Ind., in 1839; attended County Seminary at intervals from 1839 to 1847, and again after the Mexican war, in which he enlisted in May, 1847, in the Fourth Indiana Volunteers as a private, and in which war he served fourteen months. Soon after its close, he married Miss Jane D. Poor, attending also the seminary under Prof. Cole; moved into the woods north of Winchester, cleared off six acres of land, and "cleared out." In 1852, they moved to Wayne Township, and afterward to various points—Harrisville, Salem, New Lisbon, Recovery, Spartansburg, etc., and now living at Union City. He volunteered in the three-months' service in the war of 1861, being Captain of Company I, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers. The regiment was in the West Virginia campaign. On the expiration of that service, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and was made Captain of Company C. They were in the Army of the Cumberland, under Burnside and Schofield. He was sent at one time to Boston, Mass., in charge of a company of officers and men, to take command of a body of conscripts (drafted men) in Massachusetts, and to distribute them as might be needed. He was, among other battles, at Resaca, Ga., summer of 1864, and was wounded in the side by a shell, and was discharged July 21, 1864. His business has been teaching and preaching. The teaching has been done at many places—Harrisville, Salem, Bethel, Newport, Union City, Spartansburg, Recovery (Ohio), etc., etc. The preaching has been done in Michigan, in Miami and Shelby Counties, Ohio, and other places. He is an active, wide-awake, somewhat eccentric, but very energetic and successful, educator and preacher. He was almost idolized by his pupils, and is greatly esteemed by the churches to which he ministers. He is enthusiastic, acting on the Bible maxim, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might." They have no children, which is true also of his brother, Gen. Asahel Stone. It is a great loss to the country that so worthy a stock seems doomed to extinction, and that no children live to be an honor to the name and to perpetuate it in the land. By God's blessing, hundreds of souls have been brought upon his labors into the kingdom of the Redeemer. He is still in active service, in his fifty-fourth year, and we may hope for much service from his hands in the Master's vineyard. The cholera prevailed in Winchester in the fall of 1849. It caused a terrible panic, and many left the town. Twelve men banded together to stay and "fight it through." The doctors mostly left. Dr. Longshore came from Deerfield, thinking he could cure cholera, but he failed utterly, and as he was riding away, a man asked for a prescription for a patient. He wrote on a scrap and handed it to the man, saying, "Fill that, and give a dose every hour till he dies," and rode off as hard as he could go. Nothing seemed of any avail till a half-witted fellow in a saw-mill somewhere south of Winchester dictated a remedy which proved effectual to cure the cholera. Thomas Kizer, druggist, knows what the "saw-mill medicine" is. They had "signal taps" for each one of the twelve. One day, Joel Avery was missing. The "tap" was given, but no Joel. The town was searched, and at last he was found back of Wellcome Puckett's, apparently dead. But he was breathing slightly, and they made some strong lye, and filled a trough, and put him in, and he "bounced." It revived him, and he got well. It was a fearful time! A large number died. Some whole families were taken off. The death fiend seemed to have been turned loose upon the devoted town, unchecked, and reveling in wretchedness and desolation. Elder Stone removed from Union City in the fall of 1880, to his farm in Jackson Township, north of New Lisbon. His health, which had become quite feeble during that summer and fall, grew somewhat better, and he took up preaching and pastoral labor which he had been obliged to intermit. But it was only for a short time. His health proved still unequal to the task, and he is striving to find, though with little success, in active out-door labor and relaxation of mental exertion, a restoration of mental and bodily health and strength. During the fall of 1881, he returned to Union City to his former residence in that town, and in September they took their first trip to the prairies of Kansas.

Nathan Thomas, Wayne County, Ind., Anti-slavery Friend, was the third child of Benjamin Thomas, one of the pioneers of New Garden Township, Wayne Co., Ind. He was born about 1813, and was twice married, the last time to Mrs. Ann (Williams) Reynolds, who is still living, having been a widow since his death, nearly thirty years. Mr. Thomas had a large family of children, three of whom were by his last wife. He was wonderfully active in religious and benevolent movements; was one of the chief actors in the "Separation," and a trusted leader among the Anti-slavery Friends. He was greatly interested in the free labor movement, and traveled extensively in the South and elsewhere to aid in encouraging the production of cotton and marketing it by free labor. He was one of the Trustees of the U. L. Institute, and was greatly active in its support, and deeply interested in its success. His advantages in that early time had been but meager, yet he became an intelligent and influential man. His death occurred while he was still in the early maturity of manhood, when he was only about thirty-eight years old. The cholera swept him from among men in the fall of 1851. His early demise was indeed a severe loss, as men view things, to the community and to the country. His widow, Mrs. Ann Thomas, has been from her early girlhood a remarkable specimen of untir-

ing Christian and benevolent artivity, restless and unceasing in her efforts to accomplish good, especially to the poor and friendless. She was born and reared in Ireland, belonging to a family of distinction in that country. One of her brothers was for many years a British military officer in India. Another was, during his life, an English official in Australia. A third died on the plains while on the way to California during the early gold excitement about that region. She returned to her native island in 1879 to visit the scenes of her youth, and it is a somewhat curious fact that, through her means, a marriage was accomplished between one of her sons and a lady of that country. He crossed the ocean during the winter of 1879–80, claimed his bride, and, returning to America in the spring, resumed his business as associated press agent in the city of Chicago; and his mother is now spending with that son in that wonderful city a pleasant and tranquil old age, enjoying the retrospect of a life spent in the active service of the Lord, and the consciousness of the comforting presence of her loving Savior.

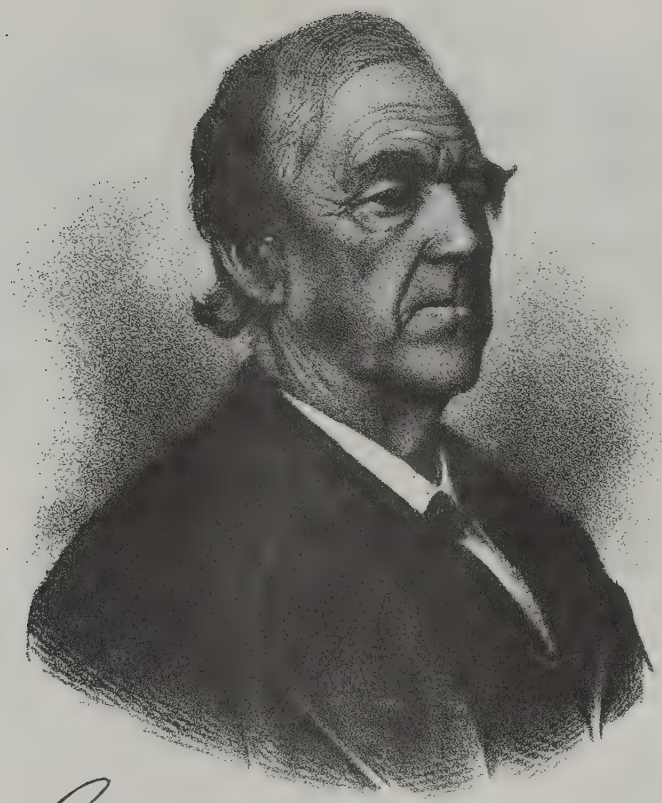
Benjamin Thomas, Newport (now Fountain City), Ind., was born in North Carolina in 1782; came to Wayne County in 1812, being the second settler north of Richmond, Ind. He married Anna Moorman in North Carolina. Nathan Thomas, their third child, was the first white child born in New Garden Township, Wayne County. Benjamin Thomas had twelve children, six of them still living. He remained on the land he entered till his death, about 1851. He was prominent in the "Separation" among Friends of the Richmond Yearly Meeting on account of slavery, in 1842–43, and was one of the principal founders of Union Literary Institute, a manual labor institution, established in 1845 and 1846, in Randolph County, for colored and other youth. He was active and influential among Friends during his whole life. He was mild and gentle in his disposition, quiet in his temper, exemplary in his life, industrious and frugal, a consistent Christian, a worthy citizen and a generous-hearted, benevolent man.

John Thornburg, Friend-Methodist, Stony Creek, oldest son of Isaac Thornburg, was born in North Carolina, Guilford County, in 1794; came to Ohio in 1813; married Susannah Bales in 1815; came to Randolph County in 1824; entered 160 acres of land two miles south of Windsor, and moved to the county April, 1825. He had ten children, four born in Ohio and six in Randolph County. Lemuel Vestal had undertaken to build a mill on Stony Creek, near Windsor. He had employed his workmen, and they had got out the timber, but he could not go on, and he sold out to John Thornburg, who put up both a saw-mill and a grist-mill, the latter grinding corn and wheat, bolting with a revolving hand bolt. That mill sawed the timber to build the first frame house in Muncie, the lumber being hauled to that place by ox teams. After owning the mills four years, he sold them to Andrew G. Dye, who, after several years, also sold to Moses Neely, who sold to Thomas W. Reese, and he built the mills anew. They have been owned successively since by Neely, Mark Patty, Johnson & Dye, William A. Thornburg, Reece & Sons, Mahlon Clevenger, John Thornburg, and now by Robert Cowgill. The mill is a good one, though it lacks power somewhat. The water is not nearly so abundant and reliable as of old. The clearing-up of the lands has dried up the ground and lessened greatly the volume and steadiness of flow of the streams, and vastly decreased their value for propelling power. John Thornburg sold his land to Joseph Rooks, and the mills to Dye, and went farther up Stony Creek, and again entered 160 acres, and built a cabin, buying out also David Vestal, with twenty-five acres of cleared land, and there he remained till his death, in 1845. His widow is living yet, with Marion Hewitt, near Neff, eighty-four years old past. After her first husband's death, she married Thomas Clevenger, who was a widower with eight or nine children, only two or three of whom were grown; and so she has raised two large families, seventeen in all, and still survives to look back with thankfulness upon the way in which, though rough and rugged, yet gracious and merciful, the good hand of the Lord hath led her through all the days of her lengthened pilgrimage on the earth, and to look forward to her speedy and abundant entrance into the heavenly mansions.

"Where she shall bathe her weary soul,
In seas of heavenly rest;
And not a wave of trouble roll
Across her peaceful breast."

Her husband, John Thornburg, was originally a Friend, but, believing in the unity of all Christians, he was prominent in forming and maintaining a congregation in his vicinity on the ground of union. It was composed chiefly of Friends and Methodists, and was often called the "Friend-Methodist." Their church was called the Union Chapel, and the graveyard near where it stood is to this day spoken of as the Union Cemetery. Mr. Thornburg was himself a preacher, and while he lived the society flourished, but after his death it dwindled, and has become extinct, most of the members joining other societies.

Rev. Ebenezer Tucker, Congregationalist, Union City, born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., in 1819, attended common schools and Cherry Valley Academy, 1826–29; Oneida Institute, New York, 1836–40; teaching winters, and manual labor summers; Auburn and Oberlin Theological Seminaries, 1841–44, graduating at Oberlin in 1844; married Lois Patchin, North Gage, Oneida Co., N. Y., September 25, 1844; Fredericktown, Ohio, 1844; Pastor Congregational Church eighteen months, 1844–46; Principal Union Literary Institute, near Spartansburg, Ind., 1846–54 (school mainly for colored youth, established largely by Anti-slavery Friends); farmer, Nora, Ill., 1854–59; President Liber College, Jay County, Ind., 1859–68; Principal Union City one year; lamp agency, 1869; New Orleans, Professor in Straight University, 1870; Tougaloo University, Mississippi, 1871–72; missionary, Raymond, Miss., 1872–73; Union Literary Institute, Spartanburg, Ind., 1873–79; Union City, 1879. He began teaching April 5, 1835, and has taught, in all, a time equal to forty-two years of eight months each. He has been a clergyman since 1844, preaching mostly without compensation, being Pastor eighteen months at Fredericktown, Ohio, and nine years at Liber, Ind. His teaching has been laborious and exhausting, but not without power for good. About four thousand youth have been members of the schools under his charge, and great numbers of young men and women in Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, New York, etc., ascribe to his counsels and instructions an impulse toward light and knowledge which has urged them onward to grander heights of wisdom and usefulness. He has had six children (four living), as follows: Granville Clarkson, Caroline Amelia, Julius Edson, Laura Frances, Charles Finney, Philo Andrew. G. Clarkson, farmer, teacher, soldier, miller, died 1882; Caroline A., died, Nora, Ill., 1858; Julius E., carpenter, miller, cabinet-maker; Laura F., teacher, milliner; Charles F., teacher; Philo A., telegrapher. G. C. married Mary A. Pomroy—Emma Teagle; Julius E., married Sarah Ellen Knight—widower; Charles F. married Cinderella Maria Campbell; Philo A. married Janetta Clapp. Ebenezer Tucker's parents were both of New England descent, his father having been born in Vermont. His maternal grand parents were natives of Connecticut, the grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war at Stonington, Conn., and an early and active pioneer of Cherry Valley, N. Y. His father's father was born in Marlboro, N. H., about 1740, and his father's mother in Roxbury, near Boston, in 1747, fifteen and eight years before the French and Indian war respectively. His father was one of twins who were the youngest of nineteen children by one marriage, many of whom were born in the State of Vermont. Being married at sixteen, the mother bore nineteen children by one husband, and lived to be ninety-three years old, dying in Cherry Valley, N. Y., in 1840. They were married at Roxbury, Mass.; kept house several years in Keene, N. H.; moved into Vermont, hauling their goods with oxen, and the married couple riding on the same horse 200 miles into the Green Mountain land. In about 1790, they set out for what was then called New Connecticut, and now Western Reserve, in the winter, upon a sled, with two horses, the group consisting of husband and wife and nine children, two being twins a year old. They crossed the Green Mountains; the snow left them, and they left the sled and kept on with the two horses. One horse died, and they still pressed forward with the other. They pawned their things as they went on, the last thing disposed of-thus being the woman's shawl, seventeen



Ebenezer Tucker

RES OF GEO. RICKERT, SEC. 7, JACKSON TP, RANDOLPH CO. IND.

RES OF MRS LUCINDA BYRUM, JACKSON TP, RANDOLPH CO. IND.

miles from where they finally stopped. They quit traveling, because—because—well, because they could get no farther, ending their wearisome journey in Montgomery County, N. Y., removing shortly to Otsego County, N. Y., about fifty-five miles west of Albany. There they settled, and there they resided till they left the scenes of mortality, the husband in about 1822, and the wife in 1840, at the great age of ninety-three. Poor and destitute, they reached that hard and rugged region, and poor for forty or fifty years longer they continued to be, during their whole sojourn in this sublunary sphere; that poverty and destitution made deeper and more desperate by the sad fact that twice in that country their house was burned to the ground, the last time escaping barely in their night clothes, losing everything in their dwelling. Thus did emigration take place, and thus did emigrants live in those olden times in that Eastern land. Such a group as the one described—man, wife, nine children, one poor, woe-begone horse, wandering, strangers in a strange land—would be a sight to behold! Yet of the great crowd of descendants of these poor emigrants, scattered east and west, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the great body have always been, and are to this day, upright, thriving, respectable, industrious, intelligent, and by far the larger portion of the whole number God-fearing people. The tree was good, and the fruit has been good for many generations. God bless and prosper the poor, but hardy and virtuous, emigrant, and let all the people say, Amen! Let no man despise the poor and the lowly, but let all conspire to favor and to encourage the humble and desolate, for out of such shall come, in the following years, through successive ages and generations, those who shall become the strength and substance of the nation, and the pride and glory of the land! The region of New York to which they came is famous in the annals of the Eastern land. Cherry Valley was settled in 1740, 142 years ago, by intelligent and pious people from Scotland. The winter after their establishment of the colony, the snow lay in immense depth for months upon the ground, and they came near starvation. A friendly Indian discovered their condition, and kept them alive by successive trips to the settlements on the Mohawk River, some fifteen miles distant, traveling upon snow-shoes and carrying provisions upon his back for their sustenance, persevering in his friendly work till the return of spring enabled them to obtain their own supply. In the Revolutionary war, the town was burned, and the inhabitants were either killed or carried captive to Canada. One person, who was then an infant in his mother's arms, became afterward the distinguished Judge Alfred E. Campbell, of Cooperstown, N. Y., who became the author of the work entitled "Annals of Tryon County," embracing the whole of New York west of Albany County, a most valuable and interesting treatise, and crowded with information concerning those olden times. Cherry Valley was burned near the same time with the massacre of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, both being in the Susquehanna Valley, the former town being at the head of Cherry Valley Creek, one of the sources of that river, and Cooperstown being the residence of Judge Fennimore Cooper, the famous novelist, who immortalized that whole region by the productions of his vigorous and fertile brain. Some of the families of the original settlers 142 years ago still occupy the homesteads of their ancestors. The Campbell family in particular still remain where their progenitor established his home in 1740, after crossing the stormy ocean-wave from the rocks and mountains of his native Scotland. One of his sons was a Colonel in the Revolutionary army. Gen. Washington, in his Presidential tour through New York and New England, was a guest at the Campbell mansion, and one little boy, a lad of some ten years, who saw President Washington at his father's residence at that early time, lived to be more than ninety years old, and had the honor, in Gen. Grant's administration, to be able to say that he had seen the first President and the last. When President Grant visited Troy, in the State of New York, to attend the funeral ceremonies of Gen. Wool, Mr. Campbell, then above ninety years of age, made a journey from his home to Troy on purpose to have it to say that he had seen the first President and the last. He saw and was glad, and in a short time he lay down to take his last earthly sleep, and was gathered to the sepulchers of his fathers. The ancestral graveyard in that village is, indeed, a most interesting spot, containing, as it does, the tombs of several generations. In the fall of 1880, a centennial celebration was held, attended by perhaps twenty thousand people, and addresses were delivered by Gov. Horatio Seymour and other distingulshed personages of the State and region, commemorating the capture and burning of the town by the Indians under the famous Mohawk chief, Thayandanega, or Brant, and the cruel Tory partisan, Col. Walter Butler, who, in merciless ferocity, exceeded the savages themselves, and who was himself shot and tomahawked on the banks of Oneida Creek by an Indian, who cried, in answer to Butler's appeals for mercy as the avenging savage took his scalp, "Remember Sherry Valley! Remember Sherry Valley!" The subject of this sketch was an early Abolitionist, joining that much abused and maligned group of men and women in his early youth, in 1835. He attended the Oneida Institute at Whitesboro (near Utica, N. Y.), the first collegiate school in the United States which opened its doors to colored youth. While there and at Oberlin, he became acquainted with many of the young men of color who have since become famous in the country. Among them were Messrs. Freeman, Sidney, Loguen, Whitehorne, Day, Garnett, Crummell, Rogers, Vashon, Allen, and others not now recollected. He graduated with the class of 1840, a member of which class was Rev. Highland Garnet, then and ever since—till his death in Liberia, in 1882, whither he had gone by Presidential appointment as Consul to that African commonwealth—an energetic, talented, influential and greatly successful clergyman, being, from his youth, remarkable for his oratorical ability. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Garnet was the first colored person who was permitted to speak in the United States Hall of Representatives, which he did, to a crowded assembly, on the 12th of February, 1865. He was Pastor of a church in Washington City at the time, and their choir also officiated upon the occasion. The spacious hall was crammed, both upon the floor and in the galleries, and the vast audience hung spell-bound upon his lips. One who heard the memorable discourse concludes an account of the remarkable scene as follows: "It is needless to say more. Men who went to the house to hear a colored man, came away having heard a man in the highest and fullest sense. Many who went there with feelings simply of curiosity came away wrapped in astonishment. Not only a man, but a great representative man, had spoken, and they were amazed. In fact, Mr. Garnet was the finest colored orator in the land—far superior, not, indeed, in reasoning power, yet, in dignity and impressiveness of personal presence, in the graces of finished oratory, and in the grandeur of natural and cultured eloquence, to the far-famed Fred Douglass, for so many years a prominent personage before the American public." As stated, Ebenezer Tucker graduated in 1840 from Oneida Institute, the class numbering eleven, most of whom are still living, after a lapse of forty-two years, but not one of whom he has ever seen in the flesh since the morning after the commencement, when that band of earnest young men took the parting hand and separated to their life-work for Christ and for the welfare of the human race. His business has been chiefly teaching, and, during the larger portion of the more than forty years spent in that employment, his work has been in institutions fully and warmly open to the youth who have been guilty of the heinous crime of possessing a "skin not colored like our own;" fifteen years Principal at Union Literary Institute; nine years President of Liber College; and nearly four years in Straight University, New Orleans, and at Tougaloo University, Mississippi, bringing him thus in connection with some thousands of young persons of color, many of whom have since become prominent among their people and before the country. And, though still poor in purse, he feels rich in the reward of the esteem and affection of his pupils now of the olden time, and the conviction that his hands have been enabled to scatter seed upon the furrows of the great world-field, which is even now yielding, and shall, in the growing future, continue still more largely to yield an abundant harvest for the garner of eternal life.

Rev. J. T. Vardeman, Nettle Creek, was born in Fayette Co.,

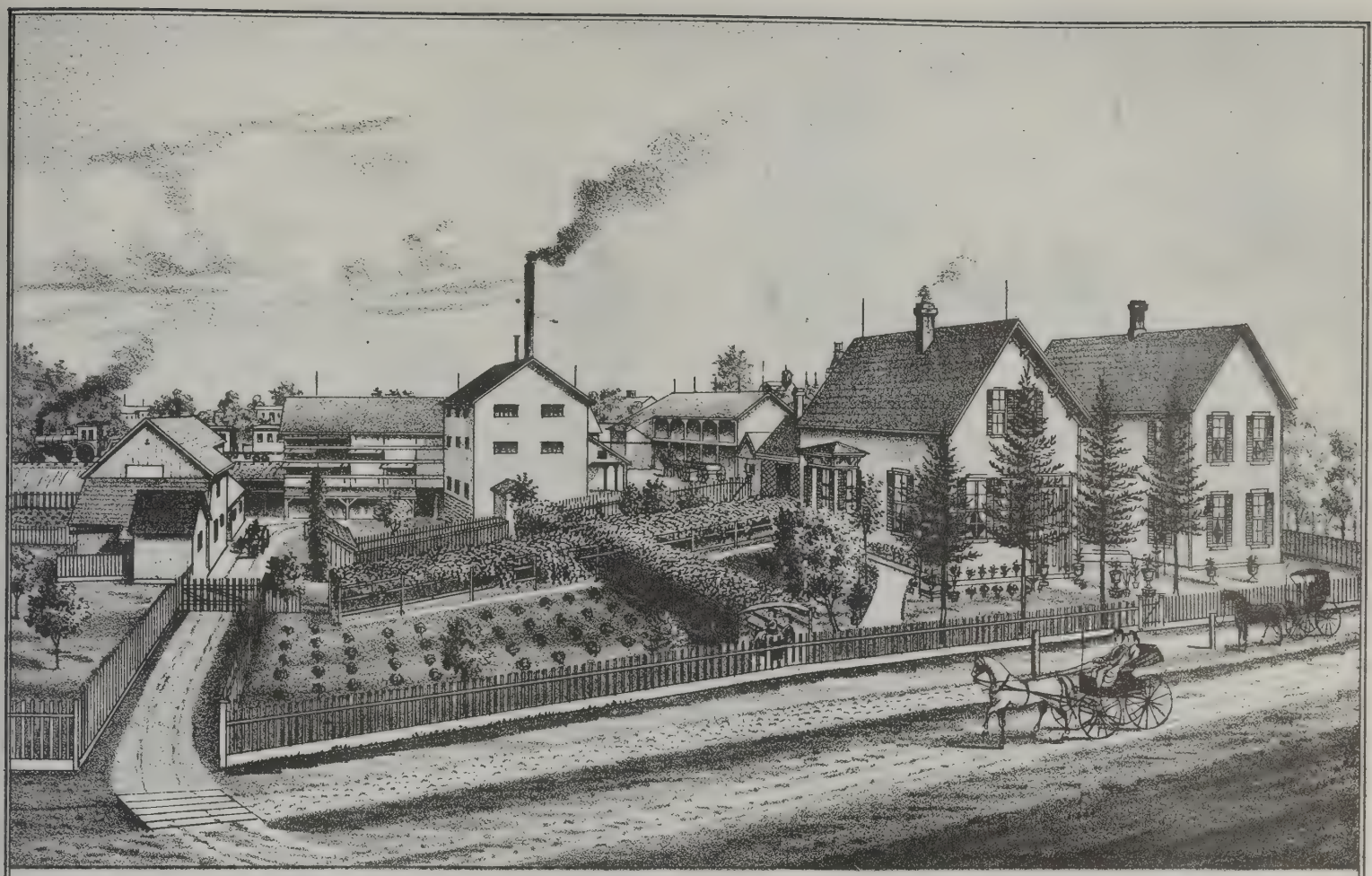
Ind., in 1815; has had three wives—Martha Jenkins, Rebecca Jenkins and Sarah Boling—and has had eighteen children. He is a farmer, and a preacher in the United Brethren Church. He joined the church fifty-one years ago, and has been a member of the United Brethren forty-two years, and a minister among them thirty-eight years. He is now Presiding Elder (1880). He was once a Representative in the Legislature. Mr. Vardeman came to Randolph County in 1860. He is active and prominent in his denomination and in the community, residing northeast of Losantville.

R. T. Wheatley, Methodist, late of Union City, Ind., was born in 1825, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and his wife in 1830, in the same county. They were married April 30, 1851, and, in June, 1851, they removed to a farm two miles northwest of Union City, Ind. They attended meeting at Prospect Meeting-House, east of Deerfield, till the summer of 1852. At that time, a Methodist Episcopal society was formed at Union City. The first members were R. T. Wheatley, Class-Leader; Sarah Jane Wheatley, Henry M. Debolt (probationer), Martha E. Debolt. These were the whole class at first. John T. Farson and wife joined in the fall, while the preacher, Rev. Colclazer, was absent at conference, and S. L. Carter at nearly the same time. They struggled along for awhile. Rev. Newton followed Rev. Colclazer, and he advised the society to disband and go back to their former connections, there being but six members. The next quarterly conference took away their Sabbath preaching and gave them only night preaching. The quarterly meeting struck a dividend and assigned the payment of their quota by the society upon a basis of eighteen members. They had seventeen at the time, the average for the year having been nine. The class met their assessment at once, which no other class in the circuit did. The Presiding Elder said that Union Class was bound to live anyhow, and he gave the society Sabbath preaching again. Mr. Wheatley and his wife returned to Ohio in the spring of 1859, having been privileged to see Union City Class grown to the dignity of a station. They now reside at Dayton, clinging still to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and striving to do good as they have opportunity.

Rev. Willis C. Wilmore, Baptist, White River, was born in Amherst Co., Va., February 17, 1801. His mother died when he was two years and seven months old. In two and a half years, his father married again. They lived in Virginia, among the mountains, till Willis was grown. In 1822, he came to Ross County, Ohio, and the next year he went to Gallia County, Ohio. In 1825, he married Sarah Love, and she is still living. In 1825, he was licensed to preach among the Baptists. He moved, in 1829, to Wayne County, Ind.; was ordained as a preacher in June, 1830, in old Friendship Church, Wayne County. He had taught school one term in Virginia, and he also taught several terms in Ohio and Indiana. In 1831, Mr. Wilmore settled among the green beeches of Randolph, in the southwest part of Greensfork Township. In February, 1832, he was struck down with what the doctors called the "cold plague," and he has never walked since. In 1836, he was elected Justice of the Peace. In 1839, he was chosen County Recorder, which office he held two terms, or fourteen years. Removing to Winchester in 1839, he was taken worse in 1848, and was brought to his present residence, which has been his home to this day, except one year, about 1863, at Winchester. Until 1848, he preached more or less, but for many years from that time he mostly ceased his labors in that field, until within some years past. They have had nine children. One died in infancy. Eight grew up, and have been married, and seven are living now—William H., five children, Ward Township, farmer; Lucinda S. (Monks), five children, White River, farmer; John L., six children, White River, farmer; Nancy A. (Adamson), ten children, White River, farmer; James W., dead, two children, dentist; Jesse W., seven children, White River, farmer; Isaac N., died an infant; Benjamin F., three children, homestead, farmer; Mary J. (Engle), one child, White River, farmer. He has been owner of large tracts of land, having purchased mostly when land was low; and, after giving every child a farm, he has several hundred acres left. In politics, he is a Republican, inclining, of late years, to Greenbackism. He is now in his eighty-first year, a cripple for the last fifty years, but cheerful and happy, and otherwise healthy. His father, William Wilmore, had fourteen children, raising thirteen of them, being a lad during the Revolutionary war, born in 1769. He died in 1853, in Jackson County, Ohio, aged eighty-four years. He was married twice. The name of his first wife was Nancy Harrison, and her grandmother died at one hundred years old. His second wife was Susan Grissom, who died at about eighty. The children were John H., born June 4, 1799, eleven children, died in Rockbridge County, Va.; Willis C., born February 17, 1801, nine children, living, Randolph County, Ind.; James, born March 21, 1803, eight children, living, Adair County, Ky.; Hezekiah, born January, 1806, died an infant; Mary Ann, born January 19, 1808, nine children, died in Elkhart County, Ind.; Rosaline, born May 12, 1810, died in Gallia County, Ohio; Elizabeth, born December 1, 1812, living in Jackson County, Ohio; Thomas, born September 12, 1814, living in Jackson County, Ohio; Rebecca, born July 19, 1816, living in Jackson County, Ohio; William R., born May 30, 1818, living in Iowa; Robert, born May 14, 1820, living in Jackson County, Ohio; Nancy, born February 17, 1822, died in Jackson County, Ohio; Levi, born July 13, 1824, died in Huntington County, Ind.; Stephen N., born September 9, 1826, living in Huntington County, Ind. So that the Wilmore connection are a great flock, and have been scattered into Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana.

Rev. Daniel Worth, Wesleyan, West River, born in North Carolina in 1795; moved to Sullivan County, Ind., in 1822; Randolph County, Ind., in 1823. He married, first, Elizabeth Swain, and afterward, Huldah (Swain) Cudi. He had eight children. He was Justice many years, and was Senator and Representative for Randolph County. He was a preacher—first, Methodist Episcopal, then Wesleyan, and an earnest Abolitionist. He was active, impulsive, firm. He spent years in preaching and lecturing upon temperance and anti-slavery, and it is claimed of him that he did more of that labor during his life than any other man of his time in the State. In his later years, he went as a missionary preacher to portions of his native State, North Carolina. There was originally a large native anti-slavery element there, and some of it was yet alive, and Wesleyan missionaries went to that region and formed several Wesleyan churches. Daniel Worth went to preach to these churches. He was arrested and thrown into prison, technically, for having sold or given to somebody there a copy of "Helper's Work," then lately published, on the charge of inciting slaves to insurrection, the penalty for which was death. He finally was bailed out and came away. He died not very long after. His second wife is living still, at Fountain City, Ind. Mr. Worth was active in the work of what was called the Underground Railroad. He was wonderfully energetic in the work of well-doing, entering into the labors for Christ and humanity with all his might. His first wife, Elizabeth Swain, was born May 27, 1798, and died May 12, 1858. His second marriage took place May 19, 1859. His imprisonment lasted four months and six days. The expenses of his prosecution were about $1,000. His death took place in Fountain City, Ind., December 12, 1862. The children of Daniel and Elizabeth Worth were these: Emily, born January 1, 1819, died September 27, 1822; Edmund B., born June 7, 1821, died October 22, 1822; Emily (second), born May 6, 1824; Sarah, born January 3, 1827; Rhoda, born October 24, 1829; William, born February 23, 1832; Lydia, born November 1, 1834; Mary K., born February 4, 1839.

Rev. Hosea C. Tillson, of Bethel, Wayne Co., Ind., was never a resident of Randolph, but he was a pioneer preacher of more than fifty years ago, and much of his early work lay among the old-time settlers of Randolph. He read a paper at a preachers' meeting held at Spartansburg, Randolph Co., Ind., February 2, 1882 (by the Disciples), and from that essay we take an abstract containing reminiscences of great interest from an eye witness and actual worker in the enterprise of evangelizing the wilderness and planting the Gospel among the forest pioneers in this region. Mr. Tillson says: "The outfit of a pioneer preacher was a large supply of the love of God shed abroad in his heart by

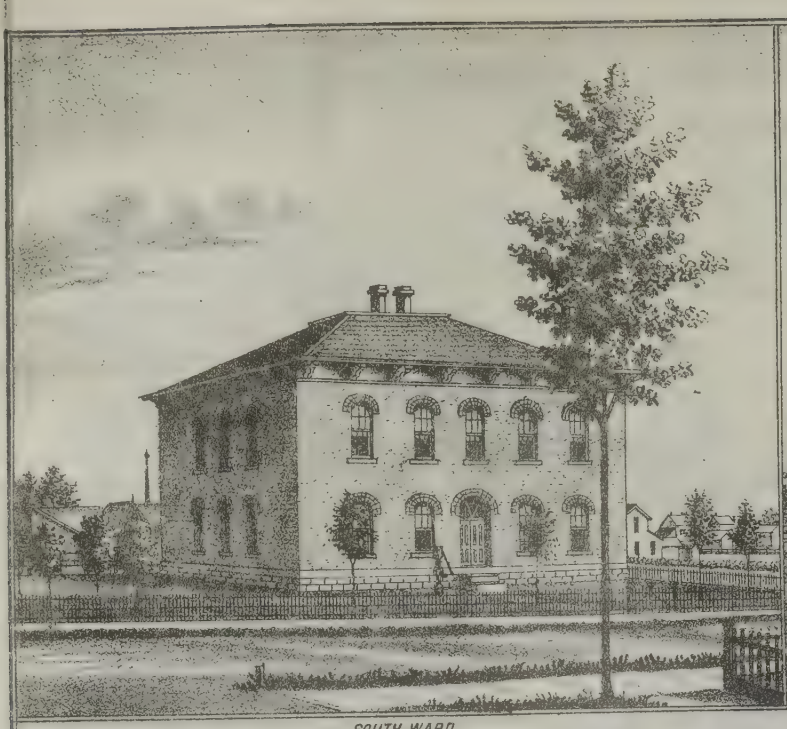


RESIDENCES AND TANNERY OF C. GUTHEIL SHORT ST. WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH CO. IND.

RES. OF ANDREW J. STAKEBAKE

RES. OF DR. CHARLES JAQUA

WINCHESTER, INDIANA



SOUTH WARD

NORTH WARD

CENTRAL BUILDING.

J.T CHENOWETH
J.J. BATES
JNO. L. STAKEBAKE
} SCHOOL BOARD

WINCHESTER PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

E. H. BUTLER, SUPT.

the Holy Spirit, a pocket Bible, a hymn book, a horse, a pair of saddle-bags and a large cape overcoat to keep warm in winter and to shed rain in summer, tied on behind the saddle when not needed. He took no umbrella, because it could not be used riding through the thick woods."

Mr. T. began to serve in the ministry in 1830. He preached first at Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, traveling to Cincinnati and Kentucky, crossing the river again at Aurora, Dearborn Co., Ind., and going thence to Wayne County, preaching and also working at his trade as a cooper.

In 1830, he first preached in Randolph County. He says: "A small settlement had been formed on the Little Mississinewa, four miles north of where Union City now is. My old school-teacher and other friends had moved up there into the woods. James Wickersham, James Skinner and Thomas Wiley were among them. I preached there to twenty persons, which was all there were in the neighborhood." Returning home through Newburg (Spartansburg), he left an appointment to preach there, in June, which he fulfilled. Some of the Friends had moved to Fort Wayne, and he was invited to visit that place, which he accomplished in August, making a three days' horseback ride through the wilderness, and thence six miles down the river, where the meeting was held in a cabin on the banks of the stream. He says: "On Sunday morning, large canoes came sailing on the river, loaded with people, and landed near, filling the cabin. One woman asked for immersion. Her request was granted, which was supposed to be the first baptism in the waters of the beautiful Maumee." Returning, scarce of money, he fed on blackberries and baited his horse on the wild grass, and, at other times, he ate black haws, thinking of John the Baptist and his "locusts and wild honey."

He continued his visits to the settlement north of Union City, in 1837, accompanied by the two Harlans, and, in 1838, began to baptize into the faith of Jesus. The settlement had increased and a cabin would not hold the people, and the men made a booth of bushes at the cabin door, with fence rails for seats, while the preachers' horses stood tied to the trees, eating corn brought in their saddle-bags. We quote again, in substance: "The first week in January, 1840, the meeting was held in Thomas Wiley's hewed-log house before his large log-heap fire. Brother Wiley cut the ice a foot thick, and, in a heavy snow storm, we baptized James Wickersham and his wife and some others, and, at night, several more by the light of hickory bark torches, thus getting both my suits of clothes wet, but Sister Wiley had them well dried by morning. In the spring of 1842, we ordained Thomas Wiley and Charles Smith Elders of the church there by the laying on of hands." In 1840, he was called by Jonathan Thomas to preach at his new saw-mill, on Clear Creek, east of Deerfield, at which place he continued to preach for three years with much success. He preached also at Brook's Creek, in Jay County, and at Petersburg and Walnut Corner, Randolph County.

South Salem, Springboro (north of Lynn), etc., were begun about the same time. He states: "We were called to Joel Howe's cabin, in the edge of the big woods west of Spartansburg, in the summer of 1839. An acre was cleared, a loose plank floor was in the cabin, but the cracks were not stopped. A large sycamore gum stood near, with a hole cut in one side for a smoke-house. The first two meetings, not more than eight persons were present, but in the early winter, at the third or fourth appointment, the house was so full of people that we could scarce get in. They had come from the settlements south out of curiosity. But the Lord was there in the power of the Spirit, and tears flowed freely. At night, we preached at Davis' Schoolhouse, south of Spartansburg, to a crowded house."

Shortly afterward, at the same house, and at Brother Silas Davis' dwelling, two meetings were held at the same hour by Brothers Valentine Harlan and Tillson, and two brethren, John Starling and Nathan Hedgepeth, were baptized at Davis' Spring. "Soon after that, Bethpage Meeting-House was built and a great work spread through all that region. * * * I am the last one of the pioneer preachers left on the shores of time in these parts, and I am 'only waiting till the shadows are a little longer grown.'" Mr. T. baptized many believers, some years more than 200. He says in his paper: "The old horse was dead long ago. The old saddle was torn up in 1843 (when I was out with Brother Franklin), but here is the old saddle-bags and Father Harlan's old hymn-book, like the one I had, and here is the old cape overcoat; and last, and best of all, here is the old backwoods preacher in good health and with as warm a heart for the prosperity of Zion as he had fifty years ago."

Mr. Tillson's description of the bluff pioneers, who were the agents in God's hand for causing the beginning of the Gospel of the Kingdom in those wildernesses is very quaint and striking:

"Joel Howe, taking his little sorrel mare with rope-rein bridle and sheep-skin saddle, and going to Bethel (eight miles) one Sunday morning dressed in home-spun clothes of flax and tow, with straw hat and feet all bare, was the angel of mercy appointed to be the herald of salvation that should open the gates of the New Jerusalem to that infant community. James Wickersham and James Skinner, two poor brethren coming down to Whitewater to buy breadstuff, urged me to come up on the Little Mississinewa and break to their famishing souls the bread of eternal life. Sister Nancy Leabo, at Walnut Corner, whose husband died, leaving her to struggle on in poverty and want, called me there to preach his funeral. Jonathan Thomas, in his shanty built of rough plank, urged me to come and speak the words of heavenly consolation to himself and his neighbors, east of Deerfield. The meetings there were held, first in a Methodist brother's cabin, then at the saw-mill, the men seated on the logs in the mill-yard like pigeons in the trees. When preaching on Bear Creek, northwest of Winchester, Brother James Level and wife came on horseback nine miles to meeting on Sunday morning, returning at evening. Souls were 'hungry for the Word' in those times and would endure hardships to reach the spots of blessing, where stood the servants of Christ to feed the eager, waiting crowds with the bread furnished from the Master's hand." Mr. T. is now (1882) about seventy-eight years old.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL—ASSOCIATION—SEMINARY—UNION LITERARY INSTITUTE—NORMAL SCHOOLS—INSTITUTES—TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—FUNDS—SCHOOLS—STATISTICS—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—TRUSTEES—MUSIC—LECTURES—SUNDAY SCHOOLS—LIBRARIES.

GENERAL.

THE pioneers of Randolph were but poorly situated for education. Many of them came from North Carolina, where schools were few and far between. Still, even there, especially among the Friends, some schools were to be found, and it was not long after the early settlers had planted themselves in these woods till they began to provide, as they could, for the enlightenment of the rising generation. During the second year of their residence in their new homes, the first group of pioneers had erected a building, for the double purpose of the worship of God and the instruction of youth. In fact, these two things have been, in American history, almost inseparably connected. All through the country, both in New England and the Sunny South, as well in the distant West as in the central East, on the rugged hillsides or in the smiling valleys, either the religious meeting was held in the schoolhouse, or the school was "kept" in the church. For it has been constantly a feature of the Christian religion to welcome and to foster knowledge and intelligence. And not seldom it has happened that the school and the church have waited for neither schoolhouse nor meeting-house, but have established themselves around the very hearths of the settlers. Some wife and mother, more intelligent than the rest, who, in her bright and sunny girlhood beyond the Eastern mountains, had outstripped her rivals in reading and spelling, and who had not forgotten her learning, would "set up a school" in her own cabin and receive the attendance of the children of her neighbors, and, amid her household cares, find time for the

additional labor incident to the giving of instruction. Rude, indeed, according to the modern standard, were these backwoods schools. The houses, the fixtures, the books, were all of the simplest, plainest, most inexpensive kind. A pole cabin hastily erected was good enough for the building. Split saplings, with legs inserted in auger holes at each end, answered for the seats; puncheons were amply sufficient for the floor and the door, and for the writing desks as well, laid against the wall upon pins driven into holes bored in the logs of the cabin; a dirt hearth and clay jambs (or no jambs at all), and a stick and dirt chimney, were "just the thing" to hold the piles of wood, and lead off into the upper air the smoke from the huge fires that gave meager warmth to the shivering urchins hovering around them; the light made its struggling way through "sheets of greased paper" pasted over a space made by leaving out a log along the whole side of the house. Great fires were kept up against the rude back walls by wood supplied in abundance from the surrounding forest, since the older boys would chop and carry for the purpose all needed fuel from day to day at morning or at noon. Books were few and various. A Dilworth's or a Webster's spelling book, a Testament, a Murray's English Reader, or a "Sequel," or possibly some stray history, or question-and-answer geography, the Life of Washington or Franklin, or what not, would suffice for a reader; Talbot or Pike, or some still older text-book, on arithmetic, or a slate and pencil itself alone, answered for teaching "figgers," while for writing, an inkstand filled with the juice of pokeberry, or oak bark, or witch hazel boiled with copperas, a goose-quill picked up in the fence corner or plucked from the wing of a goose, a pewter plummet for ruling the coarse and heavy paper, and possibly a ruler itself, whittled and smoothed from a piece of straight hickory or sugar tree, and in one case in fifty, mayhap, a *bona fide* pen-knife. These things, some or all of them, made the happy school-boy prouder than a king's son.

Such appliances for school improvement seem to the present generation to be worthless, and fit only to be laughed at; yet it is a fact worthy of food for serious reflection that, by those primitive methods, the active, enterprising, energetic, successful men and women of the past and the present, the fathers and the grandfathers of the young people of to-day, who possibly despise those rude and ancient times; that by such rough and rugged discipline as this did they gain the knowledge and the training which make them what they are and have been. Some of the most intelligent of the present older generation never went to school a day in their lives in a schoolhouse that contained a single pane of glass. And the fact is adapted to humble our pride in the gay and costly things which modern extravagance furnishes to assist in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," inasmuch as the products of those meager instrumentalities seem in many respects superior to the results which, coming from our grand and magnificent palaces, sacred to learning and improvement, we do now behold. So true it is, though the fact is little realized nor appreciated that education is accomplished, not by teachers nor by books, nor by splendid and costly houses and appliances, but by earnest, persistent personal action, by constant, laborious, thorough self-development. The poet says, "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," and the same truth holds in all human results. Who would be wise, or great, or good, himself must work out the grand result. God and friends and nature may aid, may furnish power and genius and opportunity, but the work itself can spring alone from the head and heart of him who desires the sublime consummation. At Arba and at Jericho, the first scholars were taught in pole-cabin meeting-houses. In Jackson Township, the first was had in the house of a settler, and taught by his worthy wife. In some places, rough buildings were erected on purpose for schools, while not seldom, other edifices, as empty dwellings, old field cabins, or even stables themselves, were fitted up, and the children were gathered therein and taught the rudiments of an English education.

Laughable, indeed, were some of the attempts at school-keeping in those old-time "woods colleges." In many cases, "readin' and spellin'" were the limits of what the school-master dared to undertake. And the books and the classes—they were wonderful in their variety. Whatever a pupil brought, that he used; and no high-fangled teacher nor nosing school committee interfered to "shut down" on the pleasure of parents or of pupils; but, as in the days of Israel of old, "every one did that which was right in his own eyes." It might chance, indeed, that a presuming youth, fresh from the schools of "Yankee Land," (though such an event was almost never known), would venture, with his armful of books, to enter the school-room door, thinking that his "Yankee books" would surely "pass muster" "out West." But no; the teacher would examine briefly, and bluntly say, "Them ar books ain't no use—take 'em home and keep 'em thar."

One of the prominent men of the county gives an amusing experience in this respect. His parents had just come to the West from "Old Massachusetts." The boy, perhaps, ten or twelve years old, marched proudly to the sylvan temple of wisdom, with his armful of New England books—Colburn's Mental Arithmetic and Adams' New Arithmetic, those mathematical gems of olden time; Greenleaf's Grammar, Goodrich's Reader (perhaps), Smith's Geography, etc. The teacher, a long, lank, gaunt, ungainly fellow, rapped on the window. The children suddenly ceased playing, and, crying, "It's books! it's books;" ran pell-mell into the log schoolhouse. School began. The teacher came along, eying askance the formidable pile of books; and fingering the one that lay on top—"Old Zerah Colburn," he opened the volume, and, leafing it over awhile, broke out, "Boy, take that ar book home and tell your 'pap' to burn it up. The man what made it did not know what he was about, and couldn't do his own sums." (The work has no answers). Taking up the grammar, he said, "That seems like it mought be a good enough book, but grammar ain't teached here, and you kin take that home too." Next came Adams' New Arithmetic, at that time one of the best text-books on arithmetic in existence. Turning the leaves over one by one, he drawled out, at length, "This is some better; the man knows how to do about half his sums. But see here; take that ar book home too, and tell your 'pap' to send Pike's or Talbot's 'Rethmetic. Them's the kind we use." And so with the rest. He made a clean sweep of the books, and the poor, crest-fallen boy, chagrined beyond measure that his "Yankee books" had thus summarily passed under utter condemnation, went home at night (or perhaps at noon) and made report to his astonished father of the reception which had been accorded to the books he had so proudly lugged to school in the morning.

But there were good teachers even then, and the memory of some is still preserved, and their work remains, and will still grow and increase for ages yet to come. The proverb is, "Good teacher, good school," or again, "Like master, like scholar," and in some cases, even in these rough and unsightly edifices, in spite of every obstacle, and notwithstanding every drawback, teaching work was accomplished, the methods and the results of which would not disgrace the finest and the most costly modern school edifice in the land.

Notwithstanding the wise and substantial foundations laid in the original constitution of Indiana, there appears to have arisen in the commonwealth a kind of jealousy against what were call the rich, for fear they might get more than their share of school advantages; and so, in the constitution of 1851, the county seminaries were killed, and the funds which had been previously devoted to their support were transferred to the public common school fund. This would seem to have been unwise, since the aid thereby rendered to the general fund would be almost infinitesimal, while yet, under the arrangements of the old constitution, a seminary might by that means have been kept in efficient working order.

Yet so it was, and the seminary, as a county institution, fell under the condemnation of the dear people, and was obliged to cease thereafter forever to be.

ASSOCIATION.

The first association for educational purposes in Randolph County, so far as now known, was formed by a company of en-

terprising gentlemen of Winchester and vicinity (as appears by the books of the County Recorder) in 1827. Their names were as follows: Thomas Wright, Jr., William Wright, Paul W. Way, Abner Overman, David Heaston, Caleb Odle, Thomas Hanna, Jonathan Hiatt, Jehu Robinson, David Haworth, Aaron Dolby, John Odle, John B. Wright, Jonathan Hiatt, Sr., Albert Banta, James Davis, Jonathan Edwards, William Edwards, John Wright, Jacob Porson, David Wright.

The record is as stated below:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Indiana and of Randolph County, being aware of the importance of school education, do mutually covenant and agree to and with each other, to form ourselves into a society, under the name of the Winchester School Association, and to elect out of our body three Trustees to manage the business of the society. August 21, 1827."

Paul W. Way was chosen Secretary, but who were made Trustees does not appear.

This movement would seem creditable on the part of the citizens of Winchester. Eight years or less only had elapsed since that town had been staked out in the heavy, unbroken forest, and very few families had yet made their homes in that village in the woods, so that most of the persons named must have resided outside the town.

It would have been a matter of interest to have discovered the record of the proceedings of this association, that we might have known, who live in these latter days, what those worthy pioneers were able to accomplish. But no record is known to be extant, and we can only conjecture their action.

Before the new constitution of 1851, the school system of Indiana was chiefly in embryo. Many of the school sections were sold only between 1840 and 1850, and schools were few, and mostly not very efficient. Nearly all the schools were supported (and very poorly, at that) by subscription. Some of these select schools, indeed, were not inefficient; and it is confidently claimed, and probably not without some degree of truth, that the rate of progress in those early places of instruction was far greater than in the ordinary general schools of the present day. The reasons of the fact (if it be one) are not hard to be found.

COUNTY SEMINARY.

One thing was provided for under the old constitution, indeed, and, to a great extent, carried out, in the establishment of county seminaries, which might well have been suffered to remain, even to the present day. Almost every young man, and young woman as well, of that former time, who, later in life, has approved himself as a man of mark, was helped to start in the race of usefulness and renown in those same despised and rejected county seminaries. And, had they been continued and maintained in their true spirit, and according to the ideal of their establishment, they would have stood to-day, in general efficiency for the improvement of the whole community, far above anything which the modern graded school or high school of the villages and cities has been able to accomplish. But in the convention of 1850, stinginess, or, to express the thing still more exactly, penny-wisdom and pound-foolishness, prevailed, and the seminaries were slaughtered.

The poor man cut off his own nose to spite his face, and, for fear some rich man's son might chance to go to school at the seminary, the poor cut themselves off from every possible opportunity of higher education which had been within their reach. Rich men, indeed, could do without the seminaries, since they could send their children far away, if need be; but the poor man could not. Their opportunity must be near at hand, or it can avail them nothing. And thus it would have been.

The county seminary, established by public aid, and fostered and strengthened by private as well as public favor and support, would have been, as it were, a means of higher education, constantly within the reach of every youth who should have the least desire to break forth from the dungeons of ignorance into the light and freedom of wisdom and intelligence; and the poor would have availed themselves of the opportunity far oftener than the rich.

But so it was. Demagogism prevailed, and the hen that laid the golden egg was killed, and, as in the old Grecian fable, nothing was found to reward the slaughterers for their murderous deed; so in this case no good was accomplished for the common schools to warrant the wholesale and remorseless extinction of the obnoxious county seminaries.

The same spirit that killed the seminaries ruled for a long time, and checked and choked the rising desire for learning; so that, for years, aided by the preposterous decision of the Supreme Court, communities were forbidden to tax themselves for the education of their own children. The idea that people can empower their trustees to levy taxes at discretion, under a constitution that forbids them to do the same thing themselves, is ridiculous enough. But such was the spirit of the time in high places. And while money could be spent in all manner of nonsense, none could be expended in raising the public mind out of darkness into light, and in chasing away the evils and curses attending ever upon ignorance and vice. I venture an opinion that it is as unconstitutional to-day to empower Trustees or Commissioners to use their discretion in taxation as it is or was for the people at large to be allowed to do the same thing. But the old-fogy decisions of a dark age could not kill, though they did seriously check, the rising spirit of knowledge, nor wholly restrain the advancing public sentiment of the era; and so the body of the people pay ungrudgingly enormous taxes for the support of schools for the whole people. Though the methods of application may be, perhaps, susceptible of improvement, yet the public mind of the time feels an eagerness for knowledge and a determination to raise high the standard of intelligence. Especially are the poor beginning to see that, if the rich are willing to tax themselves for the elevation of the masses it is not for them, the poor, to complain or object, since the measure is simply and almost wholly for the special benefit of the poor themselves. It has been claimed for years, that, notwithstanding the ancient drawbacks, Indiana has the best school system in the United States. This boast may be founded on fact, or it may not. One thing, at least, is true, that her schools of to-day are immeasurably superior to those of fifty or even thirty years ago. Somewhere in this volume may be found a racy sketch of a "woods school" in Randolph County, taught by no less a personage than Hon. N. Cadwallader, late Senator, and banker of Union City, Ind., said school taught by our worthy fellow-citizen in the year of grace 1845, only thirty-five years ago. But the sketch is so rich that it will bear reproducing, and we will tell the story again, partly in his own words:

"I taught in an old log building in a clearing. It had once boasted a (clay and puncheon) fire-place and a stick chimney; but the house at that time had neither, for the chimney and fireplace were wholly gone, and the end of the house was all open. The books were anything that the parents happened to have at hand at the time—Bible, Testament, Marion, Washington, Franklin, spelling book, Murray's Sequel, or anything else; and each one used whatever he brought, be it what it might. School-book uniformity was not in vogue then in that institution, but glorious liberty was the order of the day. Of course, classification was out of the question, but each urchin was head (and foot, too) of his own class."

In discipline, Mr. Cadwallader was unique. One day, he had four undergoing, all at once, on the puncheons, the solemn penalty of violated law. Two were standing face to face, with a stick split at each end, and one end snapped on each boy's nose. One had been thrown astride of a naked joist-pole overhead, while a fourth was stationed, with his hands behind his back and his nose plump up to the wall. Was not all that a sight? The State can never know how great is her loss in not having appointed Mr. C. State School Superintendent, for that original bent of genius would have wrought wonders ere this in the line of methods of instruction, of architecture, of discipline, of amusement. At any rate, such was "school-keeping" thirty-five years ago in our own beloved Randolph, full thirty-one years after its first settlement. Verily, the world moves. Doubtless our schools yet need "reconnoitering," still they are by no means what they "used to was" in the "auld lang since ago." Hence we may

thank God for the tokens of advancement that we behold, and take courage and hope for the future. Forty, and even thirty years ago, the "select school" was the glory of the hour. Some active, earnest man would gather around him the aspiring minds of a neighborhood, and he would have a school indeed.

We very much question whether the ones we now have could begin to rival those glorious old-time assemblages called "select schools," where every pupil had paid his tuition, and was bent on getting the worth of his money. They needed no spurring forward. Everybody was going at the top of his bent. All that could be done was to "hold to the sled, guide it and let it go." We have often heard men remark, in later years, that their children did not learn half so much in a given time as they used to do in their boyhood and youth. The statement, when made by one of the ambitious spirits referred to above, is true. The boys could go to school only a few days, or a month or two, and they would study with all their might. The "individual" method, so much in vogue in former years, has its bright as well as its dark side; for a high-spirited youth, all alone, with none to hinder him, would sometimes go half through the "rethmetic" in six weeks, or even less. We have ourselves known a class of six go through "Ray's Higher" in twelve weeks. Now, that was work! It did not take ten years to get "through the programme," for the young man would not start till sixteen or eighteen years old, and in ten years from that time he would be married and have a family, and would have cleared up forty acres of land. Young folks used to study as for a race; and it did not hurt them, either; they did not stay at it long enough to hurt anybody.

But the subscription school, and the select school, and the pay school, have mostly had their day, and have given way to the public free school, and now the poorest can go as freely as the richest. Forty years ago, there existed in the Hoosier State only the two helps to get "out of the chimney corner"—the select school and the county seminary—chiefly the latter. Ask any prominent man now of from fifty to sixty years of age how he got his education, and he will tell you, "In the chimney corner," topped off by a term in some select school or county seminary. And, as a matter of fact, more poor country lads like "Our Cad" or "Our Tom" attended the county seminary than rich ones did. It is the "poor chaps" all over the country that make men and women of themselves by going to school. Rich young people are forced to attend, and come out dunces all the same. A poor orphan lad, who knows he has nothing but his hands and his brains and his grit to go on, studies as though he were mauling rails by the job, and by and by he comes out at the top.

By the original constitution of Indiana, a seminary fund was created. Certain moneys, among which were fines, forfeitures; etc., were devoted to this purpose. A seminary was to be built in each county, and the fund was to be applied in that way.

The first record which has been found of action as to the seminary for Randolph County is dated May 7, 1839, and is as follows:

"At a called meeting of the Trustees of the County Seminary of Randolph County, on the 7th day of May, 1839, present, Hiram Mendenhall, John J. Peacock and Edmund B. Goodrich:

"*Ordered*, That Carey S. Goodrich be appointed Clerk of the Board.

"*Ordered*, That E. B. Goodrich be appointed Treasurer, and that he call on Zachariah Puckett, late Trustee of the County Seminary, for all books, notes, bonds, papers and moneys in his hands as Trustee aforesaid; and that the said Edmund B. Goodrich report to this board at their next meeting.

"The board hath this day conditionally purchased of David Heaston a lot in the town of Winchester for the purpose of erecting a county seminary, the aforesaid purchase subject to the supervision of the County Commissioners."

And then the board adjourned until Monday, the 14th inst.

Hiram Mendenhall, Carey S. Goodrich (Clerk), John J. Peacock, Edmund B. Goodrich, Seminary Building Trustees.

Board met May 14, 1839.

Considered that the fund at command is not large enough to warrant the erection of a county seminary; therefore,

"*Ordered*, That the funds be loaned so as to be due May 1, 1840."

Board met February 29, 1840, and voted to commence the erection of a county seminary, and they directed George W. Goodrich to draft a plan for a building, with dimensions as follows:

Size, 35x45 feet; first floor at least three feet from the earth; first story, twelve feet in the clear; second story, ten feet in the clear.

Board met March 13, 1840, and ordered the house to be only one story.

Board met March 18, 1840, and directed advertisements for bids for building the seminary, to be put up at Winchester, Windsor, Spartansburg, Mendenhall's Mill and Deerfield.

House to be finished by May 1, 1841, and to be built of brick.

Board met April 10, 1840, and let the erection of the building to George W. Moore for $2,300, that being the lowest bid, and ordered that $20 be paid George W. Goodrich for draft and specifications.

June 1, 1841, board met, and voted to borrow from the surplus revenue fund $1,000, under a law then lately passed.

June 10, 1841, board ordered the letting of two jobs: 1. Digging well, erecting pump, building privies and leveling yard. 2. Making and fixing forty-nine desks in the school-room. Both jobs were to be done by October 1, 1841.

June 10, 1841, board met, opened bids, and let the jobs as follows: First, to George W. Goodrich, for $170; second job, to Ernest Strome, for $124.

December 18, 1841, board met and accepted, with some slight reservations, the seminary, and ordered the contractor to be paid for the same, $2,200.

January 1, 1842, board met and adopted rules for the care of the school building and other property, and for the behavior of the students.

The rules adopted were quite precise and somewhat strict, e. g.:

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained that any person or persons who shall break any glass or shall break any locks, hinges or latches, or break or lose any keys, or any of the sash, cords or pulleys, or springs, or shall tear any of the curtains of the windows, shall be fined as follows:

For each glass, 50 cents; for each lock broken or key lost, $4; for each latch or hinge broken, 50 cents; for each light or sash broken, 50 cents; for each pulley cord broken or torn loose, 25 cents; for each pulley spring broken, 37 cents; for each tearing window curtain, 37 cents; for injuring desks, seats, etc., not above 50 cents for the first offense, to be doubled for any subsequent offense; for scratching the wall, etc., not over $3; for breaking or injuring the gates or fences, not above 50 cents, to be doubled upon repetition; for injuring trees or shrubbery, not above $1, doubled for repetition.

The studies allowed were orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, algebra, geometry, surveying, philosophy, chemistry and Latin.

March term, 1842, Seminary Trustees' report to the Board of County Commissioners as below:

Receipts, $3,145.02; expenditures, $2,857.82; balance on hand, $287.20.

August 30, 1842, board ordered payment to George D. Moore, $200 for building the seminary.

The seminary opened in the spring of 1842, under the charge of Prof. James S Farris.

Mr. Farris was an acceptable teacher, and the school grew and prospered under his instruction. He remained several years, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Spencer.

Mr. Spencer continued for several years, and his successor was Prof. E. P. Cole, who retained connection for three or four years. During his administration, much was done in procuring library, apparatus, etc., for the use of the school, which, however, was all sold back to him in liquidation of debts due him as Principal of the seminary.

The school, on the whole, was flourishing and prosperous, and did excellent service in furnishing the opportunity of higher education to the youth of the county and the region.

The county seminary plan would seem, indeed, to have been a wise provision, and might well have been continued. Under the constitution of 1851, however, the county seminaries were closed, the property sold, and the avails applied to the general school fund.

During their existence very many youth were aided in their efforts after knowledge. Most who have been prominent since that time, who were then in their youth, attended the seminary more or less.

Schools were kept for awhile in the building by private enterprise, but it was finally sold by the Trustees and employed as a woolen factory by the Carter Brothers, and afterward by another as a wagon shop.

The instructions given in that institution were of a kind of which those who gave them had no need to be ashamed. Modern educators appear to imagine that before them was nothing, and after them shall be--what? And echo answers, What? Yet it is nevertheless true that the methods practiced and the results obtained by the gentlemen who presided over the labors of that seminary in those early years were good enough even for an age so fastidious and boastful as the present.

One instance must be given to show that the teachers in Winchester Seminary knew how to perform thorough work, and to make the pupils do the same.

It was the custom in that school--and not by any means a bad one, either—to have classes examined separately, and whenever any class might chance to be ready, and then to call upon a teacher of the region to conduct the examination. An arithmetic class was ready, and a neighboring Professor was summoned to the work of finding out how much that particular group of youngsters knew about "figures." The method of examination was this:

The subject of arithmetic, as found in "Ray's Third Part," was divided into topics. Each topic was presented under subheads, adapted to bring out fully and clearly its true nature, and the mutual relation of each to all the rest.

Slips of paper were prepared, each containing the matters belonging to a distinct topic. The class was numbered, and the Professor, knowing no pupil in the class, assigned to them by number the topics, simply by chance. Each pupil took his topic, and, with no opportunity for preparation by text-book or otherwise, going to the board, put the needful work thereupon, and, when his time came, explained, in a clear and connected manner, the whole subject assigned him (or her, since several of the class were females). No questions were asked; none were needed. The examiner merely sat and listened. In fact, the subjects were presented so clearly, so fully, so exhaustively, that, as the Professor sat gazing on their work, and hearing their recitations and explanations, the lines of Goldsmith, adapted, might be applied:

> And still he gazed, as still the wonder grew,
> How that bright class had mastered all they knew.

He had witnessed and conducted many examinations before, as he has done many since, and some that were by no means poor nor unworthy; yet he is, in candor, obliged to declare, that, for completeness, for thoroughness, for clearness and uniformity of knowledge, for absence of failure, for lack even of hesitation on the part of the pupils concerned, for excellence in general and in particular, that performance stands unrivaled within his knowledge. Some dozen pupils were in the class, but not a poor one among them all. Half-grown boys and timid girls alike stood the test, and went through their work calmly, smilingly and triumphantly. The author would be glad to record the names of the members of that class as a slight token of admiration for their instructor and themselves, as he feels sure that a group who, in boyhood and youth, could pass so heroically such an examination as that to which they, on that eventful day, submitted themselves, could not fail, in the coming years, to be otherwise than "men and women of mark" in the life struggle into which they were so soon compelled to plunge. But the examiner knew not then whom he was examining, nor does he know to this day. All honor to the faithful, earnest, enthusiastic, laborious, successful instructors of that olden time. By the Great Teacher it was said, thousands of years ago, "By their fruits ye shall know them," and well and confidently may the educators of "auld lang syne" appeal to the apparent, unquestionable results of their laborious energy in triumphant vindication of their faithfulness, and of their wisdom and their practical skill as well, in the department of instruction.

UNION LITERARY INSTITUTE.

After some years of pioneer school work, a new aid to education arose in the county in the shape of the Union Literary Institute, near Spartansburg, and literally "in the woods." There was the green stump of a huge oak, four feet through, not ten feet from the school-room door; and the immense tree trunk lay there, prostrate, just as it fell, with its huge body for the children to run on, and to play over and across. And the boarding house stood above several green stumps, whose trunks had been removed to make room for the house.

Prof. Tucker, its first Principal, and his goods, had been brought from Central Ohio, 160 miles, in big open wagons, by two teamsters from Wayne County, Ind., who went clear through by land to bring the young Professor, his wife and their infant child, and his few household goods, all lonely and solitary, into the Indiana woods; and to that hewed-log schoolhouse in the forest, and to the boarding house, made of timbers cut and hewed wholly from the green woods, with home-shaved shingles and studding split, like rails, from a tree, with rafters and sleepers and joists all hewed from logs, made ready with the broad-ax, the Hoosier and the Buckeye lads and lasses began to come; and, as years rolled, they came still more and more, and, during eight years and more, nearly five hundred persons from many counties and several States were at some time members of the institute.

And, as those days come up in memory, and the picture of those old-time scenes is renewed, the question presses, Why did those young men and maidens flock into that boarding house, working for their daily food, and living almost literally on bread and water at that? And the more one thinks, the more the wonder grows. Why did they come? But come they did, and for eight long, but happy and fruitful, years, did the work of that school go on, under the shadow of the wilderness, till, from sheer exhaustion, the Professor gave up his task, and pushed still farther west upon the untrodden prairie, feeling that not for the best farm in the West would he repeat the labors of those eight years, since he felt literally worn out. And well he might be. For months his days were spent thus: One recitation at home before breakfast; at 7 A. M., algebra and geometry before school; at 8 A. M., school began, and classes recited solid, without intermission, till 12 or 12:30; school 1 P. M., and recitations solid again till 6 P. M., sometimes two at once; and then at home, through the evening, till 9 P. M., classes in his own room, making fully twelve hours of solid teaching every day. This labor went on day after day and night after night for months and months. Not seldom would two classes come forward at once, and both would be put through their "paces" at the same time. It was once said of him by a friend that he could hear three classes, explain a problem in algebra and read the newspaper all at the same time. This, of course, was a terrible exaggeration, but the labor undergone during some of those years in that forest college was "fearful." These lines are written to-day not in the least by way of boasting, but simply to give the present generation some faint idea of the way in which were laid, in days gone by, the foundations of knowledge and wisdom in the Randolph woods. But the years fled apace, and the last day came, and the farewell word was spoken, and that dear old spot was left to the care of other men; and those pioneer days are gone, and cabins and hewed-log buildings are used as schoolhouses no more. And the teacher of to-day may be glad that it is so, yet he may beware not to despise those low and humble beginnings, for truly, unless those old things had been in those years long ago, when this whole region was a wilderness, the present happy and better times could never have come to pass. The change, indeed, is wondrous; from a rude log cabin, with rough puncheon floor and split-pole seats, with greased-paper cracks for light, puncheon desks against the wall, and huge fire-places, with heaps of wood piled on, sled length, and roaring in full blaze on the hearth, and $7 a month, to the comforts and even luxuries of to-day,

with the princely wages that now prevail. Forty years ago, it was no uncommon thing for a teacher to go to his school-room by sun-up, and to begin to teach, even at that early hour, those who were already in waiting to take up the labors of the day. Eight hours were the regular and expected time, and that whole time had to be spent, and not seldom, ten. and even twelve hours were put in each day in the work of the school-room.

And all this for the mere pittance that now would hardly suffice to pay a boy to watch a gap in the fence!

But the question remains still unanswered—Why did those students in those old times flock to that hewed-log schoolhouse in the Indiana woods?

The answer, however, is easy. A fountain of knowledge had been opened in the wilderness, and these young people were thirsting after wisdom, and they came to slake that burning thirst.

They were determined to rise, and they pressed eagerly forward to seize the means put into their hands for that purpose.

Ah! to teach in those by-gone times was a pleasure, rather than a burden.

So anxious, so eager, so earnest were they all, that the instructor could wish the day to be forty hours long, that he might have time enough to teach his longing, hungry pupils all they desired to learn.

No urging heedless dunces, no pushing, no forcing, were needed. The eager students, hungry for knowledge, had to be held back, to be restrained, lest they should study themselves to death.

One feature of this institution, unique for those times, was that no distinction was made for race nor color nor sex. Black and red and yellow and white, male and female, have from the very beginning, even to the present hour, been welcomed without distinction to its advantages.

Established by the munificence, chiefly, of some Anti-slavery Friends, and managed by a board chosen from several religious denominations, and of both colors, race prejudice and class favoritism have been utterly banished from its walls. Even the distinction of sex, on which is founded, throughout the land, so widely varying systems and methods of training, made no difference here. Whatever a boy had to do, that a girl had to do. And the same practice the same instructor has maintained through more than forty years of his life, spent in the business of teaching. His motto was and is, "Give to each and all the best possible chance, and let each make the most and highest that he can."

And times have changed, also, for the "nigger college." In place of the hewed-log house, built among the green stumps, now stands a comfortable, sightly brick edifice, that, for five and twenty years, has opened its doors, with no warmer nor more kindly welcome, indeed, than did its predecessor in previous years, yet gladly and freely, to receive the youth of all colors and conditions, both from near and from far, inviting them, without prejudice and without distinction, to partake, without money and without price, of all the riches of knowledge that it has to offer.

Prof. Tucker left the institution in 1854, returning, however, in 1873 and remaining till 1879. After being under the management of various instructors—Messrs. Parker, Housh, Bagby, Smothers and others—the school was for a time mostly intermitted, and the chief part of the landed estate sold, the proceeds being vested in a fund, the income of which has been and is to be expended in maintaining the school. Some of the land sold has come back into possession of the institution, and they own at the present time forty acres, with the schoolhouse, teacher's dwelling and a farm residence.

The Trustees of the institution originally were Daniel Hill, John H. Bond, John Randle, John Clemens and Nathan Thomas, and besides these William Beard, William Peacock, Richard Robbins, William H. McKown, Reuben Goens, Ebenezer Tucker, Jesse Okey.

The school has a charter from the State of Indiana, vesting the property in five Trustees. The constitution of the company provides for a board of thirteen Directors, five of who are them five Trustees, and eight more are chosen by the donors to the institution, four annually, to hold for two years, and till their successors are elected and qualified.

Three of the first board are dead—Nathan Thomas, John Clemens, John Randle—the last of whom died only a month ago. Of the others, William Beard and Richard Robbins are dead. Ebenezer Tucker and William Peacock resigned their positions June, 1881. Daniel Hill, John H. Bond and John Randle, of the first Board of Trustees, resigned after having discharged the duties of their positions nearly or quite thirty years.

Of the Board of Directors, David Willcutts was a prominent member for about thirty years, much of the time being President of the Board, and very active in the care of the concerns of the school.

The present Trustees are William H. McKown, Reuben Goens and Jesse Okey, there being a vacancy of two Trustees, caused by the resignation of Ebenezer Tucker and William Peacock.

The Directors are Reuben Goens, Jesse Okey, Richard Goens, Jackson Okey, Zebedee Bass, William McKown, Levi Linsey, Andrew J. Clemens, Elijah P. Clemens.

One of the fundamental principles of the school is that there shall be no distinction in its management, or advantages on account of color, rank or wealth; and also, that the principles of the Bible as against slavery and war shall always be maintained therein, and that no person shall hold an official position in connection with the institution who does not believe in the Scriptures.

The Treasurers of the institution have been Nathan Thomas, James Moorman, Joel Parker, William Peacock, John Henley, Ebenezer Tucker and William H. McKown, the last-named being the present incumbent.

Much good has been accomplished by the institution through its slender means during the years that are past, and it is to be hoped that a still brighter future is in store for it in the time to come.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

A few years ago, Superintendent Lesley, in conjunction with competent assistants, ventured upon the experiment of conducting a normal school for Randolph County at Winchester. The next year, one was held for six weeks at Union City, and the next year, two were in progress in that thriving town at the same time—one on the Indiana side and one on the Ohio side.

To establish and maintain a permanent normal school requires a strong effort, a persistent purpose and a numerous constituency. Union City, for a brief period, undertook to accomplish such a work.

The attempt was somewhat heroic, and, though the movement could hardly have proved a lasting success, yet, for the time, much good resulted—if not in pecuniary compensation to the teachers employed yet, to the pupils who availed themselves of the opportunity afforded.

There have been three normal schools in Union City—two in Indiana and one in Ohio.

The first (in Indiana) was somewhat fully attended, having several teachers.

The second (in Indiana) was but small, with three teachers.

The third (in Ohio) had a fair attendance, with three teachers.

Since that time, no normal for Union City has been attempted, but those who would be normalites at home have been left to pursue the even tenor of their way to their respective county seats, to the classic halls of Winchester or Greenville, where the genial, wide-awake Butler on the one hand, or the sedate and sober minded Martz on the other, will smooth their pathway up the rugged steeps of the hill of science.

Since that time, in each successive season (except 1881), normal schools have been carried on at Winchester for the present and prospective teachers of Randolph County, with commendable energy and thoroughness, and with reasonable success. Some of the teachers have been Profs. Butler, Ault, Bosworth, Marsh, Branson and Bowers, Superintendent Lesley, and perhaps others. The pupils have pursued their studies in these schools with great eagerness and with gratifying success. One thing is probably true, that, while these summer schools may do for those who are

simply preparing to teach, yet, for such as have already spent seven or eight months during the year in the arduous labors of the school-room, attendance upon the normal during six long, hot and weary weeks more will be found to be virtual suicide.

If clergymen and professional men need the proverbial summer vacation, much more do teachers, whose labors are far more exhaustive than are those of either of the other classes mentioned. "Let the teachers rest" is the cry of outraged nature. Let the people and the teachers hear and heed the cry.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, ETC.

Most persons suppose that institutes are a thing of modern days alone, and they will perhaps be surprised to be told that, thirty years gone by, under the leadership of Prof. E. P. Cole, and with the co-operation of other instructors of that time, enthusiastic and successful institutes were held, not, indeed, as a matter of legal duty, but as a voluntary method of acquaintance and improvement.

Those who were then young, now are old, and most, perhaps all, who took part in those institutes, have left the profession, and many of them doubtless have been called from earthly labor to reward.

These meetings were maintained for several years, but the removal of some of the parties, and other things combined, caused their cessation for a time.

In 1865, the school law of Indiana was remodeled, making provision, among other things, for the holding of a county institute, requiring the closing of the schools during its sessions, and appropriating a limited amount of money from the funds of the county toward its support.

In June, 1865, Pleasant Hiatt was appointed County School Examiner, and, during his term, held one institute. Resigning in 1866, he was succeeded by Rev. John G. Brice, who had the position till the summer of 1871, but held no institute. In August of the same year, Andrew J. Stakebake was appointed to the office of County Examiner, and he revived the institutes, holding one each year of his term.

In 1873, the office of County Examiner was changed to that of County Superintendent, and in June of that year, Charles W. Paris was chosen Superintendent of Education. He continued the holding of institutes, as also he fulfilled the requirements of the school law concerning township institutes, then first made obligatory by the statute. Both township and county institutes have been maintained to the present time. Those in the townships are held monthly during the winter season, and now and then in the summer. The county institute has been in August or September, except one or two at the Christmas Holidays. They have been generally well attended, the number of members sometimes rising to nearly two hundred.

Numerous teachers at home and from abroad have assisted in giving instruction at the institutes, and many lectures have been delivered, to the satisfaction and delight of those who attended them. Prominent among these instructors and lecturers who have officiated from time to time have been Profs. Eli F. and George B. Brown, George W. Hoss, Bell, Olcott, Daniel Hough, Harrison, Butler, Bosworth, Ault, Lesley, Marsh, Branson, Tucker, etc. The intelligence and efficiency of the corps of teachers in the county have been greatly increased during the past few years and the members of the profession show a commendable determination to improve their opportunities to the utmost, and perform the best possible service to the public and to the youth placed under their care.

COUNTY INSTITUTE, 1881.

A county institute was held in August, 1881, under the direction of Daniel Lesley, County Superintendent, at the high school building in Winchester, during five days. The instruction was given by Prof. Adams, Principal of Danville Normal Institution, and Mrs. Emma S. McCrae, long High School Principal at Muncie, Ind. Both these persons are lively and interesting in their deportment and their methods, and the members were both pleased and profited thereby. The attendance was good, the numbers of teachers present more or less during the week being about one hundred and sixty.

COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This was formed in March, 1880, with the intention of holding quarterly meetings for consultation and discussion, and the presentation of essays and addresses upon educational topics. Meetings were held during 1880, but they have been for some months omitted. In fact, county and township institutes, normal schools, etc., take so much time and scholastic labor that the experiment of an additional educational enterprise may well be considered of doubtful practicability.

FUNDS.

The people of this country have, from early times, made wonderfully munificent provisions for the education of the youth. And especially the New England colonies were, in the first ages of settlement, foremost in educating all their children, and wherever New England emigration and influence have gone, their power has been uniformly employed to foster and permanently to establish abundant means of mental and moral culture to the people at large.

But the intelligent and pious all over the land have, from the earliest times, been forward to spread knowledge and plant the foundations of learning over the country.

The provisions of the national and State governments have been abundant and remarkable.

First, the Congress of the Confederation, May 20, 1785, in an act for the disposal of the public lands, provided as follows:

There shall be reserved the Lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the said township; also, one-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold or otherwise disposed of, as Congress may direct.

The famous "Ordinance of 1787" declares: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

April 9, 1816, in the act for the admission of Indiana, it was required that the people of the Territory should ratify and perpetuate the appropriation of Section No. 16 to the use of schools, which they did June 29, 1816.

In the original constitution of the State, framed in 1816, a general system of education is authorized and required. Legislation for this purpose began with the first Legislative Assembly. An act was passed at the first session, approved December 14, 1816, for leasing and improving the school lands.

The original school law of Indiana was approved January 31, 1824, incorporating Congressional townships and providing for the establishment of schools therein.

The system at first was crude, and the funds were yet to be obtained, and their source was but scanty, still a beginning was made. The fund began to be, and such has been its growth and continual increase that, in 1878, the school fund of Indiana stood at the amazing sum of $8,974,555.55, and in 1880, probably $9,500,000.

The items making up the fund may be stated as follows:

1. Congressional township fund, $2,453,106.73.

2. Saline fund, arising from the sale of land containing salt springs, $85,000.

3. Surplus revenue fund, established February 6, 1837, $573,502.96. This sum is liable to be called back by the National Government, but, during forty-five years, the fund has never been disturbed.

4. Bank tax fund, upon the old State Bank, established in 1834, $80,000.

5. Sinking fund, remaining to the State from the old State Bank, $4,767,805.39.

6. Fines, forfeitures and escheats, yielding a considerable amount.

Thus wisely and wonderfully well has the commonwealth of Indiana built upon the foundations planted by the nation, and in such a princely manner have the needs of the people for intelligence been supplied

The above has reference to the permanent State fund alone, only the income of which can ever be used, and that for no purpose except the payment of tuition.

The purchase of sites, the erection and furnishing of schoolhouses, the contingent expenses of the schools, etc., are provided for by a special tax, and the tuition fund is increased to an amount sufficient for its purpose in the same way.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1880, 1881.

DISTRICTS.	TUITION.			SPECIAL REVENUE.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on Hand.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on Hand.
White River	$8071	$5031	$3040	$2879	$1446	$1433
Washington	6150	3445	2205	2063	1563	500
Greensfork	4829	2700	2129	1583	687	896
Stony Creek	3111	1869	1242	1571	1020	551
Nettle Creek	3362	2345	1017	1443	651	792
West River	3322	1576	1746	1467	213	1254
Green	2716	1631	1085	1391	1009	382
Ward	3562	2052	1510	1528	568	960
Jackson	3962	2070	1892	1124	521	603
Wayne	4923	2565	2358	4270	577	3693
Monroe	6842	2080	4762	2938	2938	o'erdr'n
Franklin	1841	1381	460	1149	259	890
Winchester	8713	4621	4092	9865	1376	8489
Ridgeville	2083	1018	1065	483	335	148
Farmland	1437	960	477	668	393	275
Huntsville	471	265	206	87	46	41
Union City	7921	4365	3556	4053	2517	1536
Totals	$73316	$40474	$32842	$38562	$16119	$22443

The tuition fund and the special revenue form a grand total of: Receipts, $111,878; disbursements, $56,593; balance on hand, $55,285.

Thus has the State provided, and the townships, cities and towns piled up the taxes mountain high, that the children and youth of the commonwealth may enjoy the advantages of intellectual development. Such princely sums expended ought to produce immense results—much greater, in fact, than have ever yet been accomplished.

SCHOOLS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

There are now in Randolph County fifty-one brick, eighty-four frame and no log schoolhouses, with an estimated value of $128,245. Ten of these are expensive edifices, erected with an outlay of from $4,000 to more than $20,000 each, as follows:

Winchester—Two houses, both brick; the first, built in 1867, cost $22,000, and containing six rooms; the second, in 1879, and containing four rooms.

Union City (Ind.)—Two houses; one, brick and frame, two stories, eleven rooms; one frame, two stories, four rooms.

Farmland—One brick, two stories, four rooms, cost $12,000.

Spartansburg—One brick, two stories, three school-rooms, two recitation rooms, cost $7,000, with land, furniture, fencing, etc.

Lynn—Brick, two stories, two rooms, cost $4,500.

Edgewood (colored)—Brick, two stories, two school-rooms, two recitation-rooms, cost $1,500.

Morristown—One, brick, two stories, cost $5,000 (estimated).

Saratoga—One, brick, two stories, two rooms, $3,000 (estimated).

Arba has a one-story brick with two rooms.

Pinhook (Greensfork No. 1) has a one-story brick with two rooms.

The wages in all amount to about $40,474, and other expenditures to $16,119.

The number of houses in each township, outside the towns (and the towns), is as follows:

Jackson, 9; Ward, 12; Franklin, 6; Green, 8; Monroe, 9; White River, 21; Wayne, 10; Greensfork, 11; Washington, 16; West River, 11; Nettle Creek, 10; Stony Creek, 9; Winchester, 2; Union City, 2; Farmland, 1; Ridgeville, 1; Huntsville, 1.

NUMBER OF GRADED SCHOOLS.

Winchester—Two buildings, nine rooms, eleven teachers.
Union City—Two buildings, ten rooms, eleven teachers.
Farmland—One building, three rooms, three teachers.
Ridgeville—One building, four (college) rooms, four teachers.
Huntsville—One building. one room, one teacher.
Spartansburg—One building, three rooms, three teachers.
Arba—One building, two rooms, two teachers.
Pinhook—One building, two rooms, two teachers.
Edgewood—One building, two rooms, two teachers.
Lynn—One building, two rooms, two teachers.
Morristown—One building, two rooms, two teachers.

Schools are maintained for a length of time varying from four to nine months during the year, at a cost from the public funds of from $200 to $4,500 per year for tuition, with other expenses amounting to from $46 to $2,600. The salary of the Superintendent at Winchester and Union City is paid wholly or partly from the special revenue funds. The Winchester schools cost per year of eight months—tuition, $4,621; expenses, $1,376. The Union City schools cost, per year of nine months—tuition, $4,365; expenses, $2,517.

In these school buildings are taught, throughout the county about one hundred and sixty-seven separate schools (rooms).

During 1880–81, 211 teachers were employed—129 males and 82 females.

The number of teachers holding certificates who had been licensed by the Randolph Superintendent was about two hundred and forty.

The teachers have certificates of from six months to two years, a goodly number having been renewed after obtaining two two-year certificates, while several hold licenses from the State Board. The larger number have been educated within the county, in the high schools and the county normals, though an increasingly large proportion have attended the normal schools outside the county—Lebanon, Valparaiso, Danville, Terre Haute, and perhaps other places.

In most of the schools, all the legal branches are taught, while in many of them other studies also are pursued, as algebra, philosophy, book-keeping, drawing, etc., and in the town high schools, a regular and more extensive course of study is laid down and followed, with a good degree of exactness; and each year, some persons graduate, and receive diplomas certifying to that interesting and important fact. A larger number undertake portions of the course, dropping out here and there, not more than 10 per cent ever reaching the high school, and not more than 1 to 2 per cent gaining the summit of school ambition—graduation.

A sadly large proportion accomplish only a very ordinary knowledge of the common branches, and only a very, very few out of the whole number find themselves, on leaving school, equipped in any good degree with the wherewithal for a successful entry upon a business life career. This is a state of things which is not pleasing to contemplate, and the friends and promoters of education ought to bestir themselves to find, if possible, a sure and speedy remedy therefor.

A training more practical and a course occupying a shorter time should be furnished, that the great mass who can attend during a number of years much less than the whole, may be educated therein.

Many object to carrying the public school so far, but certainly poor persons, those who pay small taxes, or none at all, should never even dream of finding fault with the policy, since, at the cost of a few cents or a dollar, or even at no cost, they have placed within their reach the means of a reasonably thorough and somewhat extensive education. Country school-teaching will long, and possibly always, be a temporary occupation, rather than a settled business, peculiarly adapted, indeed, to those who are "preparing" for an intellectual life pursuit. It is, in truth, a Godsend to them, and, on the whole, right well and nobly do they perform the tasks allotted to them. There exists among the great body of our teachers an earnest and a wholesome, albeit a friendly, rivalry and ambition each to outdo the other in excellence and success in their sphere of action. Much time and money are spent by teachers in attending normal institutes, and normal schools, both at home and abroad, in maintaining township and county institutes, in reading educational journals, etc., etc., to the end that they may be able to rise high in the scale as educators, and to accomplish thorough and successful work. And, indeed, the spirit of ambition and devotion is greatly neces-

sary, since more money is spent upon this one thing than upon any other single public interest. The education of youth is, perhaps, the grandest public enterprise, and it well deserves the supreme attention paid to it, and the immense outlay of labor and treasure bestowed thereupon.

The educators and the public are studying with increasing earnestness how to purify, strengthen and perfect our magnificent, costly and somewhat efficient, yet still greatly defective, system of public schools, and to bring to pass that most desirable result—complete, thorough and most effective methods of public and private instruction, coupled also with the most economical outlay practicable of public funds, and especially how to secure to a far larger number a much greater and more various range of instruction during a time more suitable to their needs.

From the county Manual for 1880, we take the following:

Daniel Lesley, County Superintendent. Trustees—Ira Tripp, White River; Joel Mills, Washington; John F. Middleton, Greensfork; William T. Davis, Stony Creek; John C. Clevinger, Nettle Creek; Levi Johnson, West River; Luther L. Moorman, Green; John B. Sipe, Ward; Peter Poorman, Jackson; Robert B. McKee, Wayne; Adam Slonaker, Monroe; Isaac N. Stratton, Franklin.

CORPORATION TRUSTEES.

Winchester—A. R. Hiatt. President; William Moore, Secretary; J. L. Stakebake, Treasurer.

Union City—W. A. Wiley, President; C. S. Hook, Secretary; William Harris, Treasurer.

Ridgeville—M. L. Sumption, H. T. Kitselman, A. H. Farquhar.

Farmland—Peter O. Hewitt, J. H. Merridith, W. B. Carter.

The County Board of Education is made up of the County Superintendent, the Township Trustees and the Presidents of the City School Boards.

In the Manual are given also (1) rules for gradation and promotion; (2) township institutes; (2) course of study; (3) plan for grading licenses and wages; (4) powers and duties of school districts, etc.; (5) text-books; (6) names of licensed teachers.

The text-books are chiefly, though not entirely, those issued by the eclectic publishers. The number of teachers holding licenses during the summer of 1880 was 242.

The grades are six in number based mainly upon the readers, the Fifth Reader being used in the last two grades.

Grammar (proper) extends from the third grade through the sixth grade. Geography goes through the third, fourth and fifth. Arithmetic begins in the second, and is continued through the sixth grade. History is assigned to the fifth and sixth, and physiology to the sixth; reading, spelling and writing, through the whole course.

Attempts are being made, with more or less success, to regulate the country-school work by a uniform system of gradation. An effort is put forth, also, to systemize the township institute work so as to make them useful for the purposes intended by the law requiring them. As to gadation of country schools, peculiar and somewhat serious obstacles lie in the way, which may, perhaps, be at least partially overcome.

We append below a brief account of some of the more important schools of the county.

STATISTICS.

Arba Graded School.—The Arba building has two rooms, and for some eight years the school has had two teachers during the winter, though some of the time the number of pupils hardly justified the outlay. Some of the teachers have been Messrs. Bond, Canada, Daly, Brown, Nichols, Glunt, with Mrs. Bond, Miss Green, Miss Teagle, etc., primary teachers. The school is under the authority of the Township Trustee.

Edgewood (Colored).—The school building belongs not to the township, but to the Union Literary Institute, a chartered institution of thirty-six years' standing. It has two rooms and two teachers, one only of whom is employed by the public funds. The pupils, however, have all the advantages of the double graded school maintained throughout the year, and the course of instruction has been thorough and extensive. A detailed account of the Union Literary Institute may be found elsewhere in this work.

Farmland.—The town was incorporated for school purposes in 1876. The first School Trustees were J. S. Davis, W. W. Fowler, L. A. Gable, and all the trustees have been these: J. S. Davis, W. W. Fowler, L. A. Gable, J. H. Merridith, P. O. Hewitt, H. F. Wood. The present school building was erected about 1868 by the Township Trustee, at an estimated cost of $12,000, running the township heavily in debt, which burden of debt has remained substantially till the present time, though indeed somewhat reduced in amount. When the town became incorporated for schools, the schoolhouse continued the property of the township, and it is so still, proving a "bone of contention" between township and village from year to year. The town school has been held, however, in the large building in the village, the Town Trustees paying a small rent to the township for the use of the house. The grading of the school has been carried on for several years, as far back at least as 1869. From that year, a Principal has been empoyed with several assistants. Those Principals have been Lee Ault, 1869–72; C. W. Paris, 1873; Mr. Atkinson, 1874–75; W. L. Lloyd, 1876; M. Bosworth, 1877–78; J. M. Branson, 1879; J. V. Stewart, 1880; John Hancock, 1881. There are three grades and three teachers employed. The statistics for 1880–81 are given below:

Primary—Enrollment, 78; average monthly, 49; average daily, 37; per cent of attendance, 75.

Intermediate—Enrollment, 63; average monthly, 42; average daily, 35; per cent of attendance, 84.

High—Enrollment, 49; average monthly, 36.7; average daily, 30; per cent of attendance, 82.

Total—Enrollment, 190; average monthly, 128; average daily, 102; per cent of attendance, 82.

Boys, 94; girls, 96. Total, 190.

The teachers for 1880–81 were: Principal, J. V. Stewart; Intermediate, Miss Mayne Wasson; Primary, Miss Flora Deal.

Green Township.—Eight schoolhouses, seven brick. The schools hold six months; wages, $1.25 to $2.50. The teachers for 1880 have been: No. 1, Lola Webb; No. 2, Leroy Dearmond; No. 3, Allen Holly, Paulina Green; No. 4, Charles M. Hubbard; No. 5, Jacob Life: No. 6, Edward E. Gunkle, Millie Blakely; No. 7, David Graham; No. 8, C. A. Rickards. The Trustees have been Silas T. Gordon, Antony Jarnagin, James McProud, Joseph Devoss, Luther Moorman.

Huntsville.—The brave little village of Huntsville has, for some reason not appreciable by the great outside world, made herself to be a "school corporation;" yet she has only one schoolhouse, one room in that building and one teacher performing all the teaching in that ambitious "burg." Nevertheless, to choose that teacher and to manage that school, three Town Trustees have to be chosen, and they have to choose three other citizens, who must in turn choose the teacher, and do "all and sundry" things needful in and about that school building and school aforesaid, that education may thrive and knowledge keep even pace with the increase of population in the town of Huntsville. Why so much machinery must be set and kept in motion to grind so small a grist "all by itself" remains a mystery. Still, the town of Huntsville sticks bravely to its school corporation, pays its own school taxes and has the luxury of a school independent of the "whole round world."

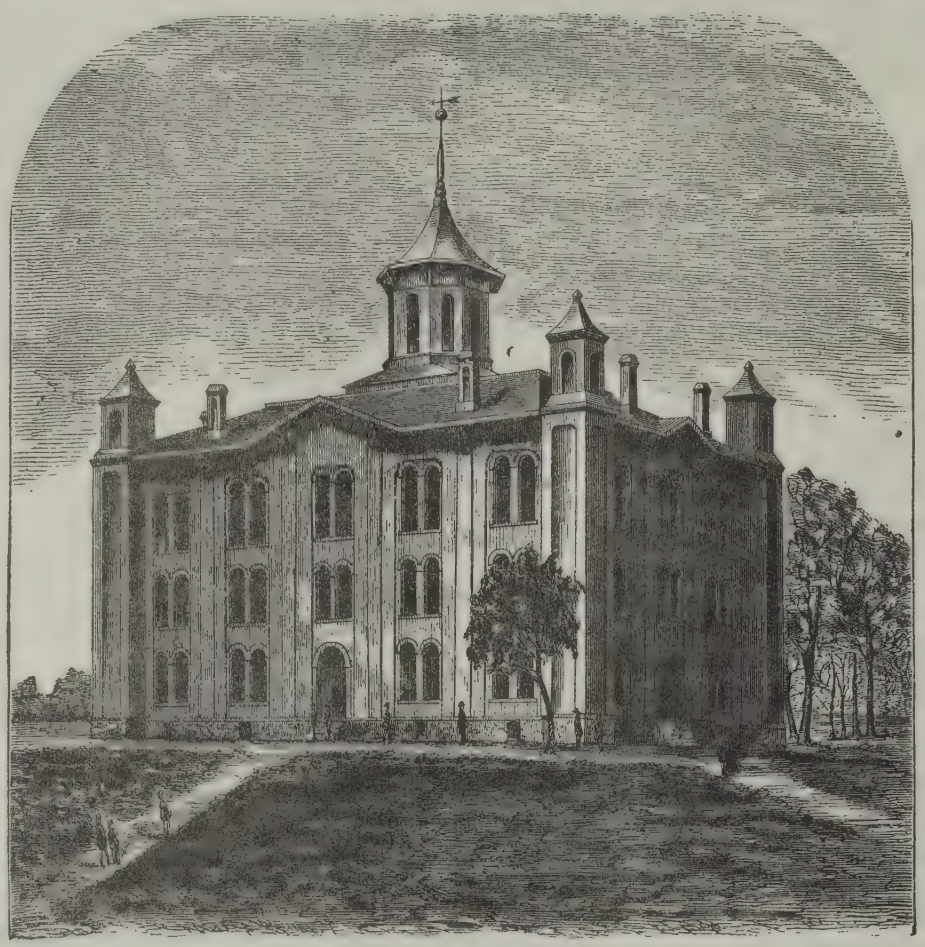
Morristown.—The school building was erected by the Township Trustee for the village. It is a good substantial structure, built in 1875, having two stories and two rooms. Jonathan L. Miller has been Principal for two years, and is engaged, also, for the current year, 1881–82. J. F. Deal was primary teacher for the past year, and is employed for the current year also. Number of pupils for 1880–81, 130; High School, 55; Primary, 75.

Lynn Graded School.—A commodious school building with two rooms was erected for the town of Lynn in about 1874, by the Township Trustee, at a cost of about $4,000. A graded school has been maintained from that time to the present. The Principals have been Messrs. Bond, Lesley, Marsh, Nichols.

The school is still under the control of the Township Trustee, the town not being large enough to warrant an act of incorporation for school purposes, or, at least, the village of Lynn not being so eager to assume the responsibility of separate and independent school existence.

Pin Hook Graded School, No. 1.—District No. 1, Greensfork Township, has had two teachers, most of the time, for eight years, and, for a part of the time, two rooms. Some of the instructors have been Misses Jennie Hill, Rich, Cammack, Messrs. Nichols, Brown, Ruby and others. Their schoolhouse is a fine substantial one-story brick, with two rooms. The school, however, of late is hardly large enough to justify a double school.

Ridgeville.—The schoolhouse at Ridgeville is an old frame building, with one room, and capable of accommodating only a single teacher. However, Ridgeville College furnishes rooms



RIDGEVILLE COLLEGE, RIDGEVILLE, RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA.

additional for three teachers besides, so that the Ridgeville "younkers" have the honor, mostly, of "entering college" in their "childhood days."

Ridgeville College.—Was founded by the Free-Will Baptists in 1867. Its first President was Rev. J. L. Collier. The present President is Rev. S. D. Bates, A. M. It has struggled with difficulties from the outset. The number of its students has been small; its faculty, though men and women of talent and energy, were well sustained on fair salaries till the hard times following 1873 occurred, when the income was not sufficient to pay the salaries, at which time the faculty were put upon the income to prevent increased indebtedness, as did many of the colleges of the West. A few friends, however, have clung to the institution in every struggle, and its prospects appear to be brightening. The number of its graduates has thus far been very small, as follows: Elisha Wood, John H. Sheets, B. Frank Boyer, 1876; Josephine Sumption, Elias Boltz, 1878; Alexander Wood, 1879; William J. Houck, Gabriel A. Jacobs, David M. Odle, 1880. The following *resume* of its affairs is condensed from its catalogue for 1880–81:

Students—Seniors, four; Juniors, three; Sophomores, three; Freshmen, seventeen; Preparatory seventy-nine; music, twenty-eight. Ladies, sixty-one; gentlemen, seventy-six.

Trustees (term expires 1881)—Rev. D. A. Tucker, Milhousen; W. F. Studabaker, W. T. Pettyjohn, David S. Harker, Ridgeville; Moorman Way, Esq., Winchester; James Hanlin, Portland; P. W. Holverstott, Marion, Ohio; Robert H. Sumption, Ridgeville. Term expires 1882: Rev. S. D. Bates, Marion, Ohio; E. C. Clough, Jordan; Dr. C. S. Arthur, Portland; Arthur McKew, Ridgeville; Rev. B. F. Zell, La Rue, Ohio; Samuel Hanlin, Portland; Dr. J. A. Henning, Redkey; Norman Lynch, Ridgeville. Term ends 1883: Rev. Asa Pierce, Dr. Allen H. Farquhar, Ridgeville; Richard Matchet, Jordan; Milton R. Hiatt, J. Collins, Ridgeville; Abram Kitchen, Springfield, Ohio; A. J. Metsner, Portland; Joseph D. Marot, Ridgeville.

The officers of the board are as follows: Rev. S. D. Bates, Chairman; W. T. Pettyjohn, Auditor; Elias Boltz, B. S., Librarian; M. R. Hiatt, Secretary; R. H. Sumption, Treasurer.

The Executive Committee are composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. A. H. Farquhar, Arthur McKew, R. H. Sumption, Milton R. Hiatt, Rev. Asa Pierce.

Faculty: Rev. S. D. Bates, A. M., President, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; Rev. Thomas Harrison, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek; Elias Boltz, B. S., Professor of Mathematics and German; Miss Josephine Sumption, B. S., Preceptress and teacher of French; —— ——, Professor of Nat-

ural Science; I. N. Nason, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Latin and Greek and teacher of instrumental music; R. Fricke, teacher of instrumental music.

Rev. J. L. Collier, the first President, filled the position five years with energy and efficiency. The combined labor of superintending the erection of the college building, teaching and preaching at the same time, seriously impaired his health, and he resigned his position, much to the regret of his many friends. When his successor, Rev. S. D. Bates, assumed the responsibilities of his office, in 1872, there were not quite $1,000 raised toward the endowment of the institution. He has since that time carried it up to $30,000, besides raising several thousand dollars toward the completion of the building, the increase of the library, apparatus, etc., etc.

While he has not engaged in teaching, and all the income was needed to remunerate those who were giving instruction, he has not received a dollar from the college treasury for all the labor he has performed for the endowment of the school, but has met his expenses by labors in other directions. It will be of historical interest to state that he instructed the late lamented President, J. A. Garfield, the winter after he was on the Ohio Canal, and persuaded him to attend a seminary with him two years, rather than sail on Lake Erie. Mr. Garfield afterward stated that this was the turning point in his life, and that he was more indebted to Mr. Bates than all other men.

The college is located at Ridgeville, a town at the crossing of the Pan Handle & Grand Rapids Railroad. The building is a three-story edifice, 108x80 feet, with eleven commodious rooms, besides cellar, and chapel and halls on the second, third and fourth floors, standing on an elevated campus of about five acres, planted with shade trees.

The number of students for the current year is stated to be double that of the former year, and the prospect seems encouraging. Four courses of instruction are presented — Classical, Scientific, English and Normal.

The expenses are as follows: Tuition, $6 to $10 per term of twelve weeks; instrumental music, $10 for twenty-four lessons; incidentals, $1 per term.

Ridgeville is a thriving, quiet, moral village, free from saloons and other places of dissipation, and with good religious advantages.

Saratoga (Ward Township).—See Ward Township Schools.

Spartansburg Graded School.—In 1875, the public school building was completed, with three rooms, at a cost of about $7,000. Since that time, a graded school has been maintained, with from two to three teachers. The Principals have been as follows: Messrs. Bond, Tucker, Hahn, Bond and Polly. The public school has been mostly six months. The number of pupils enrolled varies from seventy-five to one hundred and thirty. Several times a select school has been taught in the summer. Some of the subordinate teachers have been Miss Jennie Hill, Mrs. McCoy, Emizette Wiggs, James Humphrey, Miss Penlan. The Spartanburg school edifice is well situated, the location being a beautiful knoll just south of town, overlooking a delightful valley and presenting a picturesque view of cutivated field and shady woods. Several from beyond the vicinity have, each year, availed themselves of the advantages of the school.

Union City.—The first school was taught by Miss Mary Ensminger, in the fall of 1853. The first public school was taught by George W. Brainard, 1853–54. Next, was a school by J. T. Farson, in the "Bee Line Boarding Car," standing near the old Presbyterian Church. Next, Mr. and Mrs. Osborn taught in the little brick house on the State line, north of Mr. Dixon's. Also, Miss Anderson in a house lately occupied by Mr. E. Bunch, Columbia, north of Oak. Pinneo Case taught in White's Ware House, where Branham's restaurant now is. That ware-house, with all the books, etc., was burned in 1857. During the next two years (1857–59), N. Rowe taught in a building now owned by N. Moore, on Pearl street, and Messrs. Hitchcock and Dady, in a building opposite the former *Eagle* office. In 1858, a brick public schoolhouse was erected, the east part of the present main building. Mr. and Mrs. Gray taught the first school in that building, and after them, William A. Wiley, with an assistant. In the winter of 1860–61, Wright and Russell opened a select school in Paxson's Hall, and Miss Amanda Farson taught a school in 1861. In the winter of 1862–63, Levi Wright and wife taught the public school. Pupils enrolled, 108; compensation, $2 and $1.13 per day. Mr. Wright continued till 1864 (April). The statistics of the last term are as follows: High School, L. Wright, $2; Intermediate School, Simon Hedrick, $1.50; Primary School, Mrs. Wright, $1. Enrollment, 201. Teachers in the following years: 1864, Mr. Frash and three assistants; 1865, William D. Stone and three assistants; 1866, J. S. Leckbider and three assistants; 1867, Elias Loofbourrow and four assistants; 1868, Ebenezer Tucker and four assistants; 1869–70, Della Posey and four assistants; 1871, Ariston Dwinell and four assistants; 1872–73, W. B. Page and four to six assistants; 1874–78, J. C. Eagle and seven to eleven assistants; 1879, G. F. Meade and ten assistants (died in February, 1880); 1880–81, F. Treudley and ten assistants; 1881–82, F. Treudley and eleven assistants.

The following is the account of teachers in Union City schools since 1866:

1866—Principal, J. S. Leckbider, $4.50; Ella Fisher, $2; E. E. Anderson, $2; Minnie Swain, $1.

1867—Elias Loofbourrow, $3; Jennie Baldwin, $2; Joanna Knapp, $2; Rebecca Wharton, $2; Mattie Wharry, $2.

1868—Ebenezer Tucker, $5.75; Mary M. Wright, $3; Miriam Grist, $2; Joanna Knapp, $2; Jennie Baldwin, $2.

1871—Principal, Ariston Dwinell. We have no account of his subordinates.

1872—Principal, W. B. Page, $5; E. P. Connor, $2.50; Olive Williamson, $2.25; Flora Rush, $2.25; Alice Parent, $2.

1873—Principal, W. B. Page, $5; M. J. Swayne, Lizzie D. Starbuck, Ella R. Ferguson, Lizzie Williamson, Jennie D. McClure, Olive Williamson, Mattie B. Powers, $2.25 each.

1874—Principal, J. C. Eagle, $1,000 a year; J. V. Stewart, $4 a day; Jennie L. French, Sallie E. George, Martha A. Wilson, Emma A. Marshall, Alice Kemp, Ruth Hutchinson, $2.50 each.

1875—Principal, J. C. Eagle, $1,100 a year; Daniel Lesley, $4.75 a day; Lizzie Meredith, H. S. Foster, $2.50 each; Cyrus Woodbury, Mrs. Willson, $2.37½ each; Mollie Banks, $2.25.

1876—Principal, J. C. Eagle, $1,100; Charles W. Paris, $4; Lizzie Meredith, H. S. Foster, $2.50 each; Cyrus Woodbury, Mollie Banks, Martha A. Willson, $2.25; A. R. Kemp, Laura Palmer, Edith Leslie, Clara S. Crane, Nettie Wiggs, $1.75 each.

1877—Principal, J. C. Eagle, $1,100 per year; Lizzie Meredith, H. S. Foster, $2.50 each; G. Reynard, M. A. Willson, $2.12½ each; Joanna Torrence, Nettie V. Wiggs, Susie Bowersox, Ella Ferguson, $2 each. [Whether there were others we do not know.]

1878—Principal, J. C. Eagle, $1,100 a year; Olive Coffeen, $3; H. S. Foster, $2.50; Ella Ferguson, M. A. Willson, $2.12½ each; G. Reynard, $2.25; Mr. Torrence, Nettie V. Wiggs, $2; Susan Bowersox, $1.75; Ella Dill, $1.50; H. R. Knauer (German and music), 30 cents per hour.

1879—Principal, Giles F. Mead, $1,000 a year; F. Treudley, $3; M. D. Ozias, M. A. Harlan, $2.50; J. C. Torrence, $2.25; Inez Bartholomew, Bell Dwinell, Susie Bowersox, Ella Ferguson, M. A. Willson, $2 each; Ella Dill, $1.50. Prof. Mead died February, 1880, and Mr. Treudley took the vacant place.

Teachers for 1880–81: Frederick Treudley, Superintendent, $1,000 a year; Mrs. M. A. Mead, High School, $540; M. A. Harlan, teacher of No. 9 and teacher of music, $720; Mrs. J. M. Knapp, No. 8, $450; Miss Aurie Hedrick, No. 7, $405; Miss May Meredith, No. 6, $360; Miss Bell Dwinell, No. 5, $360; Miss Libbie Reeves, No. 4, $360; Miss Ella Dill, No. 3, $360; Miss Ella Ferguson, No. 2, $360; Mrs. M. A. Wilson, No. 1, $450.

Enrollment for 1830: No. 1, 100; No. 2, 84; No. 3, 83; No. 4, 67; No. 5, 56; No. 6, 48; No. 7, 46; No. 8, 45; No. 9, 37; High School, 36. Total enrollment, 602; average for 1880, 388; highest monthly average, 446; lowest monthly average, 325.

The Trustees of the Union City Schools have been as follows: J.

N. Converse, Nathan Cadwallader, J. M. Jaynes, Edward Starbuck, Henry Jackson, Tilghman Tritt, David Ferguson, W. A. Wiley, C. S. Hardy, L. D. Lambert, O. C. Gordon, Allen Jaqua, H. H. Yergin, John S. Starbuck, C. S. Hook, William Harris. Present board, 1881, W. A. Wiley, C. S. Hook, William Harris.

A regular course of study has been established, requiring twelve years for its completion. Ninety-nine hundredths of the pupils in attendance never go through the prescribed course, but drop out anywhere between No. 1 and the third High School year. A few, however, do persist in the arduous chase after their diploma, and succeed in capturing it at last. The graduates are given elsewhere.

Some efforts are now being made to obtain a library for the High School, but the attainment of that desirable end is yet mainly in the future. A good beginning, however, has been made, and some fifty valuable volumes have been obtained. A praiseworthy enterprise has been inaugurated here and elsewhere to create a love for higher and purer literature, and with some success. The form the enterprise has taken has been chiefly the celebration of the birthdays of certain distinguished poets, as Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier and possibly others, by reading and reciting extracts from their works, writing essays and critiques, etc. The effect, both in this city and elsewhere, has been very good. The light of a new world of beauty and love and wisdom has dawned upon the minds of the young, and they are surprised to discover how vastly superior are Thanatopsis, Evangeline and the sweet and soft flow of the mild and gentle "Quaker Poet's" verse to the trashy dime novels, or even the blood and thunder stories or the love and murder tales of the *Ledger*, or the *Weekly*, or the *Saturday Night*, or any of the legion of sensational sheets that weekly spawn their noxious brood upon a gaping and astonished world.

The first schoolhouse in Union City was built in 1858, made of brick, with two stories and three rooms. The first addition was made in 1868, at a cost of $5,500, also built of brick, with two stories, two schoolrooms, two halls, a pump-room and an office. A second addition was made some years afterward, of wood, with two stories and two rooms. Another building has since been put up, made of wood, with two stories and four rooms. The main school building as now existing has the greatest amount of school room, with the smallest space of hall, entry and stairways, and withal, the most ready and convenient of access that we have ever seen. There are eight large school-rooms and an office, with only one stairway, one lower entry and one upper entry, both small. There are no halls nor passage ways properly so called. A single teacher standing at the top of the stairs can oversee almost the entire ingress and egress of the pupils of all the rooms through the entries up or down the stairway and through the outer door of the building. The course of study as at present existing may be stated in substance thus:

First Year, D Primary—Reading, charts, primer and first reader; Writing, print and script on the slate and board; Spelling, words in their lessons; Numbers, addition and subtraction, amounts not to exceed forty. Language and oral lessons.

Second Year, C Primary—Reading, second reader; Spelling, words of the lessons; Writing, slates, board and copy-books, with pencil; Numbers, fundamental operations, not above three figures, signs, Roman numerals to C; Language, short sentences, correct common errors, kinds of sentences, etc. Oral lessons.

Third Year, B Primary—Reading, third reader; Spelling, words in the lessons; Writing, Penmanship No. 1; Numbers, up to 1,000,000, subtraction, no carrying, multiplication to nines; Language, review verb, subject, predicate, make sentences. Oral lessons.

Fourth Year, A Primary—Reading, fourth reader; Spelling, McGuffey's Speller to page 50; Writing, copy-book, No. 3; Numbers, written arithmetic commenced; Geography, Eclectic No. 1, commenced. Language and oral lessons.

Fifth Year, B Intermediate—Reading, fifth reader begun; Spelling, Eclectic Speller to page 71; Writing, No. 3 copy-book; Geography, Eclectic No. 1 continued; Arithmetic, mental and written continued. Language and oral lessons; no text-books.

Sixth Year, A Intermediate—Reading, fifth reader completed; Spelling, Eclectic Speller to page 91; Writing copy-book No. 4; Numbers, mental and written arithmetic through reduction; Geography, primary geography completed; Language, continued; no text-book. Oral lessons.

Seventh Year, C Grammar—Reading, sixth reader; Spelling Eclectic Speller completed; Writing, copy-book, No. 5; Numbers, mental and written, to partial payments; Geography, Eclectic No. 2, begun; Language, grammar (in text-book) begun. Oral lessons.

Eighth Year, B Grammar—Reading, sixth reader; Spelling, selected lessons; Writing, copy-book No. 6; Numbers, mental, through Ray's Intellectual; written, through Ray's Practical; Geography, Eclectic No. 2, completed; Language, grammar continued. Oral lessons.

Ninth Year, A Grammar—Reading, sixth reader; Spelling, selected lessons; Writing, copy-book No. 7; Numbers, Higher Arithmetic begun; History, begun; Geography, physical, Cornell's; Grammar, false syntax, analysis, parsing, composition. Oral lessons.

High School Course—First Year, grammar, arithmetic, physiology, botany, algebra, German and book-keeping (elective).

Second Year, algebra, natural philosophy, rhetoric, Latin begun. Third Year, geometry, Latin completed, chemistry, United States History, United States Constitution. Spelling, definition, composition, declamation, etc., through the course.

Recapitulation—Primary Course, four years, Nos. 1 to 4, through fourth reader; Intermediate, two years, fifth reader; Grammar, three years; High School, three years; total course, twelve years.

If the great body of the pupils could spend twelve years in the pursuit of those courses, one might suppose they would thereby gain "oceans" of knowledge. As it is, one in a hundred "gets through," but where are the ninety and nine? And conjecture sadly answers, "I know not where, indeed."

The text-books are as follows: McGuffey's Reader and Speller—new series; Arithmetic, Ray's; Grammar, Harvey's; Geography, Eclectic; Geography, Physical, Cornell's; Algebra, Loomis & Ray's; History, Ridpath's; Botany, Wood's; Geometry, Loomis'; Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Steele's; Latin, Harkness'; Virgil and Cæsar.

The following are the graduates:

1876—Perry Shank, Webster Lambert, Preston Woodbury, Edna Thomas—four.

1878—Jessie Ruby, Winnie Scott, Flora Hutchinson, Ella Dill, Lizzie Wiggs, Flora Branham—six.

1879—Jennie Reed, Charles Proctor—two.

1880—May McNeal, Neva Harrison, Aurie Hedrick, Libby Reeves—four.

1881—Herbert Mitchell, Samuel Bartholomew, Alicia Fowler, Clara Hutchinson—four.

1882—Nettie B. Jackson, Clara Kavanaugh, Dora A. Clark, Jennie Hanlin, Anna Deem, Sarah A. Murray, Susan Stewart, Maynard B. McFeely, Morton H. Lambert — nine. Total, twenty-nine.

The commencement exercises, May 18, 1882, held in the capacious Methodist Episcopal Church, were of a high order. The graduation essays and orations were well prepared and finely delivered in the presence of a crowded and deeply interested assembly, the music was splendid, the presentation address was excellent and impressive, and the whole performance was such as to reflect great credit upon all concerned in any way therein.

Union City, Ohio.—There had been a school building for many years, but with the growth of the town it had become more and more unsuitable for its purpose, and, after much delay and considerable trouble, the present schoolhouse was erected, in 1872. It is built of brick, two stories high, being a plain but substantial edifice, containing at first four (but at present five) rooms. For two years, B. F. Stewart was Superintendent. G. W. Landis held the position for seven years, and F. G. Cromer was chosen as Principal during the summer of 1881. Five teachers are employed, including the Superintendent.

The School Board propose, the coming season (1882), to erect

a new schoolhouse nearly the size of the present one, which will, with the rooms now in use, furnish seven rooms, and a public hall for anniversary exercises.

The enumeration for 1881 was 440, and the enrollment for 1880–81, 230. The Catholic School, in Union City, Ind., is supplied with pupils very largely from the Ohio side, which fact explains the small enrollment compared with the enumeration. A course of study has been arranged, covering about ten years, of which the High School embraces three years. The teachers for 1881–82 are as stated below:

F. G. Cromer, Superintendent and Principal of High School, $4; W. Johnson, Grammar School Department, $2.50; Miss Fanny Polly, Intermediate Department, $1.75; Sadie Hillard, A Primary Department, $1.75; Maggie Garber, B Primary Department, $1.75.

The Trustees are A. G. Gribben, President; J. J. Norris, Secretary; H. S. Stockdale, Treasurer. The school seems in a healthy and properous condition, the Principal appears well qualified for his responsible task, and, under his faithful supervision, an earnest corps of wide-awake teachers are accomplishing a successful work.

Ward Township.—John B. Sipe, Trustee. Twelve schoolhouses, two brick, ten frame, thirteen teachers. Twenty-five employed during the year, sixteen males and nine females. Seven months is the time of school. $2,680 paid for teachers; $700 paid for expenses. One graded school, two rooms, Saratoga. Trustees of township have been Olney Whipple, William Smith, two years each; D. F. Hawley, four years; Henry W. Fields, two years; Peter Stick, two years; Christian Nickey, two years; Benjamin Clevinger, four years; John B. Sipe, now [1881].

Schools in Winchester.—The first schoolhouse was a log cabin built with the corner ends sticking out. It stood on Washington, at the corner of Washington and East, west of Salt Creek. It was built before 1831. Jacob Henderson was teaching school in the old cabin, when it was burned down, with all the books, in 1836. The school was then taught for a time in the old Methodist Church; afterward, in the county seminary; still later, in the brick schoolhouse on South street; then, in a new schoolhouse on Will street; after that, in one built on South Main street. For a time, there were two school buildings, one in the main part of the town, southwest of the public square, and one on the principal street, north of the railroad Bee Line depot. The large brick edifice (High School) now standing, was built in 1866–67, at a cost of nearly $22,000, at a time when labor and material were very high, by Thomas W. Kizer, Township Trustee. The school opened in that house March 9, 1868. Another school building was erected in the south part of town, near Gen. Stone's, in 1879, made of brick, with two stories and four rooms. The cost we are not able to state.

Winchester.—Upon the completion of the graded school building, in Winchester, in 1867, Prof. Farris, who was also the first Principal of the seminary, some twenty-five years before, was employed as Principal of the public school in the new building. Since that time, the Principals have been Messrs. Cooper, Ault and Butler, the latter being now in that position.

The character of the Winchester schools has been gradually rising, until at the present time their reputation is excellent. Much effort has been put forth to provide apparatus, library, etc., for the High School, and a very creditable result in this respect has been attained. The corps of teachers for Winchester at present consists of Superintendent E. H. Butler, with Messrs. Bowers and Marsh and a sufficient number of active and efficient female instructors, besides Prof. W. S. Montgomery, a skillful and enthusiastic teacher of the science and the art of music, both vocal and instrumental.

The school statistics of Winchester are as follows: Enumeration, 670; enrolled, 560; average, 435; number in High School, 67; Senior Class, 9; graduates from High School, 32; books in library, 400. The school has a geological cabinet and chemical and philosophical apparatus.

The commencement exercises in connection with the graduation of the respective classes from year to year have become an important and deeply interesting feature of our public school system, drawing as they do from time to time immense assemblies to witness the performances. About thirty-nine of both sexes have finished the course at Winchester, only eleven of whom were males. It is somewhat noteworthy that in all the High Schools, the pupils who have continued to the end have been mostly of the gentler sex. At Union City, out of twenty-nine, only eight were of the "sterner sort."

The number of schoolhouses, together with the number of teachers in the different townships will be found as follows:

Green Township, eight districts—Eight schoolhouses, seven brick and one frame; eight teachers, six males and two females.

Franklin, six districts—Six houses, one brick, five frame; thirteen teachers, ten males, five females.

Ward, twelve districts—Twelve houses, two brick, ten frame; thirteen teachers, eight males, five females.

Jackson, nine districts—Nine houses, four brick, five frame; nineteen teachers, ten males, nine females.

Wayne, ten districts—Ten houses, five brick, five frame; twenty-two teachers, twenty males, two females.

Greensfork, eleven districts—Eleven houses, five brick, six frame; thirteen teachers, eleven males, two females.

Washington, sixteen districts—Sixteen houses, four brick, twelve frame; thirty-one teachers, twelve male, nineteen females.

West River, eleven districts—Eleven houses, one brick, ten frame; eleven teachers, all males.

Nettle Creek, ten districts—Ten houses, seven brick, three frame; ten teachers, five males, five females.

Stony Creek, nine districts—Nine houses, four brick, five frame; nine teachers, six males, three females.

Monroe, nine districts—Nine houses, five brick, four frame; nine teachers, six males, three females.

White River, twenty-one districts—Twenty-one houses, three brick, eighteen frame; twenty-five teachers, eighteen males seven females.

The following are the number of schoolhouses and teachers in the different towns:

Huntsville—One house, frame, one room, one teacher, male.

Farmland—One house, brick, three rooms, three teachers, one male, two females.

Ridgeville—One house (and college), four rooms, four teachers, two males, two females.

Winchester—Two houses, brick, nine rooms, eleven teachers, four males, seven females.

Union City—Two houses, one brick, one frame, ten rooms, eleven teachers, two males, nine females. Total, 51 brick, 84 frame; 135 in all; 167 rooms; value, $128,245.

Township Institutes within the year, 52; number of teachers, 211; males, 129; females, 82.

TOWNSHIPS.	Pupils Admitted.	Daily Average.	Number of Days.
White River	815	545	140
Washington	726	470	140
Greensfork	606	392	100
Stony Creek	397	228	105
Nettle Creek	427	254	160
West River	574	264	83
Green	328	181	120
Ward	555	336	100
Jackson	406	239	145
Wayne	712	623	140
Monroe	294	237	120
Franklin	241	126	120
Winchester, Town	591	445	160
Ridgeville, Town	180	112	160
Farmland, Town	190	126	160
Huntsville, Town	80	87	106
Union City, Town	922	628	180
Totals	994	5073	Av. 132

The average wages paid teachers for 1880 were as follows: Green, males, $1.75; females, $1.50; Franklin, males, $1.88; females, $1.53; Ward, males, $1.62; females, $1.60; Jackson, males, $1.60; females, $1.41; Wayne, males, $1.85; females, $1.56; Greensfork, males, $2.14; females, $1.74; Washington, males, $1.76; females, $1.58; West River, males, $1.87; Nettle Creek, males, $1.91; females, $1.96; Stony Creek, $2.03; females, $1.96; Monroe, males, $2.03; females, $1.76; White

River, males, $1.76; females, $1.58; Huntsville, males, $2.50; Farmland, males, $3.50; females, $2; Ridgeville, males, $2.60; females, $2; Winchester, males, $4.41; females, $2; Union City, males, $4.76; females, $2.25.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, UNION CITY, IND.

A Catholic school has been maintained for many years. The building contains two rooms, the upper room being entered by an outer (covered) stairway. The school is conducted by two female teachers and a music teacher. It is wholly free to the pupils through the income of a fund established for that purpose by Peter Kuntz, lumber dealer, a public-spirited citizen of the town and a worthy member of the Catholic Church. This school is well patronized. The number of pupils reaches and sometimes surpasses a hundred. If the Catholic friends seem disinclined to patronize the public schools, which are supported by public taxation and freely open to the whole community, it is well, at least, that by the princely munificence of one large-hearted citizen, liberally contributing out of his honorable and abundant gains for the praiseworthy object, the poorest child shall have equal opportunity at learning with the richest man in the land!

The German Lutheran pastor has for many years maintained a German school during the summer of each year for instruction in the German language.

There are every summer, also, private schools held in the public school-rooms, for such as choose to attend them. Writing schools are in progress from time to time for separate and special instruction in that important art.

Altogether, the record of Union City in educational matters has been very creditable, and her schools are reckoned to be in a flourishing condition.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

White River—Thomas W. Kizer, 1863–69, John W. Diggs, 1870–76; S. D. Coats, 1876–80; Ira Tripp, 1880–82.

Washington—David T. Hiatt, 1863–67; Jonathan Ozbun, 1868; Henry D. Nichols, 1869–72; James H. Dean, 1872–76; Ira C. Johnson, 1876–78; Joel Mills, 1878–82.

Greensfork—James D. Bowen, 1863; Levi Hill, 1864; James H. Bowen, 1865–66; John Harlan, 1866–67; Francis G. Morgan, 1868–69; John W. Hill, 1870–74; John W. Taylor, 1874–76; Isaac M. Nichols, 1876–80; John F. Middleton, 1880–82.

Monroe—Henry Jacobs, Robert Cowgill, 1863; Royston Ford, Henry Jacobs, 1864–65; James S. Davis, 1866–70; George O. Jobes, 1870–72; James Daugherty, 1872–76; Dennis Thornburg, 1876–80; Adam Slonaker, 1880–82.

Stony Creek—Henry C. Thornburg, 1863–76; George W. Worl, 1876–80; William T. Davis, 1880–82.

Nettle Creek—William C. Hendricks, 1863–65; William Lumpkin, 1866–74; Hicks K. Wright, 1874–75; Lemuel Wiggins, 1875–78; John C. Clevinger, 1878–82.

West River—Rufus K. Mills, 1863–65; William S. Hunt, 1866–72, 1878–81; John Hornaday, 1872–78; Levi Johnson, 1880–82.

Green—Antony W. Jarnagin, 1863–68, 1870–72; Silas T. Gordon, 1868–69; James McProud, 1872–74; Joseph C. Devoss, 1874–78; Luther L. Moorman, 1878–82.

Ward—Olney Whipple, 1863–64; D. F. Hawley, 1865–68; Peter Stick, 1869; Henry W. Fields, 1870–72; Christian Nickey, 1872–74; W. W. Smith, 1874–76; Benjamin Clevinger, 1876–80; John B. Sipe, 1880–82.

Jackson—Joseph Brown, 1863–65 (appointed), 1870–76; Paul Gettinger, 1864–65; Henry Debolt, 1866–69; Rufus G. Hindsley, 1876–80; Peter Poorman, 1880–82.

Wayne—Robert Murphy, 1863; Alexander Gullett, 1870–72; Jacob C. Macy, 1872–76; John M. Turner, 1876–78; Robert B. McKee, 1878–82.

Franklin—Levi W. Mann, 1863; E. T. Bailey, 1864–67; Isaiah C. Milner, 1868; Cyrus Blackaby, 1869; John W. Seavey, 1870–78; George Addington, 1878–80; Isaac N. Stratton, 1880–82.

Union City—Nathan Cadwallader, Joel N. Converse, J. M. Janes, 1865–72; Edward Starbuck, David Ferguson, Tighlman Tritt, Henry Jackson, W. A. Wiley, C. S. Hardy, L. D. Lambert, O. C. Gordon, Allen Jaqua, H. H. Yergin, John S. Starbuck, C. S. Hook, W. Harris. Present board, 1881, W. A. Wiley, C. S. Hook, William Harris.

Winchester (1872)—L. J. Monks, J. M. Hodson, Thomas W. Kizer, A. J. Stakebabe, A. R. Hiatt, F. M. Way (account not full), William Moore, J. L. Stakebake.

Ridgeville (1873)—M. R. Hiatt, D. W. Ward, Benjamin F. Boltz, W. S. Morritt, W. F. Studebaker, M. T. Sumption, H. T. Kitzelman, A. H. Farquhar.

Huntsville (1878)—Albert Jacobs, Horace M. Keever, William W. Miller.

Farmland (1876)—J. S. Davis, W. W. Fowler, L. A. Gable, J. H. Merridith, P. O. Hewitt, H. P. Wood. Present Trustees, J. H. Merridith, P. O. Hewitt, H. F. Wood.

Note—The above list may possibly be deficient, or even inaccurate, though much care has been exercised in its preparation.

MUSIC.

In the pioneer days, the people found but little time and had small means to devote to the cultivation or the enjoyment of the fine arts—and particularly as to music. The fact that many of the pioneers were "Quakers" was unfavorable to its extensive development, since that excellent society seem to have regarded the knowledge and the practice of that beautiful art as unnecessary, and, perhaps, even improper. That prejudice (if it be one) has at the present time greatly worn away, and the minds of the people at large have gradually been awakened to the fact that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast;" that so far from its being a sin or a crime, or even a needless waste of time or means, it is in reality one of the greatest blessings to the human race, that the knowledge and culture thereof tend in a wonderful degree to soften the roughnesses of life, and to encourage and develop everything lovely and amiable in the human soul.

The first public movement known to the writer toward a higher degree of attention to the subject of music in Randolph County was a musical convention, or rather institute, held at Winchester in the winter of 1870–71, by Prof. W. S. Montgomery, assisted by J. D. Boggs, of Huntsville, Ohio, and William T. Giffe, then just beginning his work as an instructor in that excellent art, since grown famous both as a teacher and as an author, and now teacher of music in the schools of Logansport, Ind. This institute at Winchester was the place of his first appearance before the public as a musical instructor. Prof. Montgomery conducted a class in a course of forty-eight lessons, and, at the close of this school, the convention was held for two weeks, having three sessions each day, and giving a thorough and extensive drill in the rudiments and the practice of the noble and delightful art, and ending with a public concert. Altogether, it may be reckoned to have been a musical success, and laid a broad and solid foundation for the advancement that has since taken place in this branch of culture and refinement in Randolph County. Many of the members of that convention yet reside in the county, and look back to that "beginning of things" with great satisfaction and delight, and still stand firm and steadfast friends and helpers in this excellent work. A public lecture was delivered at the concert by a gentleman from Indianapolis, whose name is not now recollected, and altogether, great good was done.

Prof. Montgomery has since that time performed much musical work in Randolph and Wayne Counties. He has taught adult or juvenile classes (in some cases both at once) in many places throughout the county, has held some conventions and conducted several concerts. He has taught at Ridgeville, Winchester, Union City, Arba, Lynn, Gilead, Spartansburg and elsewhere. A convention was held at Ridgeville in June, 1874, assisted by Prof. Boggs—one at Spartansburg, Christmas, 1879, and one at Lynn, March, 1881. The schools were mostly closed by public concerts, the one at Spartansburg receiving the assistance of Prof. William T. Giffe. These concerts have been in every case occasions of deep public interest and of great and lasting advantage.

Mr. Montgomery is a musical instructor and performer of many years' standing, and has achieved a high reputation in his

line of labor in Randolph, Jay, Blackford and Wayne Counties, Ind., during twenty-five years of energetic and successful efforts put forth in this direction, and his enthusiastic exertions have aided greatly in developing a pleasing degree of attention to the subject of music, and the knowledge of the science and the amount of skill in the practice of the art has been largely owing to his earnest work performed in its behalf.

In the fall of 1880, Mr. Montgomery was employed to give instruction in music to the public schools of Winchester, and his services have been secured for the same purpose during the year 1881–82. Music has been and still is taught in the Union City schools and probably the same thing has been done in some other places in the county. The music teacher in the Union City public schools at the present time is Prof. Harlan, who is also one of the regular teachers of the High School. Prof. Burgett and others have taught music at different times at Winchester and elsewhere within the county.

There are many organs, pianos, etc., in the region, and, on the whole, there is a gratifying and growing degree of interest taken in the subject by the citizens of Randolph, and that interest will doubtless increase still more and more in time to come. It is a fact that may be of interest, although known to few, that, forty or fifty years ago, and for thirty years or more, music, vocal and instrumental, was taught through Randolph and Wayne and other counties by a colored gentleman who was an enthusiast in the art, and, for those early times, a skillful and efficient instructor and performer. But age and infirmity have done their work, and "Old Gabe Smith" travels round to teach singing-schools and hold concerts no more.

LECTURES.

Union City has been very backward in furnishing improvement and instruction in the way of lectures. A lecture system was attempted during the winter of 1879–80 and maintained during several weeks, with only moderate success. The season was unfavorable, the evenings being occupied by religious meetings, etc., during the entire winter. The course of eight lectures by resident citizens was completed as follows: Rev. William Coulter, "Cromwell and His Times;" Rev. E. Tucker, "Liberty," a poem; Prof. Treudley, "The Heavens;" Dr William Commons, "Homer and Siege of Troy;" Dr. C. S. Evans, "Oxygen;" S. R. Bell, Esq., "Pompeii;" Rev. C. G. Bartholomew, "The Old and the New;" Rev. H. J. Meck, "Hash." The lectures were greatly enjoyed by those who were attendants upon the course, and they felt themselves richly repaid, both for the time and the money expended. The attendance, however, was but meager, considering the size and wealth and culture of the town, and the mere nominal price of tickets—50 cents for the course of eight lectures. The services of the lecturers were wholly gratuitous, yet they gave much time for the preparation of their addresses, and their efforts were worthy of a better reception.

A second lecture course was attempted by means (as before) of home talent. This series was to be historical, comprising the annals of the United States, from "prehistoric times" to the present happy, peaceful era wherein we joyful "live and have our being." The course consisted of ten lectures, with authors and subjects as follows: Dr. Willlam Commons, "Prehistoric;" Dr. Green, "Period of Discovery;" Rev. Keister, "Period of Colonization;" Rev. H. J. Meck, "French and Indian War;" Prof. Treudley, "Revolutionary Period;" S. R. Bell, Esq., "Constitution; War of 1812," etc.; Rev. E. Tucker, "Jackson and Adams," etc., first lecture; ditto, second lecture; Rev. W. D. Stone, "Mexican War;" Rev. William Coulter, "Civil War to the Present Time." The first eight were delivered by the gentlemen named. The ninth lecture was prepared and delivered by Dr. William Commons, Rev. Stone asking to be excused on account of the press of his other labors. The last has not yet (February 11, 1881) been given, as the reverend gentleman has been absent for some weeks from the town on private business. (It was not delivered at all, because he removed from the city.) This second course was like the first, highly appreciated by those who attended, but this time, also, the attendance was but meager, entirely unworthy, as to numbers, of the earnest efforts put forth by the public-spirited gentlemen who spent so much time to please and entertain an unappreciative public. Whether the watch-word for next winter will be the schoolboy's motto—"Try, try again," cannot at this time be told.

Lectures have also been delivered at Winchester at different times by distinguished gentlemen from abroad, as Rev. Mr. Fletcher, President Burgess, Prof. Fortich and others, but no special facts are at hand concerning them.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Much has been done in this department in Randolph County for many years past, and Sunday schools are held in nearly every meeting-house and some schoolhouses in the county. But we lack statistics in detail upon this subject, and beg leave to be allowed to omit further statement as to this interesting and important matter. Some information concerning it may be found in the account of the various churches.

LIBRARIES.

Many residents of Randolph possess extensive libraries. Among such may be named, as known to the writer, Hon. Thomas M. Browne and Gen. Asahel Stone, both of Winchester. There are doubtless many others who own fine collections of valuable books, clergymen, attorneys, physicians, teachers, as also other citizens of means and culture, have expended much money in gathering valuable libraries. Of public libraries, not much can be said. Many years ago, legal provision was made for township libraries, by which each township in the county and the State acquired a large number of books of more or less value. These libraries still exist to some extent, though they are sadly neglected, both as to care and use. Public libraries, other than the township libraries already mentioned, are unknown in the county. Three small circulating libraries are known to be in use—Winchester High School Library, Union City High School Library and Union City Library. All three are small, yet new and valuable, and the books are extensively read by the persons entitled to their use, and wisdom would dictate that the collections in question should be greatly enlarged. It is a fact, moreover, though probably not extensively known, that a law was passed many years ago, and is still in force, authorizing cities and towns, on certain conditions, to take stock in libraries which may have been established by private munificence; and money, whether private or public, might be put to many uses less beneficial than to create and maintain public libraries.

CHAPTER XIII.

TEMPERANCE.

GENERAL—UNION CITY—SONS—TEMPLARS—PORTER LODGES—S. S' V. & E. L.—REMINISCENCES.

GENERAL.

THE cause of abstinence from intoxicating liquors found early advocacy in Randolph County.

The Friends had for many years been taking strong and comparatively high ground against the common use of strong drink, as had also the Methodists of the earlier days, not, perhaps, strictly identical with, yet much similar to, the more modern distinctive movement.

This movement was, in fact, a gradual one, growing by progressive steps, and through various efforts during the lapse of many years, taking at length the shape of the American Temperance Society, which was formed at Boston, Mass., in about 1826, on the principle of total abstinence from ardent spirits as a beverage.

That movement spread rapidly and extensively through the settled portions of the country, and in ten years had become a general success, insomuch that the habits of drinking and offering ardent spirits, their use in harvest and at raisings, etc., as

also their sale in the general stores and groceries of the country had, in very extensive regions, mostly or entirely ceased. During several years before 1836, most of the active temperance workers became convinced that the enterprise could not be permanently successful unless all intoxicating drinks were abandoned. The pledge against all such liquors gradually superseded the old pledge; and, in 1836, the American Temperance Association changed its ground accordingly, framing its pledge substantially as follows:

The undersigned, believing that the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is not necessary, but rather injurious, and that while their moderate use is continued the evils of drunkenness can never be prevented, do hereby mutually pledge ourselves to each other that we will neither use nor traffic in the same nor furnish them to others; and that in all suitable ways we will discourage such use and traffic in the community.

This ground thus taken in 1836, forty-six years ago, has been in substance the basis and foundation of all temperance action since that time. During forty years past the forms of opposition to the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and to the traffic in the same, have been legion; the principle in all, however, being substantially identical.

The detailed history of temperance work in Randolph County during those early times is supposed to be not now accessible.

The first temperance meeting of which we have an account was held at the court house in Winchester about 1830, under the auspices of the original National Association, with the pledge against distilled liquors. Temperance societies were formed extensively throughout the county, and the religious element for the most part became convinced of the correctness of the principles of the movement, and the necessity of the work proposed.

Among those who were actively engaged were Moorman Way, Paul W. Way, John Way, Henry Huffman, Thomas Fisher, Isom Puckett, William Harris, J. E. Beverly, M. A. Reeder, James Clayton, the Dunkirk Friends in general, and many others whose names cannot now be given.

J. E. Beverly, then a young man under age, was, for a considerable time, Secretary of the County Society, and Isom Puckett was at one time its President.

The movement flourished for several years, and most good people were indoctrinated with its principles. Moorman Way at one time walked eight miles to attend a temperance meeting held by a Presbyterian clergyman who was an active and talented advocate of the cause.

Soon after 1840, the movement was revived in the form of Washingtonianism. One Mr. Porter, from Cincinnati, held meetings at Winchester for that cause, and, perhaps, organized societies here, and the movement extended as before throughout the county at large, and continued to prevail for several years, with much enthusiasm.

Up to this time the various temperance societies had been open and free to all; but, as the Washingtonian movement began to show symptoms of decline, the temperance work took new shape in the form of secret associations of various kinds. Perhaps the earliest, at least one of the earliest, was the Sons of Temperance. It began in New York City, but spread rapidly westward, and was soon planted in Randolph County, in 1844. Others were Good Templars, Daughters of Temperance, Temples of Honor, etc.

These associations have done an extensive work, continuing for many years, in some cases even down to the present time.

In some respects the work done by these various societies was more restricted than the former movements, chiefly from two causes. First, many ardent temperance workers were in conviction opposed to secret societies, and could not, in consequence, affiliate with their work; and such, while deeply sympathizing with the object to be attained, and unwilling to throw anything in the way, yet felt obliged to stand aloof from active participation.

The second reason was that the various secret orders required the payment of money as a pre-requisite of membership, and as a condition of continued connection.

In the summer of 1854, a Fourth of July temperance celebration was held at Winchester. Great preparation had been made, and great display was indulged in. All the temperance orders then in vogue were present, and marched in procession in regalia. An immense crowd was in attendance, and great enthusiasm was apparent. Just before that, an event of notable importance in temperance had taken place in Winchester. A notorious saloon-keeper had defied the whole power of public sentiment and kept brazenly on with his mischievous work. He had been appealed to in every way, and especially by the ladies of the village, to cease his work and close his saloon. He refused. A citizen of the town, once honored and prominent, who had at one time been County Sheriff, having become a hard drinker, was lying sick from a debauch and prostrated with delirium tremens. He finally died with this awful disease, and while his lifeless corpse was lying stark and stiff at his wretched home, the ladies of Winchester gathered at the domicile of his afflicted widow, and, placing her at their head, formed a large and imposing procession and marched in a body to the grog shop where this man had bought much of his liquor, and sternly demanded of the keeper that he destroy his liquors and quit the business of dram selling. He refused, and they proceeded to smash in his liquor barrels, and spilled the whole in the street. Great excitement throughout the region was the consequence. The grog seller sued the women, but, owing to the fact that all their wives were engaged in the onslaught, none of the attorneys of Winchester would engage for the plaintiff, and he was obliged to get legal assistance from Greenville, Ohio, and elsewhere. The final issue of the case is not now remembered. (See Judge Colgrove's biography). The case was strongly commented on, and the spirit of the courageous ladies highly praised by the gifted orator of the day. Matthew R. Hull, Esq., who, to an enthusiastic and eloquent delivery, added a most sarcastic and fiery manner, and his invectives against the heinous traffic and all its participators were bitter and terrible.

For many years one of the most active and indefatigable workers in the various departments has been Miss Amanda M. Way, who has in later years gained even a national reputation.

E. B. Reynolds Esq., has also, among perhaps others, become famous through the country as an energetic and successful temperance orator and lecturer, having within the last year or two been engaged in the work in Kansas of bringing the temperance sentiment of that State to the point of adopting the prohibitory amendment in the constitution of that State.

Within a few years past, several new phases of the temperance work have made their appearance.

Some ten years ago, an organization intended to embrace all existing societies was formed, called the Temperance Alliance, which, for a time, did efficient work in educating the people in the principles of total abstinence.

About February, 1874, the Women's Crusade broke out at Union City, and for a brief season swept everything before it. Almost all the Christian women of the place were engaged in the work. It grew up without previous notice or preparation, and the movement seemed to be the spontaneous outburst of an overwhelming sense of the terrible power and curse of the drinking habit, and the fearful evils of the liquor traffic. The Crusade first took shape at Washington Court House, a village in Southern Central Ohio, and was taken up rapidly throughout the State. A gentleman known as the "Ohio Broad Ax," held some meetings at Union City, and told how they were doing in Ohio.

At one of these meetings, on Friday, a committee of ladies was appointed to decide upon a course of action. The Committee was Mrs. Commons, Galloway, Croner and McFeely. On Saturday, the Committee, three of them, met at Mr. Commons' office. Mrs. Commons was made President, Mrs. Galloway, Vice President, and Mrs. Croner, Secretary. A kind of constitution was drawn up, coupled with a general pledge "to do what they could." A meeting was held on Monday night, and seventy-five ladies signed that pledge. The next day at 1 o'clock, another meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church. One hundred and fifty or more ladies were present. Religious exercises were had, but no definite plan of action had been decided on. Suddenly one lady said, "Let us go to Cain's saloon." Others also

said, "Let us go." The proposition was voted with a rush. A procession of about two hundred ladies was formed, two and two, and down they went, arm in arm, to Cain's saloon.

The news spread over town like wild-fire, and the citizens came crowding down, fearful of the treatment their wives might receive from the saloon men and the roughs who were also there in great numbers. The ladies entered, their leaders pushing up to the counter and commencing a talk with Cain. He brandished an article written by some clergyman or other in opposition to the Crusade in other quarters, telling "women to keep at home," and mind their own business, etc., and demanded them to "read that" and learn their duty. Meanwhile Cain, expecting prayer by the ladies, seemed desirous of having the matter over as speedily as possible, and asked the ladies if they wished to have prayers. No plan to that effect had been made, but the "spirit of the time" was on them, and Mrs. Commons, who was one of the leaders, replied that if he would keep the crowd still, they would. He said they should be still, and Mrs. Enos Turpen engaged in prayer, after singing. The whole thing was spontaneous; no plan whatever had been arranged, and they did simply what the Spirit led them to do. Mrs. Turpen made a most moving prayer. Her soul was all on fire, and she evidently spake as the Spirit gave her utterance. Some who were there said, "She prayed like an angel," and that "such another prayer was never heard from human lips." At one point the roughs seemed about to break loose. Mrs. C. glanced at Mr. Cain, and he hushed them with his fist. After prayer, he insisted that his article should be read; and Mrs. Commons, standing behind the counter, in the midst of that strangely mingled crowd—Christian ladies, their husbands and friends, the saloon keepers and the roughs, read the article. He boasted of its doctrine, written by a clergyman, and admonished the ladies to go home and be quiet and let his business alone.

Some said, "Let us go home." Mrs. Commons said, "No, I want to talk" and said to Mr. Cain, "Will you keep them still?" "Yes, I will." Mrs. Commons went on to make her speech, taking the article as the basis. She said afterward that she felt as though "the power" rested on her, and she spoke simply as she was moved upon. The crowd were restrained from doing the ladies harm, and they went home. The next day the work was renewed, and so it continued for some two weeks, and, for the time, every saloon but one was closed,

The movement could not, in the nature of things, be kept up indefinitely, and the saloons after a time, opened again to resume their work of making drunkards for money.

A legal movement was also commenced against the saloon keepers, which, however, resulted in failure from the well-known fact that to obtain evidence against saloon keepers is generally utterly impossible.

At Cain's saloon, Mrs. Commons spoke about twenty minutes, and the house was as still as death. She seemed wonderfully helped, and spoke freely and with great apparent effect. The saloon keeper seemed like a caged lion. When Mrs. C. closed her speech, she said, "Now I am ready to go;" and the ladies marched away as solemnly as though it were a funeral. The Marshal on the Ohio side, though a drinking man, declared, "No one shall harm you," and he went with them for protection as they went their round to every saloon on the Ohio side; and then they went back to the church and found the house filled with gentlemen. The next day they visited every saloon on the Indiana side. One was so frightened that he put up iron bars to his windows. He agreed to close out. Another sent a letter to the Committee offering to ship the liquor back to the wholesale house and quit the business. Four places were closed out on the Indiana side.

The Ohio side was visited again, and for some time every liquor shop but one was shut up. There had been twenty saloons, and for some weeks all were closed except one.

Suits were also brought against several liquor sellers. One offered to close up if they would drop the suit, but the Alliance would not do it.

Cain was shut up by a legal process for awhile; but after a time he began again.

The Alliance held meetings every day until October, in the Presbyterian Church, and after that once a week.

The suits that had been begun at Greenville proved a costly failure, since in a liquor loving community evidence against rum-sellers can scarcely be obtained.

The next year (1875), the ladies of Indiana met at Indianapolis and formed the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and auxiliary unions were formed in Randolph County; and, among other places, at Union City, which was more or less effective in sustaining the temperance spirit and prosecuting temperance work. In November, 1875, a National Union was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, and the Indiana Union was made auxiliary thereto.

MURPHY MOVEMENT.

Francis Murphy began his work in Pittsburgh, Penn., late in the fall of 1876. Great success attended his labors. Many temperance converts were made, and the movement spread extensively East and West. Among others the Timmony brothers joined the Murphy movement, and began to hold meetings from place to place. In process of time, they came to Galion, Ohio. Meanwhile, the Temperance Alliance work was going on at Union and elsewhere in Randolph County; but there was no knowledge in detail of the Murphy movement.

A great religious revival was in progress in Union City among the Methodists under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Vigus, their pastor. But an anxiety arose to become acquainted with the Murphy movement, and, if practicable, to introduce it there. A meeting was called at the Methodist Church for consultation. At this meeting, Mrs. Commons made a statement of what little knowledge she had gained from the papers of the time, and her nephew, Mr. Dodge, who had been in the work in Eastern Ohio, was visiting at her home, and, being present at the meeting, was called up, and he told what he knew. He stated, among other things, that the work was carried on mostly by the reformed men themselves. A committee was appointed, and another meeting was held in a few days. The committee, however, had prepared no report. The Timmony brothers were at this time at Galion, Ohio. The committee was discharged and another one was appointed to confer with the Timmony boys, and arrange for them to come to Union, if possible. The committee did so, and they agreed to come four nights. The people flocked to the meetings, and joined in great numbers, and it was clear that they ought to stay longer. But money was required to pay the rent of the hall as well as to pay the lecturers. At first a collection was taken each night, but that did not seem likely to be sufficient, and, among other things, a plan was arranged by which an individual gentleman or firm became responsible for the hall rent one night apiece. Thus the meetings were continued eleven nights. As the result, about two thousand names were obtained, and for a time drinking liquor in Union City was mostly at an end.

A reading room and rooms for amusement and recreation were hired and fitted up and the movement went on quite enthusiastically for a time. The ladies helped the enterprise much in every possible way. Among other things, they held a strawberry festival to raise funds for the Murphy club, which netted $160. But the movement flagged in interest and zeal, and is now entirely extinct. Many went out and held meetings throughout the surrounding country, and formed auxiliary clubs, thus bringing many into the work.

The enterprise was soon after set on foot at Winchester, and with great apparent effect, though the results seem not to have been permanent. Among the gentlemen who were more or less prominent at Union City in furnishing funds for the movement, were Messrs. Cadwallader, Starbuck, Worthington, Pierce, Anderson, Reeder & Bowersox, Turpen and others.

As already stated, the Women's Temperance Union was subsequently formed, and continues to the present time.

During many years, the temperance sentiment has been very strong, so much so as mostly to prevent the existence of licensed saloons. At Union City, at Ridgeville, at Farmland, at Fairview, at Spartansburg, at Lynn, at Arba, sometimes at Winchester, liquor saloons have for the most part been prevented. The his-

tory of the movement in this respect would furnish much interesting and instructive material, yet the demon of drink is like that other demon of mischief, thrusting himself into every company, and everywhere seeking whom he may devour; and many are cast down by his power. One agency for temperance employed for a time with good effect at Union City and perhaps elsewhere, was the holding of Sunday afternoon street meetings. Many were held with large attendance, and it is hoped with good results. The speeches at those meetings were good, and often eloquent, and doubtless many listened to temperance truth from the sidewalk and the street corner who would not trouble themselves to attend a meeting held indoors.

The religious denominations have been mostly active in the temperance work from the beginning, as also many who were outside the churches. In fact, good and philanthropic men and women of all shades of belief in other respects have made common cause of the temperance work, and have marched shoulder to shoulder in the grand war against the legions of king acohol.

Especially have the members of the Legislature from Randolph distinguished themselves in that body in undertaking to enact measures for the suppression of the drink traffic. Messrs. Stone, Ward, Monks, Butts, Moorman, Reeder, Cadwallader, Watson, Murray, Hill, and doubtless others not now recollected were earnest in the work, and some of them strongly radical in their views and actions.

Hon. M. A. Reeder introduced a bill for the entire suppression of the traffic. Hon. Nathan Butts was Chairman of the Temperance Committee in that Legislature which passed the so-called Baxter bill. That bill was the result of the joint labors of Messrs. Butts and Baxter, aided by the suggestions and advice of many other active and judicious friends of temperance, both in the Legislature and out of it The perfected bill was presented by Mr. Butts as Chairman of the Committee. The only speech in its favor in the House was made by him, and it passed both branches of the Legislature, was signed by Gov. Hendricks on his sick bed, with great interest expressed by him in its behalf, and became a law, only to be killed shortly afterward by an adverse decision of the Indiana Supreme Court.

The people of Randolph County take a very deep interest in the movement during the present Legislative session (1880–81), to pass laws preventing or restraining the liquor traffic, as also to enact a prohibitory amendment to the Indiana Constitution, and Hon. Mr. Murray in the House and Hon. Mr. Bundy in the Senate (from Henry County, but representing also Randolph), have been found uniformly active and voting for temperance and against the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Strong efforts have been made at different times in the Legislature of Indiana to pass stringent laws against intoxicating drinks, notably in 1854–55, 1872–73, and 1880–81. The first two laws mentioned were both killed in the courts. Liquor selling seems to be considered by the courts of Indiana to be under their special protection as though that particular method of wholesale and remediless mischief must be left untouched and unmolested, perfectly free to execute its murderous work without let or hindrance from any quarter.

A new struggle is now at hand as to the liquor traffic, to wit, its total suppression by constitutional amendment, and upon this question doubtless Randolph will give for herself a good report when the ballots are counted, and help strongly on the right side to determine the result of the popular election held for the expression of the will of the citizens of Indiana upon this vital question.

One outgrowth of the Woman's Crusade in Union City was the Young Men's Christian Association.

After the saloons had been closed by the Crusade, the ladies sent to Indianapolis for Dr. Munhall to come to Union City and organize a Young Men's Christian Association. He did so, and the following autumn the association established themselves in a pleasant location with a reading room and library. The Y. M. C. A. has been in operation with more or less activity ever since.

For a time the Y. M. C. A. and the W. C. T. U. occupied the same rooms, holding frequent meetings, and carrying forward their respective enterprises with energy and success.

The Murphy movement took hold at Winchester with a rush, and seemed for a short time to sweep everything into its current; but the enterprise soon declined, and for a long time it has shown little or no activity. In Farmland and Ridgeville, a longer life was attained, the latter place continuing its work in this respect even to the present. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is organized by townships. The County Union has a President, with a Vice President in each township.

In 1880, there was formed at Indianapolis an organization called the Grand Council. It was composed of delegates from the various temperance societies and orders in the State, such as Christian Temperance Unions, Good Templars, Temples of Honor, Blue Ribbons, Red Ribbons, Sons of Temperance, Knights Templar, etc. The chief work of the winter was the circulation of petitions to the Legislature asking for a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and also for a law to prevent, so far as possible, the evils of the liquor traffic.

In the session of 1875, Hon. M. A. Reeder, Representative from Randolph County, presented a bill for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as follows:

REEDER'S PROHIBITION BILL.

An act to suppress the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and for punishing intoxication:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons within this State who shall manufacture, buy, sell or give away any intoxicating drinks, for any purpose whatever, or be found in a state of intoxication, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $50, and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned in the county jail for any time not less than five days nor more than thirty days.

SECTION 2. All acts, and part of acts, coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court to make proclamation, as provided by law for other elections, that a poll will be opened on the first Monday in April, 1875, and at each general election thereafter, at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and wards in the county, under the same regulations as are now provided by law, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting by ballot the provisions in Section 1 of this act, and if a majority of the legal voters of any township or ward in the county shall elect to receive the provisions of Section 1 of this act, then it shall be in full force until the next general election; but if a majority of voters shall elect to reject the provisions of this act, then it shall be void and of no effect.

SECTION 4. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this bill, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

This bill proceeds on what is by many conceived to be the only true principle of law and morals with reference to the liquor traffic, that the business is fraught with such constant and widespread and inevitable mischief to the human family as to be properly and perpetually a nuisance, and that therefore the traffic is pre-eminently a crime, and that it should be forbidden and punished like any other hurtful and destructive practice.

UNION CITY.

It has been difficult to obtain any considerable detailed statement of temperance work in Union City from the beginning. The sentiment against the traffic in intoxicating drinks has always been very strong and active, proving uniformly effective to prevent the open traffic. Men have tried to obtain license to sell, but thus far without success. The methods of temperance efforts have been various. Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Daughters of Temperance, Temperance Alliance, National Christian Temperance Union (Murphy), Crusade, Juvenile Temperance Band, etc., etc., have all borne a part in the great work. At one time, monthly street meetings were held, which sometimes drew large crowds to temperance addresses. Some temperance Fourth of July celebrations have been held. Lecturers have addressed

the people. Clergymen for the most part have been faithful to their duty to draw men by the cords of love to the joyful courts of the palace of sobriety.

Yet, in spite of all, intemperance has done a fearful work even here. The unfortunate fact that the State line cuts the town in two, and that the liquor traffic is in full blast across that line, has tempted many a father, husband, brother and son to the wretched paths of drunkenness and shame. Many a solemn resolve, strengthened sometimes by a recorded oath, has melted like snow before the heat of a noonday sun, or like wax before the fire; and the "demon of drink" has driven the poor perjured wretch, over promises, and oaths, and prayers, and tears, headlong down to a drunkard's despised and dishonored grave!

An interesting account can be found in S. Branham's Reminiscences, how two saloons were "squelched" in Union City, Ind., at almost the very starting of the town. Every now and then the "Old Demon" raises his head and swears he will break loose on the Indiana side, when herculean efforts will be put forth to tighten his chain, and thus far with success.

Yet there is abundant and fearful drinking and drunkenness to boot, even on the Indiana side. Two remarks are made by the residents of Union City, Ohio—one by the temperance men and the other by the saloon-keepers. The first say, "The drinking comes chiefly from Indiana." The second say: "You pretend to try to suppress liquor saloons on your side; if you knew what and how many citizens and business men, and even church members, come regularly 'across the line' to take their 'dram,' you would be amazed and hide your head in shame."

Within a range of less than two blocks from a certain point on the Indiana side resided at one time three notorious and habitual drunkards, some of whom abuse their wives in a most brutal manner, and all three are far gone in inebriety and wretchedness. Saloon-keepers have been warned repeatedly to cease selling to them, but they disregard the warning, or else others are cruel enough to get for their besotted comrades the devilish drink, and they come home drunk as before. Words cannot describe, imagination cannot paint the ceaseless and measureless evils of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage and of the traffic therein. Open saloons are kept across the line, but drunkenness and its curses are here and among us still.

Several efforts have been made to establish saloons on the Indiana side, sometimes accompanied with great determination to succeed, which have been uniformly met, however, by the most energetic opposition on the part of the prominent citizens of the place. A history of some of these contests would possess great interest. In one case, a few years ago, after defeating the saloonists at Winchester, before the Commissioners, they appealed to the Circuit Court and obtained a change of venue to Muncie, in an adjoining county, thinking the temperance people would not follow them. They were followed, however, in force, and, notwithstanding sharp practice, which might well be called trickery by the liquor men, they were finally defeated with heavy costs.

The history in detail of the contest against the liquor traffic in Randolph County would by itself fill a large volume. That history, however, cannot here be given at greater length than has already been done.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The order was instituted in New York City, September 29, 1842. The object was to solidify and perpetuate the results of the Washingtonian Society. It is now composed of a national organization, fifty-seven grand divisions and nearly 3,000 subordinate divisions, embracing every State and nearly every Territory —Canada, Great Britain and the islands both of the Atlantic and the Pacific. It has enrolled as members more than three millions of persons. Its fundamental principle is, "Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks."

Connected with the order is an association for females, entitled Daughters of Temperance, as also one embracing young persons, called Cadets of Temperance. The first division in Indiana was formed in 1846.

On the 22d day of June, 1881, the National Division of the Sons of Temperance for North America met at Saratoga, N. Y.

The order of the Sons was established at an early day in Randolph County, and for a long time seemed to flourish. In 1854, a grand Fourth of July celebration for temperance in Randolph County was held at Winchester, embracing the Sons, the Good Templars and other temperance associations. The occasion attracted an immense crowd, and the exercises were greatly impressive, and doubtless much good was accomplished.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

This order, arising in New York City about 1854, was introduced into Randolph County by the creation of Winchester Lodge, No. 3, April 15, 1854, by G. W. C. F. Hatch, of New York City. During the same year, lodges were established at Union City, Farmland, Windsor, Ridgeville, Lynn, Huntsville, Maxville and Spartansburg. The work spread rapidly in the State, fifty lodges being organized in less than a year. The Grand Lodge for the State was organized at Winchester, January 17, 1855. At this convention, forty-three lodges were represented, comprising nearly three thousand members. F. G. Hall was elected G. W. C. T., and Gen. Asahel Stone, G. W. S.

Since that time, lodges have been instituted at Bloomingport, Buena Vista, Deerfield, Morristown, Fairview, Harrisville and Jericho. These societies continued in operation many years, sowing good seed, spreading the knowledge and the practice of total abstinence, reclaiming the inebriate and saving the young from the formation of the terrible habit of drink. Most of them have ceased to work, the temperance sentiment of the time having created other channels of outflow, and developing and strengthening itself in other forms and by other methods of operation.

PORTER LODGES.

About 1879 or 1880, a gentleman by the name of Porter, who was a reformed inebriate, held many meetings and formed several "Porter Lodges" in Randolph County, chiefly in the western part. His influence seemed to be great for the time, and many were brought to espouse the cause of total abstinence through his efforts. Whether the societies have continued to flourish and what has become of their founder is to us unknown.

INDEPENDENT TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Murphy movement, after some years of activity, seemed to lag and die. During the winter of 1879–80, a new movement sprang up which has been in operation with greater or less degree of activity ever since. Meetings were sustained several times a week during the greater part of 1880, interspersed occasionally with concerts for amusement, instruction and pecuniary profit. At first the Association fitted up a hall in the third story of a brick building east of the Branham House. The location, however, was difficult of access, and considerably uncomfortable, especially in hot weather. During the summer of 1880, the Association succeeded in raising money and labor enough to erect a Tabernacle on a vacant lot, south side of Oak street, east of the Bowers Building. The edifice is neat, though cheaply built, and with no pretense at show or display, capable of accommodating seven hundred or eight hundred people. The Tabernacle was opened in July, 1880, by a series of temperance meetings, which were largely attended. Addresses, lectures and a temperance Sunday school were kept up in the Tabernacle until the weather became too cold, the school being under the charge of Miss Dwinell. The Tabernacle furnishes a very good place for large meetings of any kind. Several political gatherings asembled there during the campaign of 1880. The room is on the ground, and thus easy of access. It has no floor, except the earth covered with sawdust, which fact adds wonderfully to the quiet of the meetings, as there can be no noise from walking, stamping, and such things.

We are sorry to be obliged to state that this Association has entirely ceased its workings, and that the Tabernacle has been sold to pay a debt which was contracted for its construction, and it is now used as a carriage shop.

In fact, the temperance work seems to be almost wholly dormant in Union City. Efforts have been made from time to time

to revive an interest, but, from some cause, with no apparent success.

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

This Association was formed in 1879, and is carrying on the work peculiar to its sphere with more or less energy and success. A course of lectures was held under its auspices during the winter of 1879–80. Rev. C. G. Bartholomew in a public address explained to an interested audience in the Disciple Church at Union City the reasons, the objects and the needs of the Association and the claims which it presents for the sympathy and assistance of the community. For some time (1882), the society has been inactive, and no life in its peculiar work is at this time apparent.

REMINISCENCES.

As an indication of the public sentiment in many parts of Randolph County, as a specimen of the tactics sometimes employed, we append the following from Fairview, in Green Township, as related by Philip Barger, Esq.:

"There has been a strong temperance work in this region for many years, Washingtonians, Sons, Good Templars, etc. The people generally are strongly opposed to liquor selling. Not much of it has ever been done here. Samuel Caylor once kept hotel and sold liquor.

"Several persons have tried to carry on the business at Fairview, but they have been shut up or driven out in some way. Some years ago, William Clemens set up a liquor shop at Fairview. The fruits soon began to appear—noisy and drunken men, etc. I was Justice, and I issued warrants to about a dozen drunken men who I knew got liquor there, and had Pros. Cheney come from Winchester. The men came and were examined separately, but we could get nothing from them. They had left a jug of liquor near when they came, and when they got to it again they swung the jug defiantly and drank in triumph. Some one or two with the Prosecutor and Constable had stayed to dinner, and saw and heard their defiance.

"Mr. Cheney was greatly mortified at our failure, and angry at their triumph, and he cried, 'Is any one here willing to swear out a warrant against that man for keeping a nuisance?' 'I will,' said one, It was done instanter, and the Constable posted off forthwith to serve the warrant.

"But the bird had flown. The Magistrate's summons to those customers of his had frightened him, and he put out on the double quick without waiting to see the upshot; and he never came back to answer for a nuisance.

"Another man tried it. Twelve complaints were made, and three indictments were found. One was sustained, and he was fined and sent to jail in default of payment. He bailed himself out for $100, which he furnished, and went and got drunk and died of delirium tremens. So liquor sellers have found a hard road to travel in Fairview."

The history of the drink traffic in Randolph County is full of exciting incidents. Its course has been 'evil, only evil, and that continually,' fighting, fighting, ever fightingfor its devilish power over the bodies and the souls of men, like its old father, Satan, going about like a roaring lion seeking some human prey to devour. The Commissioners of Randolph County have mostly refused to grant license to liquor sellers. It is said, indeed, that the Circuit Court has rendered a decision that in certain circumstances the law requires license to be given. Still, to their honor be it said, the Commissioners persist in their refusal, thus throwing the fearful responsibility of the unseemly and mischievous act, if it must be done, upon the court itself.

The history of the liquor traffic, and of the struggles against it in Randolph County during the years that are past, and the various success attending them at different times, if it could be written, would be full of thrilling interest. The incidents at Union City and elsewhere in this behalf have been very exciting and somewhat dramatic. The last attempt to establish the traffic on the Indiana side was strong and determined and desperate, and was defeated only by the most earnest and persistent and energetic opposition, the legal portion of which opposition was largely, perhaps chiefly, under the leadership of Seth M. Whitten, Esq., to whom the temperance community owe a large debt of gratitude for his shrewd and successful management of the contest, and who drew upon himself thereby the most bitter and malignant hatred of the liquor interest.

CHAPTER XIV.

ANTISLAVERY.

GENERAL—UNDERGROUND R. R.—WILLIAM STEELE—RUNAWAYS—STRINGFELLOW (WILKERSON GIRLS)—REMINISCENCES—NEGRO REGISTRY.

GENERAL.

A LARGE portion of the early settlers of Randolph and adjoining counties came from Carolina to get rid of slavery. Very many were Quakers, who were thoroughly hostile to the institution, and had abandoned it on principle. The Friends had been largely interested, moreover, in the Carolinas, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, in the various movements in opposition to slavery and in behalf of the people of color which had been in progress.

It was but natural, therefore, that the Antislavery movement from 1816 downward should find active adherents and supporters in this region of country. Charles Osborn, who was among the first, and who has been claimed by some to be the very first public advocate of unconditional emancipation in the United States, lived at Economy, near the borders of Randolph County; and the doctrine had many supporters in the region. Especially was this the case in Randolph and Wayne Counties, Ind.

Among the first public advocates of abolition in Randolph may be named Moorman Way and Jehu Hiatt, still living in the county (1881). There were many others, but exactly who the author cannot now state. The Pucketts, the Ways, the Hiatts, the Wrights, the Peacocks, the Hills, the Bonds, etc., were early on the side of abolition.

About the time that William Lloyd Garrison was imprisoned at Baltimore for publishing a condemnation of the cruelty of the slave trade, Dr. Henry H. Way, of Newport, Wayne Co., Ind., arranged a discussion between Rev. Mr. Randolph and himself upon the subject of abolition.

This discussion was the first of the kind west of the Alleghany Mountains, being held about 1830, at Arba, Randolph Co., Ind.

Dr. Way, being unable to attend, engaged Moorman Way, at that time a mere youth, but active and enterprising, to take his place. The discussion lasted an entire day, and was largely attended.

In 1839, Arnold Buffum, a famous early abolitionist, lectured at Winchester, and afterward at Dunkirk and Sparrow Creek Friends' meeting-houses, west of Winchester; and shortly afterward an Antislavery Society was formed at Dunkirk, at which meeting, among other things, the slavery question was discussed by "Old Billy Hunt" (Rev. William Hunt) and Mr. Buffum, Mr. Hunt taking the Antiabolition side. Other societies were formed soon after, and much activity prevailed, and much bitterness withal. The difference of sentiment became so great, especially among the Friends, that, after several years, a large secession took place and a new society was formed, calling themselves Antislavery Friends. The yearly meeting of the new society was held at Newport, Wayne County. It had extensive support in Randolph County, some of the preparative meetings of Friends going over nearly en masse. In others new preparative meetings were formed. Dunkirk and Cedar meetings were almost wholly Antislavery. At Jericho a new meeting was set up. It should be said in justice to the members of the body that they claimed to be strongly Antislavery, but they were opposed to affiliating with outside efforts. The movement gradually drifted into politics, that phase of the movement in this region keeping pace with the general sentiment and current of action in other portions of the country.

As a specimen of political Antislavery in the early time, an account is subjoined of a Convention held at Winchester, Ind.,

May 1, 1847. The officers of the meeting were as follows: Hiram Mendenhall, President; Daniel Hill, Secretary. Moved that we nominate candidates for the various offices. Discussed by Messrs. Bennett, Tucker and Moorman Way, and adopted.

Committee on Nominations: James Clayton, H. P. Bennett and Joseph Thornburg. Moved by E. Tucker as follows:

Resolved, That it is one of the objects of the Antislavery enterprise to raise our colored fellow citizens to the enjoyment of that impartial protection and those equal rights to which as men they are entitled, and of which they are now to a great extent in this and other States deprived; and we pledge ourselves as liberty men to use our political power and influence to gain this end so far as it can be reached thereby; and to persevere therein until success shall crown our efforts.

Discussed by the mover and others, and passed unanimously.

Nominations as follows: Representatives, Benjamin Puckett, Daniel Hill; Commissioner, Ephraim Oren; Treasurer, John A. Moorman; Surveyor, Elisha Garrett.

Delegates were appointed to a District Convention, to be held at Camden, Jay Co., Ind., as follows: H. P. Bennett, James Clayton, Moorman Way, Benjamin H. Puckett, Daniel Hill, Joseph Thornburg, Hiram Mendenhall, Paul W. Way, Robert Woody, Elisha Garrett, George Addington.

Resolved [moved by E. Tucker], That we circulate petitions asking the State Legislature to repeal all laws making distinctions on account of color.

Resolved, That a Convention be held at Dunkirk (F iends' Meeting-House, west of Winchester), May 29, 1847.

Subjects for consideration, Constitution and Slavery, War with Mexico, and other Antislavery matters.

The apparent hopelessness of the crusade by Abolitionists in behalf of the people of color in Indiana will be seen when coupled with the fact that four years after this time the Thirteenth Article of the Constitution of 1851 was adopted by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand, Randolph being the only county that gave a majority against that Thirteenth Article. But the activity resolved on by the Abolitionists at the very commencement of their enterprise was persisted in for more than fifty years, until, in the spring of 1881, the famous Thirteenth Article, and every other part of the Constitution making distinction on account of color, was swept away by a majority of from thirty thousand to fifty thousand.

Among other agencies, assistance to fugitive slaves was freely given in various parts of the county from the earliest times. The Dawes case occurred not very long after the beginning of the Antislavery movement. (See account elsewhere).

The Underground Railroad, so-called, was put into operation and found many helpers and sympathizers throughout the county. The case of the Wilkerson slave girls, in the year 1839, was a most remarkable one, arousing great excitement and eliciting much sympathy from Antislavery men, and much condemnation by proslavery adherents and opponents of abolition.

The Wilkerson girls had in some way escaped from their master in Tennessee, who was, it seems, a Methodist minister, and had found their way to Cabin Creek colored settlement, in the western part of Randolph County, where their grandfather, Mr. Wilkerson, resided at the time. Mr. Stringfellow, the slave claimant, raised a large party of men in the region of Huntsville (said to have been headed by another preacher), who proceeded on horseback in pursuit of the girls. Their coming was noised round and became known, not in time, however, to effect the escape of the girls from their grandfather's house before the arrival of the slave-hunters.

Milly Wilkerson, the grandmother, sent her son or grandson on horseback with a horn, with orders to ride for life, and blow the horn to rouse the settlement; and he did it like a hero, and the colored people came pouring in from every direction, armed with clubs, hoes, axes, and whatever they could lay their hands on. The party shot at and wounded the boy in the arm as he was riding and blowing his horn, yet he did not flinch, but kept on riding and blowing as if for the crack of doom.

Milly, with the desperation of a wounded tiger, armed herself with a huge corn cutter, and threatened to cut down whoever undertook to attempt an entrance into her cabin. Meanwhile, the girls managed to escape through the back window to the woods, and thence to John H. Bond's and to Newport, and thence to Canada. Stringfellow never got his slaves again. It is said that the girls got through the crowd in the daytime, disguised as men. He, however, entered suit at Winchester against a large number of the people of that region for helping the girls to escape and hindering him from capturing them. We give below a copy of the complaint filed in the case which he brought. Mr. Stringfellow doubtless thought he was greatly robbed and terribly wronged by the escape and loss of those two girls, valued by him at $1,200. The other party, on the other hand, reckoned themselves to be doing service to God and humanity by aiding these poor fugitives in their attempt to escape from bondage.

The defendants were represented in court by Moorman Way and Samuel W. Parker, Esqs., and so sturdy a defense did they make that the plaintiff, weary and disheartened, abandoned the case in despair. (Still further details of the case are given by Judge Colgrove, which see.)

Many cases of interest took place in Randolph County, some of which are described in other parts of this volume.

The citizens of this county may well be thankful that the institution of human slavery, which made such occurrences possible, is forever numbered among the things that have been but are not.

There were various routes, more or less frequented, extending across the county. Knots of Antislavery men would be found here and there, even among a general proslavery population. One remarkable group was to be found in Jackson Township. Rev. Thomas Wiley, of New Lisbon, Milton Beach and Mr. Chandler, near Allensville, and perhaps others there, were active Abolitionists in the midst of a hostile community. Mr. Wiley, as a bold and fearless reformer, denounced slavery and the black laws, and declared he would never obey them. The Democrats, to test his sincerity, elected him to office, but he was true to his declarations and his convictions, and refused to qualify, paying the penalty instead required by the law.

Mr. Chandler was elected to some other office by the Democrats for the same reason, but he, too, refused.

The separation among the Friends, caused for a time much sorrow of heart, and much alienation; but time and the abolition of slavery have brought about a reconciliation, and most of those who had belonged to Antislavery Friends went back to the body. The larger part of those who were prominent in those times are long ago dead. Some of the younger ones are still living. Jehu Hiatt, Dr. Beverly, Job and Joab Thornburg, Daniel Hill, William Peacock, John A. Moorman, Solomon Wright, Ebenezer Tucker, Martin A. Reeder, and doubtless several others, are still living, but most have gone to their rest and their reward. As a result, the great body of the people of Randolph County became imbued with Antislavery sentiments, and ever since the Republican party arose, the county has given an immense majority for that organization. Nearly all the prominent citizens have been ranged with that party, though there have been a few notable exceptions who have boldly maintained against an overwhelming majority the doctrines and principles of the Democratic faith. They must have been unquestionably sincere, since they thereby cut themselves off from every hope of political preferment from the people of the county. Prominent among the movements in Antislavery in Randolph County may be reckoned the establishment, in 1846, of the Union Literary Institute, in Greensfork Township, northeast of Spartansburg, near the Ohio line, in the Greenville colored settlement. An account of the school may be found in the chapter on Education. The influence of the Institution was good in several ways in the elevation as to intelligence and morality of the people of color, in softening down the prejudice against color (since the school was always attended by some, and often by many whites), in standing as a steady and faithful protest against the foolish and cruel policy of ostracising any class of citizens, especially on account of color or race. The school still exists, and, after thirty-five years of labor for the outcast poor and the downtrodden ones of the land, still opens

its welcoming doors to all who desire the advantages afforded within its friendly walls.

It is an interesting fact that Hiram Mendenhall, the gentleman who presented the famous petition to Henry Clay at Richmond, Ind., on the occasion of his visit to that place, was a resident of Unionsport, Randolph County. A fuller statement of the affair may be found in the notice of Hiram Mendenhall.

Another movement against slavery carried on in this region was the Free Labor Movement. Most Antislavery Friends held it wrong to use the products of slave labor; and they set on foot an enterprise to encourage free labor cotton and sugar to establish free labor gins and sugar houses, and agencies to buy and sell free labor products.

Several stores were established in the region, and it is an interesting reminiscence that at the sale of the personal estate of Moorman Way, Esq. (lately deceased), in October, 1881, a considerable quantity of goods left on hand from his old free labor store were offered.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

William Steele is thought by some to have been the founder of what is called the Underground Railroad.

William Steele was a Scotchman, and second cousin to W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England.

He was born at Biggar, on the Clyde, in Scotland, in 1809, and came to America in 1818. They resided first at Winchester, Va., then at Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, ten years, and then at Woodfield, Monroe Co., Ohio, thirty years. He moved afterward to Kansas, and still again to Oregon in 1872. Mr. Steele died in 1880, in Oregon.

He was a pioneer in Antislavery with Benjamin Lundy.

Lundy was a saddler at St. Clairsville, Ohio, and had accumulated several thousand dollars at his trade. He called a meeting at his house in St. Clairsville in 1815, and five or six persons attended, forming at that time what they called the Union Humane Society, declaring war upon slavery. Six years afterward, Lundy commenced the publication of the *Genius of Emancipation* at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.

William Steele became interested in the Antislavery work from his early youth, and is said to have reduced the assistance of fugitive slaves to a system. The organization he set on foot spread shortly throughout the West. They had signs and passwords, but had very little, if anything, in writing. Among other prominent Antislavery men Mr. Steele was honored by having a reward of $5,000 offered for his delivery in Virginia. It seems he did not care enough for the money to go to claim it himself, and no one else ever performed the job, and Mr. Steele spent his life and closed his days in the free West.

It is a wonderful thing, and yet supposed to be a fact, that no slave was ever taken from the hands of the agents of the Underground Railroad. Mr. Steele lived to see the work of the Underground Railroad accomplished, and the business of the company quietly and honorably brought to an end by the war of the rebellion and the emancipation proclamation, through which, according to the word of Scripture, a nation was born in a day.

RUNAWAYS.

For unknown ages slaves have run away. David had a runaway slave in his camp before he was made King of Israel. Onesimus ran away from Philemon in Paul's time—*i. e.*, some say so, while others will have it that Onesimus was Philemon's brother "according to the flesh." The Seminoles in Florida were mingled with runaways from Georgia.

"Oppression maketh a wise man mad;" what, then, will it not do upon a poor woe-begone slave? Some fifty or sixty years ago, people in the Northern States began to help fugitive slaves to escape from servitude. Gradually the work grew into a system, as shown in the biography of William Steele, above written. Stations were agreed on, routes arranged, signals adopted, conductors appointed and the operation of the affair became quite regular and business-like. The secrecy with which the work was carried on made people call it the Underground Railroad. On some routes great numbers passed. Abolitionists of course, were the chief actors, though others and even proslavery men and slaveholders themselves sometimes assisted more or less. Few runaways were captured and very few Abolitionists were ever convicted for helping slaves off.

We give a few incidents below, showing somewhat the nature of the work. A colored fugitive was staying at Daniel Worth's, in West River Township. One day, as the colored man was in the house fondling the baby, pursurers came after him. Daniel was near the door outside, and talked loud. Mrs. Worth, hearing them, said, "Who are they?" The negro, looking out, knew his master, and, dropping the child, "lit out" through the back window for the "fallen timber," a half mile away. They saw him and gave chase, but he got to the timber, and to find him there was worse than to find a needle in a hay mow. He was safe. They were greatly enraged, and offered Daniel Worth $100 if he would bring the slave in, but he would not. They threatened to go and bring men and clear out the whole fallen timber, and asked Daniel how far it extended. "So many miles west, and I never heard how far into Ohio," was his reply. They came back several times, but never got their man.

Alexander Davis, a large, stout man, came from Tennessee on horseback. He could write, and wrote passes for himself. Pursuers tracked him to Economy. A lad overheard their plans and gave the alarm. He was taken to Daniel Charles', Greensfork, then to Joseph Thornburg's, Cherry Grove, then to Newport, and so to Canada. On the way from Cherry Grove to Newport he met the pursuers. It was rather dark. He knew them, but they did not recognize him. After awhile he left Canada for New York City, and sent a letter saying that he was doing well.

An interesting young man from Georgia once came to Economy. He was skillful, being a repairer of engines. Aaron Worth was attending school at the Union Literary Institute, and took him there, and he was forwarded to Canada. They never heard from him again.

Two brothers, Dawes, traveling, stopped at Winchester, having two slaves. They were tanners, and decided to locate there. They contracted for tanbark, etc., but were advised to go back to Kentucky, and sell their slaves. They concluded to do so, and to buy hides in Cincinnati as they returned. They set out at noon, and got to Newport about dark, in a double wagon. Dr. H. followed them, got a warrant at Newport, twelve men pursued and arrested them as kidnapers, and brought them back to Newport in the night. They found the law and the temper of the people were such that conviction for kidnaping would certainly ensue, and they were persuaded to emancipate the slaves. The point was this: Owners were allowed to hold their slaves while simply passing through, but their contracting in view of settling was interpreted to be in law a location; location made the slaves free, and attempting to take them away was kidnapping. They tried to prosecute Levi Coffin for his part in the transaction, but they did not succeed.

Lewis Talbert ran away from a plantation a few miles from the Ohio River, in Kentucky, and came to the Union Literary Institute. After attending school for some months, he grew so uneasy thinking of his sisters in slavery, that he could not rest, and resolved to go and get them off to the free States. He went, stayed one day and two nights on the farm; did not see his sisters, but left them word that he had been there, and that he would come again. In three weeks he was back at the school. After awhile he went again, got his sisters, brought them to the Ohio, but for some reason one sister was afraid to cross, and the other would not come without her; so they went back, and he crossed into Ohio and came on to Newport and to the Institute again. Meanwhile, he had told others how to run away, and several had left, and pursuit was made. The hunters came to Richmond, got assistance, and sixteen men came in the night on horseback to Newport. Lewis had been there, but had left. They found no fugitives. Three men started at midnight on foot to come to the Institute to tell Lewis to get out of the way. They came just at daylight, and asked, "Is Lewis Talbert here?" ,,No; why?" "Because if he is he must make himself scarce; they are after him; sixteen men came into Newport last night,

and will be right up here." Lewis had "vamosed" already. They did not come after him, nor did they find him anywhere else. Afterward he laid his plans to visit Kentucky again. A confidant unwittingly revealed them, and his master's son came to Indianapolis, seized him, had him adjudged a slave, and took him bound to Kentucky. He said afterward, "That was just where I wished and had started to go; but I did not fancy that style." His friends supposed him done for; but in six weeks from the day he was put upon the train at Indianapolis, his black face popped in at the door of the Institute. "Why, Lewis, we thought you down in New Orleans by this time." "Oh no; I was never born to be sold down the river." He had been twice sold, and the trader had started his gang on the steamboat down the river. They let him be loose on the boat. He managed to get a chambermaid to cut the ropes of a boat behind and let him down into the river. He paddled for shore, and found himself in Southern Indiana, with only shirt and pants. He was taken up by some amateur hunters, but he put a bold face on it and said he was a free negro from about Richmond, and showed a genuine note of hand, signed by Elijah Coffin, President of the State Bank, Richmond. They let him go. He afterward went to Canada and became a preacher. Whether he ever got his sisters away, or what has become of them, or of him either, is not known by the writer of this sketch.

SLAVE GIRLS—CABIN CREEK.

Two slave girls were brought into the Cabin Creek colored settlement. They were closely tracked to the house where they were. A parley was held; a crowd had gathered; the girls were disguised with men's clothes and smuggled through the crowd, taken to John Bond's, then to Dunkirk, Cherry Grove, and to Newport, at Levi Coffin's. There they were concealed between two feather beds. The pursuers traced them there too, but they were never taken. The girls were sent away to Canada. (See fuller account elsewhere.)

A gentleman in Richmond had his house so fixed that slaves could be concealed so that, though his dwelling was searched over and over, time and again, while the hunted ones were there, still none were ever found. Even his children never knew until years afterward of that place of concealment. Once a company of fugitives were traced directly to his house; the house was watched outside while it was searched inside, and was watched for days and nights, but no discovery was made, the slaves were never found, and got safe off at last.

EMSLEY JONES' ADVENTURE.

One dark night a colored man came to Emsley Jones', an Abolitionist near Dunkirk, and told him that a runaway wished to see him. He went out, and the negro led him directly to a couple of slaveholders. "Where are those slaves?" "I cannot tell," said he. One of them struck him with a sharp knife to cut his throat, but only hit his chin. He stepped aside, and in the dark got out of their way; but they never found the slaves.

INCIDENTS TOLD BY JOHN H. BOND.

"I have known of twenty-five in one company. They came partly in a wagon, and some on foot from Newport, and were sent to Jonesboro or to Camden. I took one company of ten to Jonesboro; we had to camp out one night.

"Seventeen lodged at my house at once. The man who took them on went through to Jonesboro in one day and night. Pursuit was made. Three of us rode all night, and got to them at Jonesboro about daylight. The gang were dispersed into the woods, and were kept there three weeks before they could be got away. The pursuers got there before noon. Three men, Jack Page and two others, were the hunters. They hunted round for several days, but went off without their prey."

Gangs of fugitives used to come to the Institute. At one time fifteen came in one company. It was a woman and her ten children, a son-in-law and a grandchild, and two others. The woman and children belonged to one man, and they were all he had. She was asked, "Were you not used well?" "Yes." "Why did you run away?" "My children were my master's, and the mistress and the white children wanted us to be sold, and we thought it time to quit."

Fugitives would often stop and attend school for awhile at the Institute. At one time there were ten at school together.

The whole subject of the Underground Railroad is a remarkable episode in the history of this country. Many exciting occurrences, and some amusing ones as well, took place in the progress of events. At Oberlin, Ohio, at one time, some slaves were conveyed out of town toward the lake in open daylight, under a load of hay. One black man was once painted white, and rode off to a place of security in that disguise. On one occasion, a decoy wagon was sent out in advance toward Elyria from Oberlin containing some free negroes, residents of the town, some of them dressed as if they were women, knowing they would be watched and followed, as they were. At Elyria, eight miles away, the whole group was arrested. As much delay as possible was made, but in the course of two or three hours after the arrest, the fact was learned that this party was a "sell." But meanwhile the real fugitives had been taken away by another road entirely unknown to the would-be slave catchers, and got safely off to Canada.

At one time a slave woman at one of the lake ports, who had been closely pursued, was conveyed across the lake in a coffin as a corpse, being accompanied by several friends in deep mourning.

The pursuers went over to Canada on the same boat, but they never learned the ruse that had been practiced upon them. The great mass of events in connection with this movement will, of course, be lost in oblivion. A few have been rescued from the general fate, and we have made a small addition to the number for the perusal of future generations.

In addition to the excitement and separation among the Friends on account of slavery, the Methodist denomination also suffered to some extent by the "True Wesleyan" movement. For a considerable time, that body found many adherents in this region of the State, including a considerable number in Randolph County. Some account of the Wesleyans may be found in the chapter devoted to the churches, as also a statement concerning the Antislavery Friends in the same chapter.

Some other incidents also may be found elsewhere in these pages among the "reminiscences" contained in this volume.

It is an amusing fact that many persons really supposed that the Underground Railroad was underground. A young lady from New Hampshire once asked the writer of these sketches how the thing was ever managed "under the ground." "What do you mean?" rejoined he. "Why, the Underground Railroad—how did they get to it and from it?" said she. "Did you understand that it was really underground?" "Yes, of course; I never heard it called anything else." And then we had to explain to that young lady, who was really an intelligent girl, why the Underground Railroad had received that curious and expressive appellation, at which explanation the lady was greatly surprised in her turn.

WILKERSON GIRLS—SLAVE CASE.

In 1839, a peculiar case was entered in the Randolph Circuit Court, being a charge against several persons, colored and others, by Thomas Stringfellow, of Tennessee, for concealing his two female slaves, Susan and Margaret, and assisting them to escape.

The affair was a famous one, and made great stir at the time.

Two girls by the name of Wilkerson had managed to escape from Tennessee, and had made their way to the house of their grandfather Wilkerson, residing in the colored settlement on Cabin Creek, in Randolph County. They were pursued and overtaken at that place. A gang of some seventeen armed men on horseback, raised in the vicinity of Huntsville, had gathered and gone to the house where the girls were. Meanwhile, the old lady Wilkerson had armed herself with a corn knife, and, with fierce and deadly earnestness, guarded the door, threatening to cut down whoever attempted to enter. She also put her little grandson upon a horse, with a horn, with orders to ride for life, and blow the alarm as he went, which he did with a will, and the neighbors came together as if running to a house

on fire. In the confusion the girls were gotten out of the back window into the woods, and so they escaped. It serves to show how blunted were the moral perceptions of men on this subject of human liberty at that time, that the slave claimant was a Methodist clergyman, and the leader of the troop of pursuing horsemen was a Baptist preacher. They doubtless, like Paul of old in his Pharisaic blindness, thought they were doing good service to God as well as to man; but thank heaven, those days of darkness are past.

The indignant declaration of brave old Massachusetts, by the prophetic lips of the gifted Whittier, has become sober fact throughout the entire National jurisdiction:

"No slave hunt in our borders,
No bloodhound on our strand;
No fetters in the Bay State,
No slave upon our land!"

We give the complaint in full as a memento of the condition of our common country forty years ago.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, CIRCUIT COURT, APRIL TERM, 1839.—TRESPASS—DAMAGES LAID, $1,200.

State of Indiana, } ss.
Randolph County. }

Thomas Stringfield, Plaintiff, vs. Alexander Williams, Robert Scott, Milly Wilkerson, Martin Scott, William Wood, Samuel Green, Willborn Wilkerson, Matthew Chavis, Benjamin Outland, Defendants.

Thomas Stringfield, a resident citizen of the State of Tennessee, in the United States of America, complains of the defendants named aforesaid, being in custody, etc., on a plea of trespass, to wit:

That the plaintiff was heretofore, to wit, on the 26th of January, 1839, and for a long time before and still is, the true and lawful owner of two negro women—Susan and Margaret—of great value, to wit, of the value of $1,200, and duly entitled to claim property and service in the said negro women, by and under the laws of the State of Tennessee, And, whereas, the said negro women had, before the day last aforesaid, escaped from the plaintiff to whom they owed service as aforesaid, and had come into the county of Randolph aforesaid, without the consent of the plaintiff. And, whereas, the plaintiff had sent to the county of Randolph a duly qualified agent, with authority to arrest said negro women, and take them back to the State of Tennessee aforesaid, yet the defendants, well knowing the premises, and that the said negro women were the property of the said plaintiff, and owed to him labor and service under the law of Tennessee, afterward, to wit, on the 26th of January, 1839, with force and arms, at the county of Randolph aforesaid, did unlawfully, knowingly, forcibly and wilfully conceal and harbor and entice away said negro women, and did then and there forcibly, unlawfully, knowingly and wilfully, after due notice as aforesaid, that they were the plaintiff's property, conceal, command and assist the said negro women to make their escape, and to elude the lawful pursuit of the plaintiff for the said negro women, By means whereof, the said negro women, the property of the said plaintiff, escaped from him, the said plaintiff, and went to parts unknown, and have become wholly lost to the plaintiff; and other wrongs then and there did to the plaintiff serious harm and damage, contrary to the statute and against the peace of the State, and to the damage of the plaintiff of $1,200, and therefore he asks, etc.

ELKINS & PERRY, *Attorneys for Plaintiff.*

The case was contested for a time, Moorman Way and Samuel W. Parker being the attorneys for the defendants. The case was never brought to final trial, however. It was abandoned at last by the plaintiff, enraged, no doubt, by the determined opposition he encountered from the Abolitionists, and convinced of the uselessness of further contest, and the hopelessness of any attempt either to recover his slaves or to get redress for loss of their persons and their services. Such occurrences, of course, greatly provoked slaveholders and those who were not Abolitionists, but those who belonged to that despised but determined band felt a necessity laid upon them to fight slavery in every possible manner to the bitter end. They felt in their inmost souls that "man is worth more than laws," and that the liberty of an oppressed but innocent race was an object worthy of the utmost activity and determination.

ANTISLAVERY INCIDENTS—JOHN H. BOND.

"The Underground Railroad through Cabin Creek began about 1831. The first fugitive was brought by Thomas Frazier. Thomas rode on horseback and the slave walked. Great numbers have passed here first and last, probably hundreds of them, on foot, on horseback, and in wagons. Seventeen is the largest number that ever lodged at our house at one time. They would be brought from Newport, and be taken from here to Jonesboro, or elsewhere. I took one company of ten to Jonesboro. The trip consumed three days, and we had to camp out one night. We knew that they were coming. Word was sent from farther south to William Beard, in Union County, and by him to Levi Coffin, and from there to Cabin Creek.

At one time a company that had been sent on to Michigan were pursued, and a man went all the way from Cabin Creek to Michigan on horseback to give warning.

A man was once caught and taken back to Newport, but his friends there managed to rescue him."

Scores and scores of cases might be given if there were room to print the recital, which, however, there is not.

REMINISCENCES—JESSE WAY.

"One day H. H. Way (Uncle Henry), came to me and said, "Jesse, is thy horse in thy stable?" "Yes." "Has thee a saddle and bridle, and are all in good condition? Does thee need them for a few days?" "No, not especially." "Well, feed him properly, and if thee don't find him in the stable in the morning, thee need not be uneasy."

The horse disappeared that night, but several days afterward he was there again. H. H. Way had been up into Michigan, or somewhere, and a troop of negroes on horseback had passed through the town.

One morning, on passing by Levi Coffin's, many people were standing in the street around his door. "What is the matter? Is somebody dead?" Henry Way came out of the house and said. "Only a fresh lot of negroes come to town."

Henry H. Way was a young physician, and brought a lot of medicines along to Daniel Dawson's, whom they moved to Blue River, in the south part of the State. (Jesse Way still survives, a resident of Winchester, and an honored citizen of that place, one of the few, the very few remnants of "pioneerism" still remaining in this county of ours.)

Old Newport (and Levi Coffin in that town) was the head center for Underground Railroad work for this whole region. He removed to Cincinnati, and until the end of slavery was prominent in Antislavery labors, assisting in the escape of thousands of fleeing fugitives from bondage toward the North Star. Levi and his worthy wife died a few years ago.

NEGRO REGISTRY.

In consequence of the adoption of the Thirteenth Article of the Constitution of 1851, a book was prepared for the use of the County Clerk wherein to register persons of African blood, to show that they were residents of the State before the ratification by the sovereign people of Indiana of the Constitution for the Commonwealth containing that remarkable article including, of course, the identical article itself. The book contains, perhaps, 500 blanks, each for a separate negro or mulatto; in fact, twice as many as the heads of colored families residing in the county. It is a noteworthy fact that in Randolph there were at the time two large and strong colored settlements, and another also that Randolph County alone among all the counties of the State, gave a majority against the Thirteenth Article.

But so far at least as Old Randolph is concerned, the registry business was nearly a "plumb failure." Just twelve is the entire number registered. One was recorded by George W. Monks, as Circuit Clerk, in 1853, two years after the adoption of the article requiring it, and near the close of his term of office. The other eleven were registered in a group by the name of Peelle, in 1857, one of them being the noted "Cesar Peelle," near Spartansburg, Ind., who died in the winter of 1880, a very old man.

The last acts of registry were done by H. H. Neff, Clerk at the time, and anyone can see by the looks of the record that he had no heart in the work, but that he did the thing just because he had to.

That Thirteenth Article and the laws under it, though the article itself received the amazing majority of nearly one hundred thousand, was, nevertheless, for the most part a dead letter, and persons of color continued to come and go at their pleasure, and men harbored and hired them and traded with people of color as before, never so much as asking the question, "Where did you come from?" These laws were indeed sometimes employed to vex and scare the friends of humanity. One promi-

nent teacher within the author's knowledge was seriously threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury of a neighboring county for harboring persons of color, contrary to the statute and against the peace of the State and the safety of the Commonwealth, because the Trustees of the institution of which he had charge allowed some bright, active and upright colored youth from the State of Ohio to attend the school and enjoy its privileges. But that old Thirteenth Article is dead, dead, thrice and four, yea, five times dead at last. It was a dead letter at first; the amendments to the Federal Constitution killed it the second time, the resulting decision of the Indiana Supreme Court killed it the third time, and an overwhelming popular majority of the voters of Indiana who voted upon the question killed it the fourth time; and after the Supreme Court of the State, three to two, had galvanized the lifeless corpse with a quasi vitality, a second popular vote by a sweeping majority pushed the dead and rattling skeleton back into its grave to come out thence to vex the eyes of living men no more forever.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE.

General—Fruit—Horticulture—Sorghum—Fencing—Ditches—Drains—Weather, Crops, Etc.—Patrons of Husbandry—Fairs—Implements.

GENERAL.

TILLING the ground has always, from the time that Adam was set to dress and to keep the "garden eastward in Eden" till this very hour, been the chief employment of the human race. Without food and raiment, the human kind would soon be extinct, and these must come, directly or remotely, mostly from the soil. And in this Western world nearly the whole means of livelihood was for a long time found in farming or around the farmer's fireside.

In these artificial times, to begin on a farm requires a formidable outlay of money. A modern house and barn built of lumber, etc., purchased at a railroad town and brought by the locomotive from the distant factory, or by river-floats and by steamer from the forests of Michigan or Wisconsin, or elsewhere, is an expensive thing. A stalk of wheat cannot be cut down in these latter days without a $150 reaper, nor a spire of grass brought to the ground without a costly patent mower; no raking can be done except with a patent horse-rake, a hill of corn cannot be put into the soil without a horse-drill, or, at least, a hand-planter; nor can the growing corn be worked unless a man has a walking plow or a riding plow, mayhap, with an umbrella to sit under; hay must be pitched into the mow with a horse and a pulley fork. To sow a kernel of wheat one must have a two-horse drill, and, to thresh it, a $1,000 steam engine and a $500 separator.

The machinery of the present time has come to be so multifarious and so complicated that an old-time pioneer who has been dead fifty years, were he to return to the scenes of his forest life, would be utterly nonplussed and could not imagine what the immense array of "new-fangled inventions" could be intended for.

Our fathers and grandfathers, when first they threaded their weary way among the giant forest trees to the spot of their choice in this new country, needed no such host of outlandish, bewildering implements, nor such a costly array of edifices. A rude camp, made of poles or rails against a huge log, and upheld by stakes driven into the ground, or at best a log cabin, the logs dragged up to the spot by a horse and raised by helping, friendly neighbors, or by settlers gathered from miles around, or by the Indians themselves, was, to the hardy emigrants, a palace, because it was their own. No nails, nor rock, nor brick; no glass nor plank were needed; no boughten tables, nor doors, nor shingles, nor bedsteads, nor chairs had to be purchased; the roof was clapboards, weighted down by poles laid on them, or fastened by pins through the boards. The doors and the floor and the tables were puncheons, and the chairs were pieces of puncheon set upon legs; the hearth was pounded clay, the fireplace was clay, against puncheons; the chimney was dirt and sticks built up together; the bedstead was poles, with ends bored into the walls and held up at the corner by a single post driven into the ground; the hinges, latches, etc., were all made of wood; the latch was raised by a string, and the door was locked by pulling the string inside.

The wheat was cut with a sickle, threshed with a flail and cleaned by shaking in a sheet or by a basket fan; hay was cut with a scythe and raked with a wooden fork, and hauled on a sled or on some poles to the log stable or the stack. Plowing was done with a bar-share plow and tending corn with a single shovel plow; hauling was done upon a sled and gears were made with rawhide tugs and corn-husk collars. Clothes for men were made of deerskin; buckskin jacket, hunting-shirt and vest and pants and buckskin moccasins and deerskin cap were an excellent supply for men, and home-made linsey wolsey for women. Men could dress the deerskins themselves, and make them up into garments with their own hands. Women would pull and thresh, brake and scutch and hackle their flax, and spin and weave the cloth, and make it into garments for themselves and for the children. Even the girls were equal to the occasion. At one time, a mother of a large family with several nearly grown girls was obliged to leave home for ten days. The flax lay spread upon the ground, where it had been placed for rotting. The girls, with the help of a half-grown brother, gathered up the flax, broke, swingled and hackled it, spun and wove it and made it into clothes for the younger children, and when the mother came home, the little "younkers" were wearing their new clothes as proud as young princes. Little wheel, reel, winding blades, warping bars, rattling, pounding loom and hand-needle were better than a $500,000 factory, for they were right at home and could be put to use at any moment without money and without price, and no cost except labor; and stalwart boys and strapping girls had muscle in abundance. Hand-mill and hominy-pounder, or burnt-log mill, or corn-grater, made meal or hominy, saving the trouble of going twenty, thirty or forty miles on horseback, or with two or three yoke of slowly-plodding oxen through almost trackless ways to the distant mill.

Many came from the Old Country with only a solitary pack-horse, and that horse supplied their need for weeks, and sometimes for months. A settler would often lose his only pony and would be obliged to dig along with none, because he would be too poor to get another one.

Often settlers would move into the woods in the winter, so as to take advantage of the sugar-making season before deadening the splendid sugar trees, which were so abundant in many places. One family who moved into Stony Creek Township nearly at its first settlement, consisting of a young man and his active, robust wife and her young brother, a lad of sixteen years, had a very serious misfortune almost at their first coming. Only three or four days after their arrival, while he was splitting clapboards with a "frow," it glanced into his knee and gave such a fearful wound that he was helpless on the puncheons of their camp floor for six weeks or more. They had come in February, and the heroic wife and her helpful brother, no wise dismayed, set to making sugar. They had brought with them four large kettles on purpose for that very service, and, by the coming of warm weather, the woman and the lad had succeeded in making four or five barrels of excellent tree sugar, which answered a splendid purpose during the coming summer months in exchange for corn and other supplies. Their only horse, also, died shortly, but one was obtained of an uncle in Wayne County, with which they contrived to pass the summer. The husband is dead, but the heroic wife is still alive to tell the tale of their early trials.

Another settler some years before that made a great quantity of sugar, and, on taking it to Cincinnati, found the market overstocked and had to bring part of it home again, and, being a mechanic, he set a barrel of sugar open in the shop for anybody to eat when he chose to do so, and in that way he contrived to get rid of his surplus sugar.

Many of the very earliest residents were merely transient,

making no "improvement" beyond barely a cabin for temporary occupancy, opening no clearing, but subsisting by hunting and trapping, living on the flesh and bartering the hides for such necessaries as had to be purchased. It took little to do such families. Johnnycake and hominy and venison and other wild game furnished them an ample subsistence. And, when permanent settlers began to plant their stakes and build their cabins, these "squatters" would "pack up their traps" and "shove out" for some newer region. One of the Western pioneers declared that he would not live nearer to any neighbor than fifteen miles, and another, that he wished to be so far from settlers that he had to "camp out" at least one night in going to visit them. A neighbor only three or four miles distant was "close by," and a woman thought it no hardship to start out of a morning on foot, with a babe in her arms, and two or three others trotting and prancing along by her side, to meeting, three or four miles, or to visit a neighbor at the same distance.

For instance, when the Peacocks and the Hills settled in Jericho, in the spring of 1818, Mr. Kennedy was living near Mt. Zion Meeting-house, south of Nathaniel Kemp's. They were the nearest settlers to the Jericho people, and so they would "neighbor" together upon a path marked by blazed trees through the woods. When Rev. Thomas Wiley first settled near New Lisbon, north of what is now Union City, their nearest neighbor, outside of their own group, was Mr. Fowler, one mile south of Union City, and those "neighbors" used to visit back and forth, because they lived so close together, you know.

And it is the uniform declaration of all early settlers that the society of acquaintances was much more highly prized, and welcomes were far more hospitable in those days, than is the case in these later years.

But when men "came to stay," the next thing after building a house, or, oftener, a camp, was to make a "clearing," and plant a field of corn. The man and larger boys would set promptly to girdling the larger trees, "twelve inches and over," and under that size, to cut down and pile and burn. The woman and the girls and younger boys would pile brush and grub, and fire the heaps, and in a few weeks, by the time for corn planting, early or late, a sightly clearing would appear, and the precious seed would be buried in the earth, forerunner of the golden harvest. Sometimes seven acres of ground would be prepared and planted at the first planting, by a single family. With the "buying" propensities implanted in the present artificial generation, these methods would seem almost like starvation, but wants were then few and easily supplied. There were no roads and nearly no markets. The towns were few and small—mere log hamlets in the vast and endless forest. When the first settlers came to Randolph, Cincinnati was a little straggling town; Richmond was a hamlet of perhaps twenty houses; Newport, Winchester, Muncie, Indianapolis and hundreds of other places, now fresh and thriving towns, had never yet been thought of. Nineteen-twentieths of the whole State of Indiana were still virgin forest, and to get into or out of these new settlements was a task indeed. Iron and salt must in some way be gotten, and they were obtained, but it was "by the hardest." One resident, still living, declares that his father once paid $18 for a barrel of salt. Another one, now an old man, says that a barrel of salt which he once got from Dayton stood him in $11.

These prices are, of course, very extreme cases, yet $4 and $5 per barrel were only ordinary prices. And iron, too, and articles made of iron, were very expensive. But the products of the farm were much of the time excessively low. Pork and wheat and corn and cattle, almost the only things available to a farmer, were so low as scarcely to repay the cost or trouble of hauling or driving to market. A pioneer of Central Ohio, who came from Eastern New York as late as 1839, had, in the fall of 1841, two crops of corn and of oats on hand—the oats in the stack, and the corn, one crop in the shock and the other in the crib. When asked by an Eastern visitor why he did not market his grain, "What's the use?" he said; "corn is only 10 cents at Columbus and oats 12 cents, forty-five miles away, and that will not pay for hauling them to market," which was probably the fact.

In a neighboring county, as late as 1842 or 1843, in a diary kept by an observant citizen, facts are noted from time to time, to wit:

"Eggs are very scarce and hard to get—6 cents; butter is scarce and rising rapidly—8 cents; corn high, hardly any to be got—price, 15 cents; pork (net), brisk, good business doing—$2 a hundred."

Early settlers of this county have sold pork at Richmond at $1 a hundred net, and half trade at that. A resident who came in about 1842 was offered pork, good and well-fatted, at 75 cents cash per (net) hundred, and declined to purchase, because, as he said, he could do better. Another who was born in Randolph, and is still a citizen, says that he has hauled hams and shoulders to Cincinnati and sold them for $2 a hundred. An ancient resident of Wayne County assured the writer of this article that he had tried and tried in vain to sell as good wheat as ever grew for 12½ cents per bushel to obtain money to pay his taxes.

An emigrant to Randolph County as late as 1846 bought a cow with a calf ten weeks old, fat and fine (which now alone would almost or quite bring the money), for $10.

He bought a dressed hog, weighing 212 pounds, for $4.25. A year or two before that (fall of 1844), the same man bought an excellent cow (which, if he had now, he would not sell for $50) for $9, and he sold the same cow for $7.

Beef during those times was sold at 1½ to 2 cents per pound. It is a curi us fact, however, that tallow was even then 8 to 10 cents a pound, whereas now, while beef is anywhere from 5 to 15 cents, tallow only is from 5 to 6 cents a pound—lower than beef ribs! The quantity of tallow has vastly increased, but the demand for it has decreased still more. Then tallow was from two to five times as high as ordinary beef in the large, now the tallow is the very cheapest part of the whole animal.

For many years, the farmers of Randolph did, not as they wished, but as they could, and labor-saving inventions and other improvements were but slow in finding their way into what was then the far West. And in the stock, too, the settlers had to be satisfied with the commonest cattle, sheep, swine, etc. "Elm-peelers" for hogs, that, when fattened, would weigh 150 pounds, were good enough, and a 200-pound hog was splendid. There were many wild hogs in the woods, and it was one of the diversions of the time to go out on horseback, with gun and dog, to chase and shoot their winter's pork, with a horse and boy, moreover, to hitch to the gambrels of the dead hogs and haul them to the open road, whence the wagon or the sled would take several at once to the dressing-place at home. And the cattle and the horses were of the commonest kind. Many, indeed, did their best with the "common stock," and not a few fine specimens of the "native breeds" were to be seen, showing what care and feeding will accomplish. But, as time rolled on, men saw what older settlements in Ohio and elsewhere had done, and gradually "improvement" began to be the order of the day in Randolph, as well as in other places. It is, in fact, true that but few of the Randolph farmers have at any time been noted for extensive handling of improved breeds, most preferring to go to Wayne County or to Ohio to get what animals they wished. But the result of the gradual movement has been that the whole matter of domestic stock has, in the course of years, been almost wholly revolutionized, and the elm-peeler hog and the scrub cattle are rarely, if ever, seen. The farmers of Randolph, moreover, have kept pace to the full with the onward march of things, and the fields, and the sheds, and the dwellings, of the thrifty and wide-awake residents are filled with all manner of machinery and implements without number or end, to make labor easier and more productive.

Stock Improvement.—James Moorman is thought to have brought nearly the first bull to Randolph County of blooded stock from Kentucky, in 1853. Benjamin Hunt, west of Lynn, is known to have handled Durham blooded stock on his farm about 1840 or 1842. He had also black Berkshire hogs even earlier than that. William D. Frazee had fine blooded cattle. He exhibited, in 1858, a splendid Durham cow, which, with only poor keeping, gave nine gallons of milk per day, and whose calf at a year old, without ever having eaten an ear of corn, was estimated at 1,000 to 1,100 pounds' weight. Other

cattle-owners were Charles Stevenson, below Huntsville; Isom Sedgwick, near Huntsville; John Brooks, west of Winchester; Anthony Way (one of the leading stock men), etc. William Starbuck and Nelson Pegg, near Buena Vista, have dealt in shorthorns. James Branson, of Stony Creek, first had Jersey cattle. In sheep, Joshua Johnson, of Buena Vista, and Isaac Farquhar, of Huntsville, have owned fine stock. As to swine, Benjamin Hunt was one of the very earliest. Nelson Pegg, Buena Vista; Elza McIntyre, Maxville; Messrs. Graves, Morton and Kennon, Bartonia; —— Botkin, Farmland, and others have been noted. Thomas Smith Kennon has dealt in fast horses, and has a private track on which to test and train and show the speed and mettle and bottom of the horses which he may own. In 1882, Samuel Conkling, living west of Union City, had one bull and a cow and some heifers and the finest mare in the county. She took, afterward, the first premium at the Ohio State Fair; the cattle were shorthorns.

The first improved swine were "black Berkshires." Who first introduced them or when is not now known. Peter Stidham, of Greensfork; Esquire Graves, of Bartonia, as also George Parent, near Union City, in Ohio, have been prominent in dealing in blooded swine, as also in sheep. Messrs. Morton and Kunkel, near Bartonia, have also done something in that line.

The first nursery in the region was by Joseph Cole, in Darke County, Ohio. Afterward, George Gephart, south of Union City, established a nursery, and after him, Benjamin Buckingham, west of Union City. Levi Hill, of Greensfork, south of Spartansburg, is carrying on the nursery business to a considerable extent. Mr. Woodbury got his trees in Wayne County.

Among stockmen Jeremiah Middleton, William M. Campbell, Wilson Anderson and James Ruby, of Greensfork, deal largely in swine.

Joseph Hewitt, near Neff; Gallaher, south of Neff; Israel Smith, son of Amos Smith, in Stony Creek, have handled much stock, some of them having been engaged in raising and selling for twenty-five years or more. Armfield Thornburg, in 1839, owned what was judged to be the best horse then in the county. He kept the animal two years, charging $8 per colt, and clearing $450 the first year. The horse was taken into Iowa to Black Hawk's Purchase, and afterward to Illinois, and sold for $265. The horse was of the Bertrand stock, raised in Clinton County, Ohio.

Samuel Amburn and Isaac J. Smith, east of Windsor, are good farmers. Smith especially raises great numbers of swine, owning sometimes twenty-five brood sows in a single year.

Stony Creek, as also Nettle Creek, is a good township, finely watered by streams and springs, and well suited both for stock and grain. At the present time, Calvin Hinshaw, north of Lynn, is very prominent among owners of swine. He has a large herd of very fine animals of the Poland-China variety, selling them at high prices.

Among farmers who have handled fancy stock in years past have been Jonathan Johnson, Nathan Johnson, William Johnson, Anthony Way, Benjamin Hunt, David Clevinger, Frank Cranor, Paul Beard, Lemuel Wiggins, besides others not known.

Nathan Johnson used to deal extensively in improved stock, mostly short-horned cattle. Joel A. Newman was engaged considerably in the cattle business, but he has mostly quit. Daniel Engle owns a large stock of cattle and swine. Jonathan Johnson and Elijah Nichols were stockmen thirty years ago. Isaiah Hockett dealt in Berkshire hogs thirty or forty years ago; he was one of the very earliest to deal in improved breeds. Lemuel Wiggins, at Losantville, has been a large cattle-owner; he owns twelve orchards on his various farms. John C. Clevinger brought twelve head of cattle (males and females) from Warren County, Ohio, about 1855; he sold them for $60 to $100 each before the war. Henry C. Thornburg, Mr. Driscoll and Thomas W. Reece bought one each at $100. Mr. Reece had improved stock later, from Wayne County, Ind. William Adkins brought swine, chiefly Poland-China, from Butler County, Ohio. One male, three years old, was sold by Adkins for $58. A. J. Day, in later years, sold many pigs. Marion Hewitt has fed fifty to sixty head of swine in a year. William Hewitt raises 100 to 120 head; J. C. Clevinger often has 100 head, etc.

These men deal also largely in cattle. Horses and sheep throughout the region are about on an average. The stock of horses is good, and there are many splendid animals owned. Sheep are but few, and of but moderately improved stock.

William Hewitt has raised considerable fruit; he sold 300 bushels of winter fruit in 1880. Marion Hewitt also sells quite a quantity of fruit. William Peacock and William A. Macy, of Wayne Township, have orchards of excellent fruit.

John T. Thornburg has engaged extensively in bee culture, but, during the winter of 1880–81, his bees died extensively, many of his hives being killed by the severity of the cold. Bee culture is low, the swarms have largely perished, and people have become greatly discouraged in the matter. William Johnson, of Washington Township, is employed in bee culture, with much interest and skill and gratifying success; he has obtained Queen bees from Alabama and the "Holy Land" for the improvement of his stock of bees, as also whole swarms from Alabama, obtaining, in 1880, six from that State.

FRUIT INPROVEMENT.

The first orchard is thought to have been planted by Henry H. Way, near Sampletown, west of Winchester, perhaps before 1820. Many orchards were early started, very few of them, however, being "grafted fruit." The first nurseries were established by one Hinshaw, an eccentric genius who traveled through the country, sowing apple-seeds, making pumps and what not, akin to "Johnny Appleseed," of Jay County memory, if, indeed, he were not the same person. (He was not the same, but one of kindred spirit and similar practice.)

One of the first to undertake the improvement of fruit was William Doty, near Buena Vista, who afterward removed to Farmland. Asahel Stone began a nursery, from which several orchards were planted. John Howard, west of Buena Vista, planted several nurseries; he seemed well skilled in his business, but he did more good for the public than for himself, as he was given to drink.

G. D. Huffman commenced a fruit farm in 1873, and has now forty acres planted; 2,500 apple trees, 800 pear trees, two acres of grapes, with 2,000 grape vines, besides other kinds of fruit, are found in his grounds. The products of his orchard and vineyard are just beginning to appear. He had 200 bushels of apples last year, and several tons of grapes. William Snyder has 500 acres of apples, begun in 1873. William Botkin has grown fruit considerably.

Several nurseries have existed from time to time in different places in the county. Levi Hill, of Spartansburg, is spending much time and money in establishing himself in the fruit tree business.

Among "beemen" may be named John Somers, near Winchester; Benjamin Puckett, who had a large stock of bees; Thornburg, of Winchester, extensive business; Rev. Pierce, of Winchester, had a large stock; James McNeal, south of Winchester; William Johnson, of Johnson's Station. Poultry fanciers have been N. H. Ward, of Winchester; Mote Mills, Winchester, formerly with Joshua Johnson, of Buena Vista.

William and Marion Hewitt, of Stony Creek, and Lemuel Wiggins, of Nettle Creek, have done creditably in the fruit line.

HORTICULTURE.

No horticultural society had ever existed in Randolph County, until January 14, 1881. The State association was organized in 1860, holding its nineteenth session in 1879. Several citizens of Randolph County have been connected with the State movement, Gen. Asahel Stone being, perhaps, one of the foremost. Daniel E. Huffman has been connected with it since 1866; he was a member of the Executive Committee for years, and is now one of the Vice Presidents. Hon. W. E. Murray, Gen. A. Stone and William Botkin are members of the association from Randolph at present.

The annual meetings for the State are held at various points —at Dublin, in 1879; at Crawfordsville, in 1880, and the society will meet at Muncie in 1881. Though there had been no public organized movement for improvement in horticulture, flori-

culture, etc., in Randolph County, yet much was done in a private way. The contrast between the beautiful shrubbery, creeping plants, house flowers and what not of the present day and the "old time" dark and bare house walls and the naked dooryards of primitive days, is indeed wonderful. But still only the bright dawn of the morning of beauty and delight has barely begun to break over the darkness of the past. The sublime declaration of Holy Writ, "He has made everything beautiful in its time," is only faintly realized.

It is a sad thought that money and labor enough to have made this world of ours a very paradise of unspeakable beauty from end to end of the civilized world have been squandered for ages upon ages upon the low and useless, and even base, human passions and propensities. A single farmer, an old settler of Randolph County, declared, not long ago, that he and his family of several boys had spent more money for tobacco alone than would suffice to pay for his farm of eighty acres. Only think of the pictures, the musical instruments, the ornaments of beauty and skill, the shrubbery, the flowers and the articles of adornment of every imaginable sort, that that $4,000 would have procured for that tobacco-devouring group during the past fifty years.

And yet men and women will smoke and chew tobacco and drink spirits and do abundant other similar and even worse things, lavishing money like water upon foolish, useless and hurtful practices and indulgences, dragging the race ever downward toward sensuality and loathsome corruption and crime. God speed the day when, as the wild prairies are clothed with endless and bewildering beauty, so the haunts of men, where the objects of natural beauty have been ruthlessly destroyed, may come to be robed in the splendor of cultivated art spread abroad on every hand.

County Horticultural Society.—January 14, 1882, a meeting was held in the grand jury room at the court house, in Winchester, to organize a horticultural society. Hon. William E. Murray was chosen President of the meeting, and D. E. Huffman, Secretary. On motion, a committee was appointed to present a constitution and by-laws, consisting of J. P. Lesley, Nelson Pegg and Obadiah Fields. After discussions and remarks by William Snyder, D. E. Hoffman, Jesse Willmore, E. Hiatt, etc., the committee reported a constitution and by-laws which were adopted by sections:

Name—Randolph County Horticultural Society.

Object—Horticulture, including fruit growing, shrubbery, gardening, beautifying homes, etc.

Officers—President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee.

Meetings—(Annual) first Saturday in December, at 10 A. M.

Other Meetings—First Saturday of each month, and at other times by adjournment or appointment.

Membership—$1 annually; women free.

Members—William Snyder, Nelson Pegg, B. F. Willmore, Obadiah Fields, Amos Lesley, Ephraim Hiatt, D. E. Hoffman, W. E. Murray, Strother Brumfield, Jesse W. Willmore, John W. Jarnagan, J. P. Lesley.

Meeting adjourned to meet the first Saturday in Februarv, 1882.

Society met February 4, 1882 and among other business, permanent officers were chosen as follows: President, Hon. William E. Murray; Vice President, Nelson Pegg; Secretary, J. P. Lesley; Treasurer, William Snyder; Executive Committee, Jesse Willmore, Ephraim Hiatt, D. E. Hoffman.

The President delivered a brief address, a communication was read from W. H. Ragan, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society. J. P. Lesley read an instructive paper upon fruit trees; several new members joined the society, and an adjournment was had to Saturday, March 4, at 1:30 P. M.

March 4, 1882, society met upon adjournment. A communication was read from W. H. Ragan, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, under date of February 20, 1882. The time of meeting was changed to the second Saturday of each month. Specimens of apples, very fine, were exhibited as follows: Roman Beauty, Uriah Davis; Wine Sap, White Pippin, Never Fail, Newtown Pippin, Nelson Pegg; Red Romanite, Jesse Willmore. Methods of grafting were explained and illustrated by David Huston. An essay on apple culture was read by Obadiah Fields. Remarks were made by Jesse Willmore and Nelson Pegg. D. E. Hoffman presented a list of varieties for an orchard of 100 trees—three Early Harvest, two Red Astrachan, two Early Trenton, three Fall Wine, three Rambo, four Maiden's Blush, two Lowell, three Twenty-Ounce, two Belmont, twenty-five Ben Davis, ten Roman Beauty, ten Smith's Cider, ten Wine Sap, five Wagner, five Tallman's Sweet, three Baldwin, three Willow Twig, three Grimes' Golden, two Roman Stem. For a commercial orchard, fewer varieties and more Ben Davis and Roman Beauty.

David Huston presented another list—three Yellow June, two Bailey's Sweet, four Early Harvest, two Tallman's Sweet, four Red Astrachan, eight Roman Stem, two Daniel Apple, eight Wine Sap, two Fall Wine, six Roman Beauty, six Maiden Blush, six Smith Cider, six Rambo, four Wagner, three Fall Pippin, four Yellow Bellflower, three R. I. Greening, four Ben Davis, three Seek-no-further, four Never-Fail, three Spitzenberg, four Baldwin, three Red Romanite, four Tapehocken, two White Pippin. Marion Harter recommended the Esopus Spitzenberg and American Golden Russet.

A deep interest was manifested throughout, and the members were greatly encouraged. Additional members, John Commons, Harvey Hiatt and Marion Harter. Jesse Willmore was appointed essayist; subject, "Forestry and Transplanting Trees." Adjourned till the second Saturday in April.

Society met April 8, 1882. New member, I. J. Farquhar. Essay on Forestry by Jesse Willmore, with remarks by Messrs. Farquhar, Murray, Fields, Huffman. J. P. Lesley read a paper on "Orchard Culture," full of facts and suggestions. D. E. Hoffman essayist for next meeting. Society adjourned to meet at the residence and in the grove of D. E. Hoffman on the second Saturday in May, 1882.

SORGHUM.

Some twenty years ago, a new industry arose in the United States—the raising of cane of various sorts for sirup. The kind first raised was imported from China to France, and from France through our Patent Office to this country. Many kinds, the Chinese, or Sorghum, the African, or Imphee, and still other varieties have been cultivated with large success through most of the Middle and Western States. The product amounts to many million gallons of sirup in the United States. Many attempts have been made to manufacture sugar from the Northern cane, but with only partial success. The molasses product from sorghum, etc., enters little into the general national market for quotation at the great centers; yet the farming population raise and use it largely. At first, each producer undertook to have a mill, and make his own cane into sugar or sirup. Wooden mills were first employed to crush the canes, and, though less rapidity was attained than by the iron mills now in vogue, yet it is the general and probably the correct opinion that the wooden mills produced a better article of sirup than is made with the other sort. The sorghum is raised commonly in small quantities, in patches of a quarter or a half an acre, chiefly for home consumption, though not a little is sold, also, to parties who raise none. Randolph began the raising of sorghum and the kindred canes early, and large amounts have been produced from year to year. Latterly, mills have been established at convenient points, and one mill answers for a large region; 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 gallons are no uncommon quantities to be made by a single mill. Farmers haul their cane sometimes six or eight miles to be crushed. When made properly, this sorghum sirup is very nice and palatable, and many like it better than they do the New Orleans article. The general custom in making the sirup is to do it "upon shares," taking two gallons to every five, eleven pounds being considered a gallon; or, for cash, an amount varying from 15 to 20 cents per gallon.

The improvements in utensils and methods have been such that the product is now a very superior article, bright, clear, sweet and every way adapted for general, nay, for universal use.

Many mills have been in operation in Randolph County for

many years, but general statistics are not available, and guess work would add nothing, and might start some on a false scent, and serve simply to perplex them, with no good result. Among the owners of mills for sorghum have been Mr. Royer and Mr. Bunch, in the southern part of Greensfork Township, as also Mr. Weiss, near Grangerville, Mr. Alexander, north of Spartansburg, etc. Mr. Royer and Mr. Bunch are old hands at the business, and succeed in making a very splendid product. Probaby the rest make as good. A Mr. Fulghum was very noted a few years ago for the wonderful sorghum, bright, heavy, clear, pure, which was produced at his mill, but he has left the township, and only the memory of his splendid production remains. Mr. Fulghum lived in Greensfork, southeast of Spartansburg. Some think the "sorghum culture" has declined within two or three years past. We cannot judge how the fact may be as to the matter.

Our statistics upon this matter are but meager, concerning the manufacture referred to in this article. We have no general information as to the county at large. We only know that sorghum, etc., is grown, and, of course, manufactured throughout its whole extent, but definite details we are unable at present to furnish.

FENCING.

An immense, almost an inconceivable, amount of labor has been expended by the farmers of Randolph County during the sixty-eight years of their settlement therein, in fencing their cultivated land. From the beginning, untold quantities of the finest, grandest trees—oak, ash, hickory, and even walnut and what not—have every year been felled remorselessly to the ground, and, by the hardest and severest toil, been severed into rails to be piled up into huge fences, eight, ten and even twelve rails high, that no beasts, and scarcely man himself, could surmount. And quite well have those old-time fences served their purpose. A son of one of the earliest pioneers, himself an enterprising farmer, states that last spring (1881) he reset a fence laid by his father more than sixty years ago, that had never before been disturbed since first the rails were laid into the "worm," and that he found many of the walnut rails still sound and firm.

But, oh! the mauling and pounding and chopping and lifting and tugging for sixty years past, that the farmers of Randolph have accomplished, in order to make and repair and renew those same rail fences. Few, perhaps none, have any idea of the amount of such materials and such structures in the county and in the country at large, and of their amazing cost in labor or in money, or in both. To fence Randolph County in fields of ten acres each, with roads one mile apart, would take about 7,500 miles of fence, which, at twenty rails to the rod, will require 48,000,000 rails, which, at $30 per 1,000, would cost about $1,500,000; or, to make post and board fence at $1.60 per rod, the cost would be $3,840,000—equal to the value of 96,000 acres at $40 per acre! It is evident, that, with the exhaustion of the timber, sources of fencing material, a necessity is arising for finding some other means of creating or renewing fences. Only two methods have thus far been suggested or practiced, viz., by live hedges and by iron. The first is unsuitable for general use for several reasons, and so is the latter. What will be done in the future is hard to tell. Some hedges have been set and have grown to be suitable for fence, and a small amount of fence has been made of iron wire, while some iron fence has been constructed in cities and villages. Very lately, an idea has arisen that posts, and possibly rails, may be cheaply manufactured of artificial stone by each farmer at home. If so, the matter will be of incalculable advantage to the country. The manufacture of stone has indeed long been an assured fact. The question whether it can be done so easily and so cheaply as to enable each farmer to make his own farm fencing material has not yet been determined. Experiments with this in view are in progress, and the hope is that in the near future, the manufacture of stone posts, rails, etc., by each land-owner upon his own premises will have become an accomplished fact. Barbed wire seems to be coming into extensive use in many regions of the country; yet there are very serious objections to its employment for general fencing purposes, one of which is the great danger of damage to stock from running against its sharp and jagged points, which fact not seldom occurs. The manufacturers are trying to obviate this difficulty by making the points less sharp and also by having it of a whitish color so as to be readily seen; still, it remains true that "barbed wire fence" is a nuisance and ought not to be employed.

Sedgwick Fence.—Within a short time past, a new kind of fence, consisting of woven wire, has been invented by Messrs. Sedgwick, late of West River Township, Randolph County, and the material is manufactured in great quantities at Richmond, Ind., and the sale of it has become very extensive and is constantly increasing. The fence is light, cheap, tasteful, beautiful, safe and durable, and would seem to be admirably adapted to its intended purpose; and it may prove, at least, a most important factor toward accomplishing the solution of the great and perplexing fence problem in this Western world. Let us hope so, indeed, since this vast problem stands well-nigh like the wondrous Sphinx on the Egyptian sands, ready to devour whatever unhappy wight shall fail to answer the question propounded to his vexed and troubled soul.

DITCHES.

For more than fifty years within the bounds of Randolph, such a thing as a ditch for drainage made by public authority had not been heard of, much less been seen or known. However, the necessity of ditches became apparent, and the Legislature provided a way for their construction, and in due time the good work was begun in Randolph. The first ditch that appears on the Commissioners' records, so far as discovered, was petitioned for by Henry Handschy, in the northeast part of Jackson Township, to drain a pond to the Mississinewa by a ditch seventy rods long.

The petition was acted on March 13, 1868, and John B. Clapp, Joseph Kemp and David S. Harker were appointed Assessors, according to the law of the case provided. September, 1868, John W. Griffis petitioned for a ditch 3,960 feet in length, through lands of Griffis, Holland and Shaffer. December, 1868, Jesse and Epaminondas Oakey asked for a ditch 2,957 feet long through lands of Oakey, Moorman, Thompson and Shoemake. Since that time, many ditches have been asked for and granted and made, vastly improving the condition of the lands of the county, making tracts that had been worthless from excess of water to become the finest and most fertile lands in the whole region. There is a ditch running west of Spartansburg, several miles long.

The longest ditch in the county thus far ordered is one draining the swamps of the "Dismal," located June, 1880. The ditches that have been made up to this time are chiefly in White River, Greensfork, Wayne, Jackson, Monroe and Ward. Sixteen ditches were applied for from July, 1866, to March, 1874. Twelve ditches were asked for from March, 1880, to August, 1881.

In connection with public ditches, the subject of tile-draining may be considered, which has grown up from a thing unknown to be a vast industry, employing multitudes of hands and costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, but richly worth all it costs, and destined to become still more vast and wonderful in amount and importance and value.

TILE MAKING.

The growth of this business in this county has been wonderful. In 1856, the first drain-tile ever made in the State of Indiana was made at Elisha Martin's brick-yard, south of Winchester. Mr. Martin's son, John K., a lad of nineteen, getting sight of half a tile, set to work, constructed a mold himself, made 200 rods of tile, by hand, of course, and burnt them in his father's brick-kiln. Now, in Randolph County alone, there are at least seventeen tile factories, turning out, in the aggregate, it may be, 100,000 rods of tile annually of various sizes. One of the factories, perhaps no more extensive than the rest, burns twenty kilns in a year, of 400 rods each, or 8,000 rods annually. At this rate, seventeen kilns would make 136,000 rods a year. Evidently, immense numbers are being used. A little calculation will show that tile-drains across the entire county, thirty rods apart, would require about a million and a half of rods of tile, which, at the rate now furnished, would be put in in about twelve years.

The tile factories are located as follows: Parker, Farmland, Ridgeville, Saratoga, Winchester, Lynn (two), Bartonia, Huntsville (two), Buena Vista, Losantville (two), Spartansburg (near), Salem (near), Harrisville, Pittsburg and perhaps others. There is also one on the State line, in Ohio, two miles south of Union City, and one in Union City, Ohio. This last is a remarkable establishment, an account of which will be found under Union City.

The business of tile-making has been carried to a high degree of perfection, the machine sending forth a continual stream of ready-made pipe, which is cut by a wire into appropriate lengths of one foot each. This branch of industry is both honorable and greatly useful, the value of the soil for production being immensely increased. In old times, ditches were put in simply in swampy places or to drain ponds. Now, tile-drains are laid by many farmers over nearly the whole extent of their lands, and the soil is wonderfully benefited by the operation.

We present an account of three or four of the tile-kilns as an indication of the nature and extent of this new and most useful branch of industry.

Tile Factory near Buena Vista (Thomas Brady).—This establishment was set up at Buena Vista about 1875 by Gray Bros. In 1881, it was bought by Thomas Brady, and moved one and a half miles south and put into operation on a greatly enlarged scale and with facilities much improved. Gray Bros. used to burn twenty kilns in a season, with 450 rods each. Mr. Brady has introduced the "Wicker Kiln," being the first of the kind in the county. It has a permanent brick top, and the tiles are put in and taken out at the side. The burning is effected in a peculiar manner; first, at the top and then below, both at the sides and the ends. Two firing-holes are at each side and five at each end. They save twenty-four hours' time and 25 per cent of the fuel, and make a superior quality of tile. Thirty-six to forty hours' time and four and a half cords of wood will complete the burning of the large kiln of 1,000 rods of tile. Mr. Brady has only just begun with his new style of kiln, but he is greatly pleased with its operation and expects abundant success. There are two tile factories near Huntsville, one owned by Jerry Bly and another besides that.

Tile Factory Near Pittsburg.—Was established in 1877, being owned by Jesse Puterbaugh and operated by Moses M. Ferrell. They have burned twenty-three small kilns in a season, 350 rods each. The present kiln is large, holding 1,400 rods. They burn one kiln per month, and find ready sale for all they can make.

Tile Factory, Lynn, Frist & Frickel.—It was established in 1876. They burn eighteen kilns during the season, of 400 rods each, and find an abundant sale for all they produce. There is also another tile factory near Lynn, owned by Hiatt & Shultz, which has been in operation for several years.

Tile Factory two miles north of Parker, owned by Bullock & Brothers, established in 1877, and doing a large business.

Mr. Snooks, of Union City, Ohio, has tile works of a superior sort, some account of which is given in his biography.

One is about to be established (spring of 1882) by Warren S. Montgomery, near Stone Station, northwest of Winchester.

WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.

In the spring of 1817, the emigrants who came first to White River met a heavy snow at the top of the Alleghanies on their journey, and traveled in the snow all the way therein to their new home, crossing the Ohio on the ice, probably about March 1, at Cincinnati.

Other winters have been severe; 1837, 1843, 1857 were very hard winters, but we have no account of them for this locality at hand.

1841—Jacob Farquhar says (West River Township): "In the spring of 1841, I had abundance of corn, and many came from Jay County and elsewhere to buy of me. Among others, Mr. ———, the Sheriff of Jay County, came after corn April 6, 1841. He stayed all night, and on the morning of April 7, he started for home with a load of corn, the roads being frozen hard enough to bear up his wagon. Corn then sold for 12½ cents a bushel, and coonskins for 75 cents apiece—six bushels of corn for one coonskin." About 1847 or 1848, the wheat crop was very poor, wheat rising from 40 and 50 cents to $1.20 and $1.25 a bushel. In 1851 wheat was 40 cents a bushel at Greenville, Ohio.

In 1874, the corn crop of Randolph was good, while yet in the country at large the yield was poor; and in the spring of 1875 the price of corn rose to 70 and 73 cents, netting the Randolph farmers a fine amount.

Years ago, the weather was much less cold and snowy than it has been of late. During the time from 1846 to 1854, there was but one period of sleighing of more than three or four days' continuance, and cold spells rarely lasted more than three days.

About 1875 was a very wet summer, the rains through July being so frequent and so severe that the gathering of the harvest became nearly an impossibility. Much of the grain grew and rotted in the shock, and much that was housed was badly damaged.

The wheat crop of 1879 was wonderful for abundance and for excellence, many fields yielding thirty bushels and more to the acre, and some rising to the amazing figure of fifty bushels, and one small field in Grant County yielding at the rate of sixty bushels to the acre. Some new kinds, the Fultz, and some others, yielded amazingly.

The wheat crop of 1880 was a good one as well, though not nearly equal to the one of the previous summer.

The summer of 1880 was exceedingly dry in the western portion of the county, so as nearly to ruin the corn crop there.

The winter of 1880–81 was remarkable for cold and snow. The snow began about November 10, and continued mostly until March, with splendid sleighing much of the time, which was improved immensely by such a product of sawlogs, etc., hauled to the mills as Randolph County never saw before, The mills at Union City alone are said to have bought 25,000 logs, containing millions of feet of lumber.

The last week in March (March 1881), the snow began falling in the night of Monday, and by the next day it was some fifteen inches deep, and continued at intervals for several days, until the body of snow lay on the ground from twenty to twenty-four inches deep, a moist, heavy snow, and if it had not melted as it fell, many think it would have been three feet deep. That snow lay on for some two weeks or more, making, probably, about the worst roads that ever were seen.

The winter of 1880–81 is noted as being long, hard, snowy and severe, and the Mississippi Valley was greatly damaged by water, especially the Missouri River. The suffering through Minnesota and Nebraska and Dakota by deep snow and desperate weather was fearful, as also by the awful floods on the Missouri.

The summer of 1881 has shown us the hottest weather ever known in this region. About the 4th of July and onward, the thermometer ranged from 100° to 112° in the shade, and without a drop of rain for some weeks. The heat was awful. Some days have been almost without wind. However, at this writing, (September 25, 1881), the drouth and the heat are both at an end. Refreshing and abundant showers have watered the parched earth, and the severity of the scorching heat has greatly abated. No frost has yet fallen, and the weather is as delightful as can well be imagined. October 27, 1881, still no killing frost, abundant rain has fallen, weather not even chilly, grass and other things growing with great luxuriance. Two nights, October 20 and 21, slight frosts, doing no damage whatever. The winter of 1881–82 was mild, with much rain and little freezing, and a small amount of snow.

The spring of 1882 was forward through March and the fore part of April, causing the grass to spring, the pie-plant to grow luxuriantly, the wheat to come forward with unusual vigor, and the peaches and early cherries to bloom. About the 10th of April, a smart snow fell, and the night afterward a freeze occurred, making ice half an inch thick and freezing the ground still deeper than that. Freezes and frosts kept on nearly every night for more than a week, and even to this time (April 29, 1882), the weather has not regained the warmth that prevailed during the latter half of March.

Prices have risen to pretty high figures—butter, 25 to 30 cents; cattle and swine, from $4 to $6; beef, to from 8 to 15 cents; corn, 70 cents; potatoes, $1.30 to $2.40, etc. Potatoes, sauer kraut, etc., have been imported from Europe during the present winter in large quantities, a thing which, perhaps, never before occurred in this country.

May 29, 1882.—The weather has been cold and very wet for more than a month; not more than half the corn crop is yet planted, and not one-tenth of the plant has yet come up. Much of the ground had to be replowed because the heavy rains had run the land together and made it hard and soggy, and the outlook is altogether very discouraging for the spring crops, especially for corn. Many years ago, the corn crop by the 1st of June used to be knee high and even more; and the 25th of June, 1846, thirty-six years ago, the writer of this article saw corn between Spartansburg and Richmond as tall as the top of the head of a boy riding on horseback.

Several frosts have occurred during the month of May, doing, however, but little damage.

June 25, 1882.—Crops generally look well, except corn, and that is now coming on finely, though exceedingly small for the time of year, the largest being not more than knee high. Corn has been known to furnish green corn by July 4.

WEATHER ACCOUNT.

The author of this work has obtained access to an account of the state of weather in the vicinity of Randolph County, kept at Economy, Wayne Co., Ind., every day since April, 1833.

Three observations have been recorded daily, viz., sunrise, 2 o'clock P. M., and sunset.

Some items of information taken from that record are given herewith:

The hottest day in 1833 was August 21—92 degrees above zero at 2 P. M.; the coldest days in the winter of 1833–34 were January 3 and 23, 10 below; the hottest day in 1834 was August 12, 96 above; the coldest day in 1834–35 was February 7, 22 below; November 29, 1835, the thermometer stood at sunrise at 5 below; March 12, 1836, 18 below; November 4, 1836, 12 above; May 4, 1837, 86 above—pretty hot for the 4th of May; November 1, 1837, 19 above: February 22, 1838, 21 below; May 11, 1838, 25 above; July 29 and August 12, 1838, 93 above: October 31, 1838, 18 above; November 19, 1838, zero; March 4, 1839, 18 below—coldest of the winter; May 4, 1839, 23 above; July 29 and August 25, 1839, 92 above—hottest of the year; September 28, 1839, 22 above; five succeeding days averaged 25; November 25, 1839, 9 below; January 18, 1840, 15 below—coldest of the winter; June 12 and 28, 1840, 86 above; October 26, 1840, 14 above; average for four days, 15¾; January 18, 1841, 16 below—coldest; June 18, 1841, 93—hottest day; March, 1842, warmest March on record; average of month, 50$\frac{1}{10}$; March 24, 1843, 12 below; average of month, 13⅓; October 14, 1843, 20 above; October 31, 1844, 19 above; February 2, 1845, 7 below—coldest of the winter; September 22, 1845, 30 above; October 15, 1845, 20 above; July 9, 1846, 94 above; January 10, 1848, 21 below; June 27, 1848, 97 above—hottest of the season; September, 1848, 29 above; June 20 and 21, 1849, 90 above; November 10, 1849, 24—killing frost; May 18, 1850, 28 above; May 7, 1851, 19 above; September 13, 1851, 92 above—pretty hot for middle of September; January 19, 1851, 19 below; average for the day, 14 below; May 20, 1852, 26 above—pretty cold; June, 1853, 90 above, and above five days; average of the month, 71½.

1854—From June to September inclusive, there were forty-one days in the "nineties," viz., June 26 to 28, three days; July, seventeen days; August, twelve days; September, nine days; August 20 to September 10, eighteen days, above 90 every day but three; four were 95; September 4 was 96; September 5 was 98; July 30, 1854, average for the day 84—highest but one on the record; January, 1856, coldest month on the record; January 9, 27 below; January 10, 29 below—coldest on the record; number of days below zero in January and February, twenty days; February 3, 22 below; February 4, 24 below; February 5, 22 below; June 22, 1856, 95 above—seven days in "ninety" in June, 1856; July 16, 1856, 98 above; July 29, 1856, 95 above; this month has the highest average heat on the record, 75, 95, 88 above—average 86; March 10, 1857, 10 below; May 12, 1857, 25 above; August 6, 1858, 93 above; June 5, 1859, 30 above—killing frost; July 10 to 20, 1859, 90 above; July 13 to 18, 1859, 96 and 98 above; December 8, 1859, 15 below; December 31, 1859, 15 below; January 1, 1860, 16 below; January 2, 1860, 18 below; June 27, 1860, 94 above; September 8, 1863, 90 above; January 1, 1864, 21, 14, 17 below; average 17⅓—coldest whole day on record.

NOTE.—At Liber, Jay Co., Ind., the thermometer stood at 6 A. M. 26 below—cold New Year. At 9 P. M. the night before it stood at 45 above, thus falling in nine hours 71 degrees, or a fraction less than 8 degrees per hour.

July, 1864, has fourteen "nineties;" July 30, 1864, has 98 above; February 16, 1866, 27 below; October, 1869, was exceedingly cold, perhaps the coldest October ever experienced, thus: 13th, 24; 16th, 22; 20th, 18; 24th, 11; 25th, 17; 27th, 11; 31st, 16; average for seven days, 17 above zero; September 5 to 9, 1872, 90, 93, 93, 93, 92 above; December 22, 1872, 23 below; January 29, 1873, 28 below; October, 1873, was another cold October; October 7 was 24; 24, 18; 29, 15; 31, 19; average of four days, 19 above zero; September, 1874, has four "nineties;" January, 1875, has seven days below zero; February, 1875, has nine days below zero; January 9 and 10 and February 18 have each 20° below zero; September 2, 1875, has 90—the hottest of the season. The winter of 1875–76 had only two days below zero; December 17 and 18, 3 and 1 below; January 3, 4 and 5, 1879, 26, 20, 20 below; January 3, 1879, averaged 15 below—the second coldest day in forty-eight years: May 20, 1879, 88 above—hot for the time of year; December 26, 1879, 3, 10, 9, were the lowest points reached during that winter; November 19, 1880, 16 below; November 22, 1880, 21 below—coldest in November in the record; December 9, 1880, 10 below; December 29, 1880, 20, 8, 14 below; average 14 below—the third coldest day upon the record; July 5 to 13, 1881, 90, 96, 93, 95, 96, 96, 98, 98, 91 above; average 94$\frac{7}{9}$. Thus far the record.

NOTES.—August, 1835, there was frost four times; February 28, 1836, at midnight, 10 below; at sunset, 11 below; at sunrise, 5 below; June, 1839, there was frost six times; July, 1839, frost twice; August, 1839, frost three times; June, 1840, frost four times; June, 1843, frost five times.

The above seems strange, since the thermometer indicated not much below 40. How there could be frost with the thermometer at 40 or thereabouts is not easy to understand; but the keeper of the record declares it to have been a fact.

It may be well to say that the highest degree of heat marked may seem lower than has been noted elsewhere.

The place where the thermometer hung in the shade was beneath the boughs of a thick pine tree, where no sunshine could penetrate, and at a distance from any wooden or other surface of any kind.

Mr. Osborn began the record in April, 1833, and kept it personally about forty years, and before his death he left it in charge to continue the work until at least fifty years had passed. Two years only remain of the full half century, and his son is faithfully continuing the record.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

In 1872, the farmers of the county held meetings throughout the region to discuss the merits of that order lately established in the country.

In March, 1873, Round Top Grange, No. 85, was established. Before the middle of 1874, twenty-seven granges were organized in Randolph County, with from 900 to 1,100 members. The Randolph County Council of Patrons of Husbandry was organized November 8, 1873, with Nathan Fidler as President, and B. F. Willmore as Secretary. The object of the council was to impart instruction as to the inner work of the order, and for general supervision over its affairs.

June 24, 1875, Henley James, Master of the State Grange, met a company of Masters, Past Masters and Matrons at Winchester, and organized Randolph Pomona Grange, No. 2, in-

stalling I. J. Farquhar, Master; Isham Sedgwick, Secretary; William Ruble, Treasurer; the work of organizing, however, being completed August 31, 1875.

In 1876, the statistics of the order were as follows: First grange instituted, March, 1873; twenty-seven granges established; three disbanded; four consolidated; lodges in operation, twenty—aggregating several hundred members.

Since 1876, the growth has not been apparant. In fact, for some reason, many of the granges have ceased active operations. Some of them are still continuing their work.

The objects of the order are certainly excellent—increase of acquaintance and socialibility among farmers and their families, growth in intelligence as to business and the farming interests of the country, consultation as to the best means of sustaining the prices of farmers' products and lowering the cost of farmers' supplies, and, in general, the promotion of the welfare, prosperity and success of the farming population of the country, home life training, beautifying and ennobling farm life, sweetening, refining and purifying the minds of the community at large. The establishment of the order would seem, therefore, to have accomplished much good in several ways. In truth, the pursuit of farming lies at the very foundation of all business prosperity in the country and throughout the world; and whatever tends to enlighten, to elevate, to encourage, to energize, to strengthen, to purify, to ennoble that class of our people tends directly and powerfully to benefit the community as a whole. And it is to be hoped that the farmers of the land will lay hold with vigor and energy of every sound and wise means of attaining and disseminating knowledge, wisdom, friendship and fraternal love through all the growing masses of our people over the whole wide spread land.

Pleasant Grove Grange, No. 226 (two miles north of Spartansburg).—This grange was organized June 28, 1873, by Thomas W. Reece, with twenty male members and ten females. The officers were as follows: James Rubey, Master; C. F. Alexander, Overseer; James Macy, Lecturer; Levi Snyder, Steward; J. W. Jackson, Assistant Steward; Emsley Jackson, Treasurer; J. F. Middleton, Secretary; Alfred Rubey, Gatekeeper; Jennie Jackson, Ceres; Mrs. Hannah Wise, Pomona; Carrie Rubey, Assistant Lady Steward.

The present officers are: C. F. Alexander, Master; James B. Rubey, Overseer; John F. Middleton, Secretary; Peter Stidham, Treasurer; Levi Snyder, Lecturer; Henry Wise, Chaplain; James Armstrong, Steward.

Members, January 1, 1878—twenty males, sixteen females, and in 1881, about the same. Meetings have been maintained once in two weeks from the first, with interest and profit.

The grange has a neat and convenient hall, which was dedicated by a picnic June 27, 1874, as also with addresses by Henley James, Master of the State Grange, and by Messrs. Willmore and Fidler, of Randolph County. A large and interested crowd was present. Several suppers have been prepared at the hall at various times.

Great harmony has prevailed, a good social influence has been exerted, general information as to prices, the laws of business and trade, etc., has been diffused, a healthful influence has been spread throughout the community, and, by the general movement throughout the country, much advantage has accrued by the lowering of prices, consequently bringing producers and consumers together by improving methods of production and enlarging the amount of products, etc. The farming population are the strength of the Nation; but they labor under peculiar and heavy disadvantages, and every movement which adds to their knowledge and encourages and increases their activity and prosperity nourishes and strengthens every honorable and useful industry of the Nation. When the farmers prosper, all goes well; when they suffer and languish, every interest declines, and every business droops and weakens. "God speed the plow," and Heaven bless and cheer and prosper the farmer.

Well may the poet sing:

"Far back in the ages,
The plow with wreaths was crowned;
The hands of kings and sages
Entwined the chaplet round,
Till men of spoil disdained the toil,
By which the world was nourished;
And blood and pillage were the soil
In which the laurels flourished.

"Now the world her fault repairs—
The guilt that stains her glory,
And weeps her crimes amid the scenes
That formed her earliest glory.
The proud throne shall crumble;
The diadem shall wane;
The tribes of earth shall humble—
The pride of those who reign.

"And war shall lay his pomp away—
The fame that heroes cherish;
The glory earned in deadly fray,
Shall fade, decay and perish.
Honor waits o'er all the earth,
Through coming generations,
The art that calls the harvest forth
To feed the expectant nations."

GRANGES—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

A large number of the societies have been suffered to die out. Some, however, still flourish. Those which now exist (1881) are: Sugar Creek, organized July 31, 1873; New Dayton, organized 1873; Pleasant Grove, organized 1873; Pleasant Mound, South Salem; Jackson, Jackson Township; Parker, Monroe Township; Green Township.

Many persons entered the lodges with extravagant expectations of immediate and striking results. Many had only a dim and shadowy idea of the real nature and design of the institution. Many expected to control the markets of the country and perhaps of the world, and when time and experience taught them a more sober view of things, they blamed the Order of Patrons and forsook the lodges. Those who entered the order with moderate views and a reasonably clear conception of its true nature, have remained steadfast and found therein increasing profit and delight.

Some of the objects may be stated thus: Association of farmers for mutual advantage, home life training, beautifying farm life, cherishing every possible sweet, purifying, refining, ennobling influence in the minds of the people at large, especially in the country homes.

Two special points of advantage may be mentioned as among the results of the Grange movement.

1. The adoption of the no-credit system. This alone has been, so far as put in practice, of immense value. In fact, the debt habit, especially as indulged in the purchase of luxuries and finery, has been evil and only evil, and that continually. Credit will, of course, continue to exist; yet it is filled with danger, and comparatively few know how to handle it largely with safety and success; and he who learns to pay as he goes, has acquired a method of life the value of which can hardly be overestimated. If the Grange should succeed in fastening this habit of economy upon the country, the result would be worth more than all it would cost.

2. The other result which we mention is the direction of the farming mind to the laws of business, the cost of production, and the means of direct communication between producer and consumer, and the consequent decrease of cost of transfer of commodities, especially of machinery and farming and domestic implements.

COUNTY FAIRS.

At a meeting held at the court house in Winchester April 17, 1852, after an address by D. P. Holloway, of Richmond, Ind., an agricultural society was formed, and officers appointed as follows: President, Ashael Stone; Vice President, David Lasley; Treasurer, Uriah Ball; Secretary, John Lasley; Directors, George W. Daly, Washington; James Clayton, White River, Elza Lank, West River; James C. Bowen, Greensfork; Daniel Hill, Wayne; James Simmons, Jackson; Joab Ward, Franklin; Philip Barger, Green; J. B. Somerville, T. W. Reece, R. N. Butler.

The first fair was held October 14 and 15, 1852. The ground was one acre, a beautiful grove northwest of town, near Judge

Colgrove's former residence. It was fenced as follows: The boards were placed lengthwise, edge to edge, the fence being seven feet high, and it was held up by two upright posts at each end, and at the middle also, with the boards between the posts, and the posts fastened together by hickory withes near the top. The cost of preparing the ground was $30. The display was good, with a fine show of horses, cattle, jacks, jennets, swine, etc. The surplus receipts were $150. The number of members was 200.

1853—Fair was held September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1853. The weather was bad, but the show was good. Hon. Samuel W. Parker delivered an address. Nathan Hinshaw presented proof of having raised four acres of corn, producing at the rate of 146⅔ bushels per acre, and Thomas W. Reece four acres at the rate of 115 bushels per acre. Receipts, $615.02; outlays—premiums, $184.25; expenses, $203; total outlay $387.25; surplus, $227.77.

This fair was held near Mr. Pomroy's, northeast of town. The officers of the society were: President, W. A. Peelle; Secretary, John B. Goodrich; Treasurer, George W. Monks; Delegate to State Board, Asahel Stone.

1854—Officers: President, Thomas W. Reece; Secretary, John W. Cottom; Treasurer, George W. Monks. Fair, October 12, 13, 14, 1854.

The Association rented ground (seven acres) south of town for ten years, and inclosed it with an oak fence eight feet high. The weather was bad, the wheat and corn crops had been light and poor; but the display of animals was better than before, and the exhibit of fruit was fine. Daniel Hill showed a harrow and roller combined, which was considered a great improvement, and Carter Bros. exhibited buggies and carriages of very fine construction. One of them, a rockaway, was sold to Asahel Stone, Esq., and he has had it in use to this day, and it is still in good repair.

The Carter Bros. first made buggies in Randolph County. They are still in active business in Winchester.

1855—President, N. Kemp; Vice President, Asahel Stone; Secretary, J. W. Cottom; Treasurer, G. W. Monks. Fair, September 27, 28 and 29, 1855; large crowd; good display.

1856—Attendance small; display only moderate. There were some good horses, cattle and swine. President, T. W. Reece; Treasurer, N. Kemp; Secretary, J. W. Cottom.

Record of weather during the winter and spring of 1856: January 9, thermometer 27 degrees below zero at sunrise; February 5, 23 below at sunrise; March 12, snow eleven inches deep, average; March 22, snow off, except drifts; April 7, some snow drifts still; some sowing oats and flax; April 28, 1856, first cherry bloom; April 29, 1856, first apple bloom; May 19, beech and sugar, full leaf; May 31, killing frost—corn, potatoes, etc., badly frozen: June 30, corn mostly only six inches high; August 16, vegetation drying up, leaves on trees dead in many cases; September 30, snowed smartly, season dry, crops poor; October, smoky throughout.

1857 Receipts, $712.73; expenditures, $578.11; surplus, $134.62; society prospering; land leased; buildings erected and paid for. The grain crop was good. A field of corn of five acres yielded 134½ bushels to the acre. Fruit was fine, and the cattle, etc., good.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR—WINCHESTER, 1858.

The fair was held October 13, 14 and 15, 1858. The weather was rainy, but the crowd was large. As one result, the association got out of debt, with a surplus of several hundred dollars on hand. Among other fine exhibitions were a beautiful Durham cow, by David Heaston; a splendid bull, by H. K. Wright: a superior cow, by William D. Frazee, giving five gallons in the morning and four gallons at night, without extra feed, and upon poor pasture; one yearling by the same, which had never eaten an ear of corn, and was estimated to weigh 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Exhibitors of sheep were Brotherton & Reed, Picket, Puckett and Hartman. Swine were shown by Thomas Robison, J. L. Shaw and H. D. Huffman. Fruits, dairy, honey, etc., by William Doty. Carriages and buggies by Carter & Craig. Premiums paid that year, amount, $500. President, James Clayton: Treasurer, Nathaniel Kemp; Secretary, N. P. Heaston; Assistant Secretary, W. D. Frazee; one Director from each township. The records have been destroyed mostly up to 1868.

1863—J. A. Moorman and Nathaniel Kemp were Delegates to the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

1868—Thomas W. Kizer was Delegate to the same.

A new association was formed February 20, 1867.

ARTICLE I. Object, to encourage agriculture.

ART. II. Name, Randolph County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.

ART. III. Stock, $5,000; shares, $25.

ART. V. Officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee of seven stockholders.

ART. VI. Officers elected for one year.

ART. VII. Stock may be increased to $10,000.

There seems to have been another Association formed in 1871, and by this association a tract of ground was purchased of L. L. Heaston, consisting of twenty-two acres, occupying a part of the old fort of the Mound-Builders, and containing the great mound in the center of the ancient inclosure.

The officers were: President, Pharez Hiatt; Vice President, William Robinson; Treasurer, William Moore; Secretary, Edmund Engle; Executive Committee, Joshua M. Johnson, Davidson Cheeseman, Nathaniel P. Heaston, Moses Lasley, James Barnes, Nathan Fidler, Walter Scott Monks; Superintendent, Asa Teal.

The fair for 1871 was held September 24 to 27; 3,000 were present the second day; tickets sold in all, 5,625; receipts, $2,277.87; expenditures, $2,277.87.

1872—Crops poor; wheat averaged eight bushels, badly damaged; price, $1 to $1.40; corn, forty to forty-five bushels per acre; price, 25 cents; swine, good throughout the county, many weighing 300 to 400 pounds at twelve months; there was much fruit; fair held September 24 to 27; second day 3,000 were present; entries for 1871, 779; for 1872, 888; receipts for 1872, $1,480.35; expenditures, $1,480.35; debt of Association, $1,000.

1873—Officers: President, Asahel Stone; Vice President, Joshua M Johnson; Treasurer, William Moore; Secretary, Edmund Engle; Executive Committee, Asa Teal, Pharez Hiatt, Nelson Pegg, Nathan Fidler, Davidson Cheeseman. James Barnes, Thomas W. Kizer; fair held September 23 to 26, 1873; 5,000 present the first day; receipts, $2,719.82; expenditures, $2,689.90; surplus, $29.92.

1874—Officers: President, Thomas W. Kizer; Vice President, George Addington; Treasurer, James H. Bowen; Secretary, John L. Stakebake; Executive Committee, Jesse Connor, William Snyder, George W. Hamilton, Andrew Adams, William O. King, Moses Lasley, Lewis L. Heaston; fair held September 14 to 18, 1874; tickets sold, 5,176.

1875—Officers: President, Joshua M. Johnson; Vice President, Richard Bosworth; Secretary, D. E. Hoffman; Treasurer, John Brooks; Executive Committee, T. Tharp, Nelson Pegg, John S. McIntyre, Asa Teal, Andrew Adams, William O. King, Marcus D. Starbuck; fair held September 13 to 17, 1875; attendance good; display fair. Crops had been badly damaged by rain. Farmers are attending largely to draining their grounds.

1876—The fair for 1876 was the best ever held here, up to that time. Total entries, 800; horses, 124; cattle, 38; hogs, 40; poultry becoming an important entry; they are largely dealt in throughout the county; twenty tons were shipped by one firm in twenty days; the crops were fair to good.

1877—Fair held September 18 to 21; horse entries, 93—18 for speed; sheep and hogs, a fine display; poultry, a large show and a grand success; receipts, $2,032.20; grains good; potatoes splendid; fruits good, though quantity small, owing to overgrowth the previous year.

1878—Officers: President, John Brooks; Vice President, Nelson Pegg; Secretary, George S. Fisher; Treasurer, Thomas W. Kizer; Executive Committee. Isom Sedgwick, George Hamilton. William Snyder, Aaron Harris, L. L. Heaston, George Addington; fair held September 17 to 20; weather good; entries, 1,500—more than ever before; attendance, third day, 5 000 people. Fruit was nearly a failure, because of a killing frost May

13. The wheat crop was the best ever raised. Corn crop was good, but hogs sold largely for $2.25.

1879—Fair held September 16 to 19; show of fruits excellent —the best ever made at this fair; 1,300 entries; 4,700 tickets sold, a reasonable success, though display and attendance not so great as at some previous fairs; balance of receipts, $400; entries of fruit alone, 343.

1881—Officers: President, Thomas W. Kizer; Vice President, William Ruble; Treasurer, William Moore; Secretary, A. R. Hyatt; Executive Committee, I. J. Farquhar, John Frazier, I. B. Branson, J. K. Martin, Nelson Pegg, E. R. McIntyre, Thomas Tharp.

1873—Entries: horses, general purposes; exhibitors, fifty-six; animals, sixty-eight; premiums, twenty-eight; amount, $115.

Horses, light draft; exhibitors, twenty-five; animals, twenty-nine; premiums, ten; amount, $51.

Horses, heavy draft; exhibitors, eleven; animals, twelve; premiums, eight; amount, $44.

Jacks, mules, etc.; exhibitors, four; animals, thirteen; premiums, six; amount, $29.

Cattle—exhibitors, eight; animals, thirty-five; premiums, eighteen, amount, $93.

Swine—exhibitors, fourteen, animals, sixty-three; premiums, twenty-one; amount, $87.

Sheep—exhibitors, six; animals, fifty-two; premiums, sixteen; amount, $32.

Poultry—exhibitors, six; animals, eighteen; premiums, four; amount $4.

Grain and vegetables—exhibitors, thirty-one; entries, eighty; premiums, twenty-six; amount, $22.

Other entries, 320; total premiums, $644; total entries, 650.

1874—Horses entered, 165; premiums, $933; cattle, 23; premiums, $80; jacks, mules, etc., 21; premiums, $37; swine, 30; premiums, $54; sheep, 63; premiums, $71; poultry, 50; premiums, $15; grain, etc., 87; premiums, $17; fruits, 48; premiums, $27.50; other entries, 143; premiums, $193; total entries, 630; total premiums, $1,190.

1875—Horses, 106; premiums, $927; cattle, 9; premiums, $42; mules, etc., 25; premiums, $65; swine, 78; premiums, $75; sheep, 22; premiums, $58; grain, etc,, 55; fruits, 11; sundries, 260; premiums, $258; total entries, 566; total premiums, $1,-425.

1876—Horses entered, 113; premiums, $447; cattle, 27; premiums, $100; mules, etc., 25; premiums, $59; swine, 38; premiums, $100; sheep, 54; premiums, $71; poultry, 85; premiums, $35; sundries, 591; premiums, $407; total entries, 933; total premiums, $1.219.

RANDOLPH FAIR—WINCHESTER, 1881.

The fair for 1881 was held at the usual time and place, and would probably have been a substantial success but for the week of rain, which threw a wet blanket over its affairs and of course greatly checked attendance upon its exhibition, and, moreover, seriously interfered with the amount of its receipts.

The officers for 1881–82 are: John R. Frazier, President; William O. King, Vice President; A. R. Hiatt, Treasurer; D. E. Hoffman, Secretary; Messrs. Carter, Murray, Heaston, Kizer, Sheeley, Farquhar and Branson, Directors.

It is a fact worthy of remark that Clarkson T. Pickett has (fall of 1881), two watermelon vines having a growth of 330 feet of vine, and the melons weighed 706 pounds 12 ounces. Some of the melons from that kind of seed have weighed eighty-two pounds each.

UNION AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, UNION CITY, IND.

This Association was created about January 10, 1870. The record of the first meeting does not appear, but the officers elected for the second year (chosen in November, 1870), were: J. N. Converse, President; J. M. Janes, Vice President; E. Starbuck, Treasurer; W. C. Johnson, Secretary. The first President is not known; the others were as follows: Vice President, J. M. Janes; Secretary, C. J. Van Andy; Treasurer, Edward Starbuck.

The Directors, chosen November, 1870, were: L. Arnold, J. S. Johnson, J. McFeely, John Griffis, J. D. Smith, H. Debolt, James Woodbury.

L. D. Lambert has been Secretary for ten years; E. Starbuck was Treasurer until his death and Henry Stockdale succeeded him and holds the position still.

The society was accommodated with suitable and commodious grounds for their annual fairs by a generous act of Dr. Joel N. Converse, securing to their use a tract of land containing forty acres by a free lease for the term of twenty years from April 1, 1870.

The original capital stock was $2,000, in $10 shares. The stock was some years afterward enlarged to the limit of $10,000. All the old stock and 213 shares of the new stock has been taken.

The territory embraced by the association is Randolph and Jay Counties, Ind., and Darke County, Ohio, and the Constitution provides that the Directors shall be chosen from the two States in proportion to the stock held in each, with not less than three, however, in either State at any election.

Betting, gambling, traffic in intoxicating drink, and all immoral shows are expressly prohibited. The fairs held at Union City grounds have been mostly free to all the world.

The first fair was held in the fall of 1870, and was a reasonable success; and a fair has been held each year since that time. The interest has varied from season to season, yet the stockholders and managers have felt satisfied that the enterprise that they have in hand is a good and praiseworthy one, and that a healthful effect has been produced upon the community through their means.

The Presidents have been Messrs. Converse, Janes, Branham, Smith, Reeder and Parent, and possibly others. The Vice Presidents have been Messrs. Janes, Elston, Smith, Reeder, Morris and Jaqua, and perhaps others. The Managers have been Messrs. Johnson, Arnold, Woodbury, Griffis, J. D. Smith, McFeely, Debolt, Turner, Parent, Trine, Buckingham, Wiggs, Stockdale, Mills, Trine, Grants, Morton, Hamilton, Shockney, Kunkle, Hall, and perhaps others.

The receipts for tickets and disbursements in various years for premiums have been as follows:

Tickets—1870, $2,195.40; 1871, $2,525.25; 1877, $2,279.02; 1878, $2,185.50; 1879, $2,520; 1880, $1,835.84.

Premiums—1870, $1,269.50; 1871, $2,145.50; 1877, $1,752.-75; 1878, $1.621.72; 1879, $1,629.25 1880, $1,381.50.

The association was in debt January 14, 1881, $2,247.95. Besides the use of the fair ground for the annual gatherings of the association, they furnish an excellent opportunity for large meetings of various kinds—picnics, camp-meetings temperance assemblies, political mass-meetings, and what not, find ample accommodations within its shady retreats.

In 1876, an immense Republican mass-meeting assembled at the fair grounds to listen to O. P. Morton. Camp-meetings have been held there for three successive years—1879, 1880 and 1881. The first was under the auspices of the Holiness Band, the second under that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the last in 1881, was addressed mostly by colored clergymen from Ohio and Indiana.

The ground occupied by the association is well suited to its purpose, being reasonably rolling and largely covered with thrifty shade trees, which every year become more and still more delightful, while several abundant wells yield a grateful supply of healthful water for the use of man and beast.

UNION CITY FAIR, 1881.

The fair association held their annual meeting at their beautiful grounds one mile west of Union City, Ind., September 22 to 25, 1881.

Notwithstanding the regular county fairs held every year at Greenville, Winchester, Portland, etc., Union City still bravely holds her own. Some departments were well represented, while others made not so grand a show. A very fine display of live stock was on hand; much of it, however, was from abroad. The vegetable department made only a middling show, on account

of the dry season. Machinery was present in full force. Millinery, organs and furniture gave a creditable appearance, while the fine arts hardly put in an appearance at all. As to entries, there was of swine an unusual display; about eighty head of all kinds were on hand. Some of them were very large, and all were excellent. With such hogs, the value of corn for ordinary feeding is more than doubled; and in beauty and general merit there is no comparison between the old hound chasers, that could outrun a dog in olden times, and these splendid new breeds.

Of cattle the exhibition was superior. One firm from Delaware County, Ind., brought to the fair twelve head, older and younger, all Short Horns, full blooded—two cows, two bulls, two and three years old, five heifers, one and two years old, and three calves. The three-year-old male was very large, while the two-year-old would weigh 1,800 pounds. His owner bought him for $50 when a calf ten days old, and has been offered $500 for him now, but he would not take $1,000. The calves six months old he asks $75 for, and has sold one of them at those figures. The name of the firm owning this herd of cattle is Sharp & Skinner.

An Alderney bull and heifer belonging to J. H. Stine, Esq., of Washington City, were there, the stock of which was imported from Europe by W. W. Corcoran, banker at the National Capital. The number in all was twenty-eight or thirty head.

Nearly seventy sheep, Merinos, Cotswolds and Southdowns were in the pens, and a fine sight they were to see. There were many horses also, though how many we did not learn.

The crowd of people on Thursday was very large, said to be probably 8,000. The weather was all that could be desired until Friday morning, when a heavy storm of wind and rain swept over the country and gave the thirsty earth a delicious and plentiful supply of the life-giving fluid.

A very large Short-Horn bull, six years old, weight 2,200 pounds, was on exhibition by J. W. Starbuck, of Buena Vista, as also a cow and a grade heifer. Some owner had brought to the fair a splendid Devonshire male five years old, as also a yearling heifer which gave a quart of milk though never with calf. Thomas Mellen of White River, one cow with a male calf seven months old, said to be the finest there, except for color, which was spotted. Many of the cattle were beyond all praise for the glossy richness of their color and their excellence and splendor in general.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The change in this respect is well nigh inconceivable. At first a hoe, a mattock, a plow, an ax, a scythe, a sickle, a rake, a fork, a sled, a shovel plow, a barshare plow, a flail, a fanning sheet. Now, an amount and variety of tools, of implements, of machinery, perfectly amazing and bewildering. Knowledge and time alike fail to describe this branch of farming affairs. An account of the needful apparatus for convenient and successful farming work at the present day would of itself fill a volume.

An Oliver chilled steel plow, a horse drill, a riding corn plow, a combined reaper and mower, a self-binder, a patent hay fork, a threshing separator run by a steam engine—these are only the beginning of things in this new era of inventions for the purpose of saving labor and multiplying power. And what is remarkable, and to some inexplicable, the more the machinery for superseding human labor, the higher the wages of human labor on the whole becomes. To find labor now when the self-binder takes the harvest on the stem and leaves it nicely, snugly bound in the sheaf with no human labor save a driver to the machine, is as difficult as it was when the whole vast work from first to last was done by human hands.

The business of making and handling agricultural implements has grown to be an industry very extensive and very useful. Immense factories have sprung up throughout the country, and dealers put forth their signs of business in every city and village, and the agents who handle these things meet you on every hand, and tease one nearly to death to purchase some one or more of the ten thousand implements fabricated for the farmers' use.

CHAPTER XVI.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

GENERAL I. O. O. F.—F. & A. M.—K. OF P.—I. O. O. R.

SECRET societies of various kinds have been established in the county from time to time, among which have been Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, and perhaps others concerning which we have no information. And a remark at this point is called for, to wit, that the author has applied, by circular or by letter, or both, to every known lodge in the county, but that from a considerable number no reply whatever has been received.

I. O. O. F.

Winchester Lodge, No. 121.—In November, 1852, a petition to the Grand Lodge of Indiana, I. O. O. F., was signed by Silas Colgrove, John J. Cheney, Heman L. Searl, David Ferguson, Calvin D. Searl, Cyrus A. Reed, Thomas L. Scott and Benjamin Ramsey, asking a charter for a lodge at Winchester of I. O. O. F. A dispensation was granted November 11, 1852, and a charter issued by Joseph L. Silcox, G. M., and Willis W. Wright, G. S. The charter was signed then or afterward by Schuyler Colfax, Solomon Meredith, Robert Dale Owen, Fabius Finch, P. A. Mackelman, Theodore P. Hough, etc., etc.

The lodge was organized December 30, 1852, in the second story over the drug store of H. P. Kizer, by brothers from Muncie, viz.: David S. Haines, John C. Helms, Thomas J. Matthews, Thomas M. Jameson, William Weilling, Edward J. Rasley.

The following were admitted, who had been members of other lodges: Thomas L. Scott, J. J. Cheney, Silas Colgrove, Cyrus A. Reed and Calvin D. Searl.

The Acting Grand Master then appointed the following officers pro tem.:

John C. Helms, N. G.; John M. Jameson, V. G.; Thomas Matthews, Secretary; Job Swain, Treasurer; Eli J. Jameson, Warden; William Brotherton, Conductor; Jacob Colvert, L. H. S. and N. G.; Josiah P. Williams, R. H. S. and N. G.; Andrew Wachtel, L. H. S. and V. G.; William L. Matthews, R. H. S. and V. G.; William J. Ethell, R. S. S.; J. O. B. Tuttle, L. S. S.

The following persons were initiated: Paul W. Jollison, John Richardson, Job Carr, Martin A. Reeder, Thomas W. Kizer, John Armstrong, Harvey Patty, George W. Helms and Philip Barger.

The first officers were then elected and installed, viz.: Silas Colgrove, N. G.; Thomas L. Scott, V. G.; John J. Cheney, Secretary; Harvey Patty, Treasurer; C. D. Searl, Philip Barger, T. W. Kizer, Trustees.

The officers for the term were appointed as follows:

Martin A. Reeder, Warden; Job Carr, Outer Guard; John Richardson, Inner Guard; Paul W. Jollison, Conductor; G. W. Helms, R. H. S. to N. G.; C. A. Reed, L. H. S. to N. G.; C. D. Searl, R. S. S.; Harvey Patty, L. S. S.

The receipts on the first night were $100.

The Winchester Lodge, being the first in the county, became a kind of nucleus for the surrounding region.

Past Grands in order of time:

Silas Colgrove, Thomas L. Scott, John J. Cheney, M. A. Reeder, David Ferguson, B. F. Diggs, James P. Way, J. W. Cottom, Thomas M. Browne, Absalom Quick, Thomas W. Kizer, N. H. Ward, A. Stone, William Burris, G. W. Hill, J. F. Deem, E. J. Putman, J. E. Johnson, F. F. Needham, E. Thomas, R. S. Fisher, John W. Diggs, John K. Martin, D. H. Keyes, A. M. Owens, W. D. Frazee, G. M. Bonebrake, W. E. Murray, J. S. Way, Moses Sattenger, I. P. Watts, F. M. Way, J. L. Stakebake, E. L. Watson, N. Reed, A. J. Stakebake, W. B. Mikesell, Ira Tripp, William D. Kizer, J. S. Hiatt, Stephen Clevenger, L. M. Hill, R. P. Porter.

Twenty-three of the above are still members of the lodge in good standing. Three have died, ten have joined other lodges, six have been dropped for non-payment of dues.

Orphan fund, $1,858.99; expended for widows and education

of children, $701.40; in hands of Trustees, $1,157.59; loaned out, $1,131.48; paid for funeral expenses, $589.50; sick benefits, persons, 213; amount of money paid, $3,127.60; other charities, $326.25; Grand Lodge dues, $526.72; loaned out, both funds, $3,591.20.

Effects of the lodge—General fund on hand, $164.72; loaned, $2,559.72; lodge room and fixtures, $1,500; orphan fund, cash, $26.11; loaned, $1,131.48; total, $5,457.03.

Twelve lodges and five encampments new exist in the county, a greater number of lodges and of members, in proportion to population, than are found in any other county in the State.

Of the original charter members, twelve are living; two, Job Carr and Harvey Patty, are dead; four have joined other lodges; four have been dropped for non-payment of dues; and four—J. J. Cheney, Thomas L. Scott, M. A. Reeder and Thomas W. Kizer—are members still.

Statistics of lodge—Initiated, 234; admitted by card, 58; reinstated, 35; total, 327; withdrawn by card, 95; suspended, 97; died, 17; expelled, 3.

The lodge has occupied, since 1856, rooms in the third story of a building on the public square.

It has enjoyed a high degree of harmony and prosperity. Its work has been prompt, active and thorough. The funds for benevolent purposes have been freely yet judiciously expended, and those who have been and who still are members have reason to rejoice in the amount of good accomplished by means of the establishment of the lodges of the I. O. O. F. in Randolph County.

Statistics, 1880—Paid for funeral benefits, $30; paid for sick benefits, $163; receipts, $392; expenses, $27.77; dues to Grand Lodge, $31.37.

Fairview Lodge, No. 134.—Lodge instituted August 17, 1853. Members now belonging, 64; funeral benefits, 1879, $33; orphan fund, $43.17; property (estimated), $2,115; receipts, 1879, $125.50; expenses, $31.48; dues to Grand Lodge, $9.88.

Union City Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 152, was chartered August 28, 1854. Charter members: W. H. Twiford, J. N. Converse, H. L. Searl, James White, C. D. Searl, Alfred Lenox.

The lodge lost its property by fire soon after its formation (January 29, 1857), the loss being partially covered by insurance.

The amount of expenditures since the fire has been: For expenses of various kinds, $5,737.62; for benefits during sickness, and to widows and orphans, $2,431.12; total, $8,168.74.

Resources of the lodge, about $10,000, chiefly in real estate. Number of contributing members, eighty-five or ninety.

The I. O. O. F. professes to be a society for fraternal fellowship and assistance, composed of men of various creeds and ideas. Its business is to alleviate trouble, to cement the bonds of friendship, love and truth, and to give aid, counsel and protection in times of need.

The charitable resources of the order are being more actively employed each year.

The loss by the fire referred to above was about $800.

The Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 81, numbered, in 1879, thirty-seven members. Its receipts were $36. Its expenses were $35.65. Paid for relief, $2. H. H. Lefever, Scribe; I. C. Klump, Chief Patriarch.

The officers of the lodge for 1880 are:

J. J. Norris, N. G.; S. H. Dunn, P. G.; C. Corey, V. G.; Thomas Austin, Recording Secretary; H. H. Lefever, Permanent Secretary; George Grahs, Treasurer; R. J. Clark, Warden.

The statistics of 1879 were as follows:

Paid for sick benefits, $23; orphan fund on hand loaned out, $627.30; property worth, $7,051.69, receipts, $311.61; expenses, $260.93.

Parker Lodge, No. 170.—Organized November, 1855. Charter members: Henry Adams, John Lankford, Harvey Harris, John Chandler.

There are about thirty members. The officers now are: R. A. McCamy, P. G.; M. M. Gwynn, N. G.; John Morris, V. G.; H. Hinchman, Secretary; John A. Jones, Treasurer.

Their hall was built in 1875. The lodge is in good working order.

Paid for sick benefits, $9; orphan fund, loaned out, $453.97; property worth, $3,400; receipts, 1879, $67.86; expenses not stated.

Farmland Lodge, No. 208.—Instituted June 13, 1859. Hall burned April 7, 1867. Loss, $1,700.

Members now belonging, sixty-one. The value of its new building is $4,000.

Paid for sick benefits, 1879, $84; paid for funeral benefits, $——; orphan fund, loaned out, $402.46; property worth, $3,580.57; receipts, $169.06; expenses, $88.98; dues to Grand Lodge, $11.14.

Losantville Lodge, No. 232.—This lodge was formed May 18, 1864. Charter members: William Hendricks, James Ralston, Milo Moore, Joseph Crouse, W. A. Snodgrass.

The above were the officers at first.

There are at present about thirty members. Their hall was burned down June 24, 1870, causing an entire loss, except $650 insurance. The society is now building a new hall (1881), at a cost of about $700. They have an orphan fund of about $300.

The present Trustees are Cornelius Metsker, H. P. Franks, M. D., M. L. Canady, Esq.

Officers now are: Daniel Devore, N. G.; Wilkinson Gray, V. G.; M. L. Canady, Secretary; H. P. Franks, Treasurer; James Steward, P. G.

The society is reasonably prosperous. Harmony and brotherly feeling prevail, and the brethren feel encouraged to persevere in the wise and virtuous maxims and practices inculcated in the teachings of the order.

Statistics, 1880—Paid for sick benefits, nothing; paid for funeral benefits, $7.50; orphan fund, loaned out, $241.05; property worth, $941.89; receipts, $36.95; expenses, $62.09; dues to Grand Lodge, $2.09.

Trenton Lodge, No. 248.—Instituted January 6, 1866. Number of members now belonging, twenty-nine.

One hundred and twelve have had membership in this lodge, and five have died.

The lodge has paid $490 for funeral benefits and the education of orphans.

Orphan fund, loaned out, $190.20; resources of lodge besides orphan fund, $2,975.53.

The lodge owns a hall, and is in good order for working in the mysteries of the society.

Spartansburg Lodge, No. 287, was instituted August 27, 1867, by E. H. Berry, Grand Secretary. Odd Fellows from Winchester, Union City and Whitewater were in attendance upon the occasion. The charter members were Adolphus Barnes, John Harlan, S. G. Hill, John Chenoweth, Levi Hill, Harvey Platt, S. S. Humphreys.

The lodge has numbered sixty members. At present, there are forty-one.

A hall was built in 1867, at a cost of $650.

The lodge is in good condition, with property worth $2,500. Its orphan fund is $500.

Some years ago, a grand celebration was held in Anderson's Grove, east of town. Among other speakers, B. H. Herrell, from Southern Indiana, addressed the assembly upon that interesting occasion.

Harmony and peace prevail among the members.

The present officers are: Wilson Anderson, N. G.; Ira Taylor, V. G.; J. W. Locke, Secretary; John W. Hill, Recording Secretary; John Barnes, Treasurer.

Paid for sick benefits, 1879, $20.

Deerfield Lodge, No. 293.—Instituted November 11, 1867, by Thomas W. Kizer, Deputy Grand Master

Charter members: Uriah Pierce, Francis E. Massey, William O. King, John Barnhart, Lewis A. Heath, John W. Hall, W. G Smith, Benjamin Bodorff, W. B. Smiley, E. B. Heath, Thomas N. Pierce.

Initiated: E. Myers, J. Harker, C. N. Taylor, J. W. Bragg, Olney Whipple, T. L. Addington.

Officers: Uriah Pierce, N. G.; Lewis A. Heath, V. G.; William O. King, Secretary; Olney Whipple, Treasurer; John Barnhart, Warden; Enos Myers, Conductor; T. L. Addington, R. S. to N. G.; J. Harker, L. S. to N. G.; W. B. Smiley, R. S. to

V. G.; James W. Bragg, L. S. to V. G.; W. G. Smith, R. S. S.; Thomas N. Pierce, L. S. S.; Benjamin Bodorff, I. G.; Trustees, E. B. Heath, Thomas L. Addington, Thomas N. Pierce.

The lodge meets every Saturday night, and is in good working order. Members, twenty-six.

Officers at present: William O. King, N. G.; F. C. Walker, V. G.; J. M. Collett, Secretary; L. Hawthorne, Treasurer; S. Waltz, R. S. to N. G.; H. Stick, L. S. to N. G.; J. Purcell, J. S. G.; E. McGriff, Warden; D. S. Collins, Conductor; Thomas Kolp, R. S. to V. G.; Jacob Auker, L. S. to V. G.; Joseph Kolp, R. S. S.; R. F. Thompson, L. S. S.; J. Purcell, F. C. Walker, H. Stick, Trustees.

Paid for sick benefits, 1879, $18; orphan fund, loaned out, $130; property worth, $520; receipts, $97.60; expenses, $43.71; dues to Grand Lodge, $7.86.

Lynn Lodge, No. 294.—Organized November 12, 1867. Charter members: Abram Brower, J. L. P. Frist, William Moon, Charles Powell.

There were at one time forty members. The number now is fifteen.

Their hall was built about 1870, and their property is estimated at $900.

The officers are: Joel Norton. N. G.; James Barnes, V. G.; Elkanah Hinshaw, Treasurer; Hueston Thomas, Secretary; J. L. P. Frist, P. G.

Receipts, $34.07; expenses, $8.90; educating orphans, $5.25; burying dead, $15.

Ridgeville Lodge, No. 297.—Ridgeville Lodge was instituted December 10, 1867, by authority of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, by Thomas W. Kizer, Grand Master.

Charter members: W. E. Starbuck, F. M. Way, J. R. Jones, George F. Miller, James Vankey, M. T. Sumption.

Elective officers of the lodge: J. R. Jones, N. G.; W. E. Starbuck, V. G.; M. R. Hiatt, Recording Secretary; J. L. Collier, Permanent Secretary; D. S. Kitselman, Treasurer; M. T. Sumption, D. W. Ward, J. L. Collier, Trustees.

Number of first members, ten.

Present officers: G. D. Williamson, N. G.; D. M. Odel, V. G.; J. T. Long, Recording Secretary; J. R. Willmore, Permanent Secretary; J. M. Haywood, Treasurer; S. R. Allen, D. S. Kitselman, M. T. Sumption, Trustees.

Number of members in all, ninety-four. Present membership, forty-one.

Statistics, 1880—Paid for burial expenses, $30; paid for sick, $7; orphan fund, loaned out, $147.30; property worth, $483.35; receipts, $70.70; expenses, $43.65; dues to Grand Lodge, $4.59; other charities, $1.

Windsor Lodge, No. 517.—Instituted January 7, 1876, by Richard Berger, of Muncie Lodge, No. 74, under a dispensation from J. B. Kimball, M. W. G. M.

Charter members: John Gable, Matthew D. Lynch, Robert Fisher, Nelson T. Chenoweth, Abraham B. Hammer, Elijah J. Pemberton, William K. Wallace.

George W. Dickson and William Baily were admitted on card.

The following were initiated: Michael Friedline, John C. Clevenger, Isaac H. Thornburg, James P. Hawk, Charles C. Clevenger.

Total at organization, fourteen. Number admitted since, forty. Number at present, thirty-seven.

First officers: Nelson T. Chenoweth, N. G.; Elijah J. Pemberton, V. G.; William Bailey, Secretary; Matthew D. Lynch, Permanent Secretary; John Gable, Treasurer.

Officers, March 17, 1881: Joshua Swingley, N. G.; Enos L. Amburn, V. G.; George W. Dixon, Secretary; Nelson T. Chenoweth, Treasurer.

Charter granted by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Indiana at its semi-annual communication of 1876.

The lodge built a hall the first summer, which was dedicated by B. F. Foster, Grand Secretary, I. O. O. F., of Indiana, September 8, 1876.

At two years old, the lodge was out of debt, and is so still, being in a healthy and prosperous condition, both as to work and to finances.

The last report showed as follows:

Cash, general fund, $351.71; orphan fund, $96.64.

The benefits due its members have always been promptly and fully paid, and Windsor Lodge, No. 517, is reckoned one of those which are sound and reliable.

Statistics, 1880—Paid for funeral benefits, nothing; paid for sick benefits, $7; orphan fund, loaned out, $78.21; property worth, $438.25; receipts, $137.76; expenses, $27.18; dues to Grand Lodge, $10.71.

White River Encampment, No. 50, is located at Winchester, Ind. It was organized May 22, 1856.

The charter members were A. Stone, David Ferguson, John W. Cottom, Silas Colgrove, H. H. Neff, James P. Way, T. W. Kizer.

The first officers were: D. Ferguson, C. P.; J. W. Cottom, H. P.; H. H. Neff, S. W.; A. Stone, J. W.; J. P. Way, Scribe; T. W. Kizer, Treasurer.

The present membership numbers about fifty.

The officers at this time are: J. H. Gill, C. P.; M. A. Reeder, H. P.; C. E. Ferris, S. W.; Mortimer Miller, J. W.; L. W. Study, Scribe; J. L. Stakebake, Treasurer.

The encampment has always been and still is in a harmonious and prosperous condition.

Statistics for 1880—Members, 119 (in all); receipts, $193.50; expenses, $30.40; paid for relief, nothing; dues to encampment, $18.30.

Fairview Encampment, No. 92.—No information received.

Spartansburg Encampment, No. 101, was instituted May 9, 1870, by Patriarch Ferguson, of Union City, assisted by Patriarchs from Union City and Winchester.

Charter members were: L. A. Custer, J. H. Curtis, J. C. Knox, J. W. Jackson, A. Barnes, J. W. Locke, Samuel Witter.

The first officers were: L. A. Custer, C. P.; J. H. Curtis, H. P.; A. Barnes, S. W.; J. C. Knox, S. W.; J. W. Locke, Secretary; S. Witter, Treasurer.

They have on hand $591. The number of members is seventy-nine.

E. Jackson, Chief Patriarch; J. W. Locke, Scribe.

Mt. Carmel (Farmland) Encampment, No. 110.—No information.

The first lodge of this order in Randolph County was instituted in Winchester November 11, 1852. The lodges in all are fourteen, viz.:

No. 121, Winchester, J. J. Evans, Scribe; instituted December 30, 1852.

No. 134, Fairview, W. E. Starbuck, Scribe; instituted August 17, 1853.

No. 152, Union City, W. W. Nivison, Scribe; instituted December 30, 1852.

No. 170, Parker, A. R. McCamy, Scribe; instituted August 28, 1854.

No. 208, Farmland, J. A. Moorman, Scribe; instituted June 13, 1859.

No. 232, Losantville, J. P. Rawlings, Scribe; instituted May 18, 1864.

No. 248, Trenton, J. B. Mills, Scribe; instituted January 6, 1866.

No. 287, Spartansburg, J. W. Locke, Scribe; instituted August 27, 1867.

No. 293, Deerfield, J. M. Collett, Scribe; intituted about November, 1867.

No. 294. Lynn, J. S. Blair, Scribe; intituted November 12, 1867.

No. 297, Ridgeville, M. T. Sumption, Scribe; instituted December 10, 1867.

No. 376, Randolph, J. H. Battorff, Scribe; no account.

No. 445, Buena Vista, John J. Dunn, Scribe; no account.

No. 517, Windsor, J. J. Clevinger, Scribe; instituted January 7, 1876.

Several of the lodges have given no account for insertion in this volume.

Specific application has been made to every lodge of secret so-

cieties known in the county. Many of them have made no response. The author regrets the fact, but he cannot help it.

The number of encampments, I. O. O. F., is five, as follows:

Winchester, No. 50; May 22, 1856.

Union City, No. 81. (See I. O. O. F.)

Fairview No. 92. No information.

Spartansburg, No. 101; May 19, 1870.

Farmland, No. 110. No information.

Members belonging, 249; receipts, $426.84; expenses, $175.93; relief, $59; burials, $35; dues to encampments, $39.56.

F. & A. M.

Winchester, No. 56.—Instituted May 28, 1844. Charter members: Edward Edger, Beattie McClellan, Michael Aker.

Members now belonging, seventy-one.

This lodge has entered, passed and raised some three hundred and fifty Masons, giving to that large number the means by which they may become lights in the Masonic world.

Union City Chapter, No. 94, R. A. M.—Instituted by dispensation of the Grand Chapter of Indiana in December, 1875. It was fully organized, under charter, in the following October, 1876, with Thomas Mitchell, H. P.; John Commons, K.; and N. Cadwallader, S.

Thomas Mitchell was continued High Priest until the present year, when William Commons was elected to that position.

Present members, twenty-six; and the officers for 1881 are as follows:

William Commons, H. P.; B. F. Coddington, K.; Robert J. Clark, S.; Thomas Mitchell, C. H.; Ind R. Belton, P. S.; J. M. Shank, R. A. C.; Christian Wetz, Capt. 3d V.; N. P. Pangborn, Capt. 2d V.; W. A. Wiley, Capt. 1st V.; N. Cadwallader, Treasurer; S. L. Gregory, Secretary; John Schneider, Grand.

Deerfield, No. 117.—Instituted May 30, 1851. Charter members from Winchester Lodge, No. 56.

Members now belonging, twenty-two.

She has entered, passed and raised over a hundred members.

Owns a hall. Prospects are favorable.

Lynn Lodge, No. 223, was formed May 25, 1858. Jophata S. Sellers, Master; R. W. Hamilton, S. W.; Levi C. Harris, J. W.

The members now number twenty-nine.

Their hall was built in 1858, which is worth, with the lot, $1,500.

The officers now are: Sylvester Tillson, Master; W. A. W. Daly, S. W.; John Reynolds, J. W.; Henry D. Nichols, Secretary; Columbus Chenoweth, Treasurer; Henry Stillwell, S. D.; Alfred Price, J. D.; Tarlton Nichols, Tiler.

The charter members were Joseph T. Mills, Matthew Comer, John Harris, Israel Lamb, Obadiah Stilwell.

The lodge has entered, passed and raised over sixty members.

She is in good condition, many seeking to enter and share the advantages of the order.

Farmland Lodge, No. 308.—Instituted June 13, 1859. Charter members probably from Winchester, No. 56.

Members now belonging, fifty-seven.

The lodge owns the hall it occupies, and is in good working condition.

Doric Lodge, Ridgeville, No. 362.—Instituted May 30, 1867.

Members now belonging, thirty-four.

The charter members were from Deerfield Lodge, No. 117.

She has entered, passed and raised about forty members.

Huntsville Lodge, No. 367.—Instituted ———. Charter members, ———.

Members now belonging, thirty-four.

No report from Huntsville Lodge for this work.

Pittsburg Lodge, No. 387.—Lodge discontinued.

Turpen Lodge, No. 401, Union City, Ind.—Organized under charter from Grand Lodge of Indiana, May 25, 1869. Charter members from Union City, Ohio, No. 270.

First Officers: William M. Anderson, W. M.; John Commons, S. W.; William H. Swain, J. W.

Charter members: William H. Anderson, John Commons, William H. Swain, Nathan Cadwallader, A. J. S. Bowers, William B. Hedgepeth, J. W. Campbell, Raiford Wiggs, A. T. Knight, John M. Janes.

William H. Anderson was Master of the lodge during the years 1869–1873, inclusive; William Commons, during the years 1874–76; Edwin M. Tansey, for 1877; and William A. Wiley, for 1878; William Commons, for 1879 and 1880. William H. Swain is Master for 1881.

Present number of members, forty-nine.

Present officers: Christian Wetz, S. W.; William H. Swain, W. M.; Charles S. Hardy, J. W.; B. F. Coddington, Treasurer; Webster Lambert, Secretary; William Commons, S. D.; James M. Shillenberger, J. D.; J. G. Harlan, Tiler.

The lodge has entered, passed and raised over sixty members.

They have a lease on their hall for twenty years.

The fraternity is harmonious and prosperous.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 426.—Instituted July 27, 1870. Charter members, ———. Members now belonging, twenty-one.

The lodge owns the hall it occupies, and is in good condition.

RECAPITULATION.

The number of Masonic lodges in Randolph County, so far as learned, is nine; the number of degrees conferred, about twelve hundred; the membership at present, about three hundred and thirty.

There may be, perhaps, other lodges, but their statements have not reached us. In fact, many lodges have failed entirely to respond to the request respectfully tendered them to furnish a resumé of their history for insertion in the present volume, which fact must be the reason for so brief a mention of their affairs.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Invincible Lodge, No. 84, Union City.—The Knights of Pythias were established a few years ago at Washington, by one Mr. Dunlap. It was intended for the benefit and protection of Government employes at the capital and elsewhere. The organization has spread, however, and lodges have been formed through the United States, and even in foreign countries. The motto of the order is "Friendship, Charity and Benevolence."

The Invincible Lodge of Knights of Pythias at Union City, No. 84, was formed June 2, 1879. The charter members were fifteen: J. B. Ross, George W. Wiggs, Pierre Gray, Bayard S. Gray, John O. Ewan, E. A. Bradbury, David Kahn, Joseph Lohman, George W. Patchell, L. H. Ball, Adolphus Adams, R. Kirschbaum, John D. Smith, Ezra Thomas, C. Brandebury.

The officers at first were: Pierre Gray, Chancellor Commander; Charles G. Tritt, Vice Chancellor; Bayard S. Gray, Prelate; George W. Patchell, Master of Arms; L. H. Ball, Keeper of Records and Seals; George W. Wiggs, Master of Exchequer; J. D. Smith, Master of Finances.

The present number of members is about fifty.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition. They meet once a week, on Thursday night, and choose their officers every six months.

The association is composed mostly of young men, and has met with general favor, and especially from the ladies, who have proffered to the lodge banquets and toasts. The anniversary is commemorated by special exercises, and the society has been the means of affording satisfaction and innocent enjoyment to its members, and to all who have been connected with its operations, or who have in any way contributed to its comfort.

Through the agency of Lodge No. 84, a lodge was established also at Winchester, which is in successful progress.

The officers at the present time are: George W. Wiggs, C. C.; J. D. Smith, V. C.; M. A. Harlan, P.; H. D. Grahs, K. of R. and S.; James M. Starbuck, M. of E.; Pierre Gray, M. of F.; Bayard S. Gray, P. C.

Winchester Lodge, No. 91.—Through the efforts of Knights Ed Bradbury, Pierre Gray, George Wiggs and others, of Invincible Lodge, No. 84, Winchester Lodge, No. 91, Knights of Pythias of the Grand Jurisdiction of the State of Indiana, was instituted at Winchester, on the night of the 13th of April, 1880, with the following charter members and officers: L. W. Study,

P. C.; C. L. Lewis, C. C.; J. W. Thompson, V. C.; G. E. Leggett, P.; B. F. Boltz, K. of R. and S.; C. E. Ferris, M. of F.; J. A. Thomas, M. of E.; W. A. O'Harra, M. at A.; George Hiatt, I. G.; Ellis Kizer, O. G.; and Knights J. S. Kemp, Gideon F. Shaw, John H. Gill, H. D. Moorman and M. C. Gaffey.

There were present at the institution Knights from Union City, Richmond, Cambridge City, Muncie, Portland and Decatur, numbering, in all, about one hundred and ten. At 6 o'clock, before work was begun, a lunch was served in John Richardson's storeroom, on the southeast corner of the square, prepared by the ladies of the Christian Church. At 7 o'clock, the work of conferring the ranks of Page and Esquire began, and lasted until midnight. The hungry Knights and frightened Esquires then repaired to a banquet which the same ladies had prepared, and which bore evidence of their taste and skill.

A braver set of Knights never left a castle hall and marched over creaking draw-bridge than those who filed out of that banquet hall, with brightness and beauty behind. Fresh zeal was given as the quiet Palmer, who sat in the arched doorway, whispered, "Keep to the left, brave men; no railing on the right."

The work of conferring the Knight rank was completed and the officers installed about 4 o'clock, A. M., whereupon the weary Knights sought their welcome couches.

Since the institution, the lodge has had regular weekly meetings, with two exceptions, and has conferred the ranks upon the following-named persons: William Linkersdorfer, E. P. Smith, James A. Lesley, C. O. Irvin, Gus L. Guthiel, G. W. Longnecker, W. S. Harper, W. P. Needham, J. E. O'Harra, B. F. Marsh, E. S. Jaqua, W. A. Edger, W. W. Canada, L. A. Thomas, C. C. Yunker, Alvin Miller, W. P. Harris and E. H. Addington, and now has a membership of thirty-four.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge very kindly tendered their hall for institution purposes, and, since that time, the same hall has been used by the K. P.

The lodge has three times successfully given the beautiful and touching drama of "Damon and Pythias," assisted and conducted by Prof. D. Hanchett.

After its institution, the lodge had an indebtedness, on account of property and other things, of $150.

It is now free from debt, with a healthy surplus in its exchequer.

No deaths have occurred since the organization of the lodge.

Knight L. W. Study, in 1881, and Knight C. L. Lewis, in 1882, were Representatives to the Grand Lodge.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, I. O. O. R.

Mississinewa Tribe, No. 62, Union City.—The name of the order was originally Independent Order of Red Men, and as such has existed for many years.

The lodge in Union City was formed January 22, 1879.

We can give no accurate statement as to the I. O. O. R., as to the time of establishment, principles, objects, number of lodges and what not. An account was promised us for insertion, but none has been furnished, and no data from which we could ourselves prepare such a statement concerning this comparatively new and somewhat unique society.

The members at the first were the following:

J. S. Bowers, O. A. Baker, Stephen Clevinger, F. H. Lewiston, Henry W. Leisure, W. B. Harlan, J. A. Green, S. M. Wentworth, H. C. Vening, D. J. Wise, W. H. Lawrence, J. C. Meier, W. Turpen, C. W. Voorhees, John Lawrence, Samuel Curtner, N. W. Cooper, F. H. Rodman, Elmer Hornbarger, J. W. Sugart, J. A. Hoover, J. W. Williams, G. W. Purdue, C. W. Huffman, Joseph Schronz, William Reeves, W. A. Orr, G. W. Lawrence, J. L. Heck, J. Hirsch, A. C. Throp, W. S. Murray, J. W. Myers, G. W. Burns, J. A. Armstrong, Charles Covey, J. Thomas, B. F. Julian, J. P. Standt. The officers are given below:

I. H. Green, W. S.; W. A. Orr, S. S.; J. L. Heck, J. S.; J. H. Herdman, W. P.; W. B. Harlan, C. of R.; J. S. Bowers, K. of W

The lodge of Red Men in Union City has had but a brief existence, but the progress has been satisfactory, and the members feel encouraged to persevere in the work upon which they have entered.

NOTE.—The G. A. R. has lately been extended to Randolph County. Two posts have been formed—Union City and Winchester—the former established in November, 1881, and the latter in April, 1882. For particulars, see military history of Randolph County. For temperance orders, see article on temperance. For Patrons of Husbandry (Grangers), see Agriculture.

CHAPTER XVII.

POLITICAL.

RANDOLPH County would seem to have been largely Democratic in early times, or else non-partisan.

Charles Conway, Clerk and Recorder for twenty-one years, was a Democrat. Jeremiah Smith, long a prominent official; Beattie McClelland, Daniel B. Miller, George Debolt, James Brown, Andrew Aker, etc., were Democrats, and they all were elected to office.

But, however it may have previously been, 1840 saw a complete change, for the "hero of Tippecanoe" swept the county and the region like a whirlwind. The country never witnessed such another campaign as that of 1840. Not even during the war, nor since, was the nation so lashed into fury as it was by the simple song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

> "And with them we'll beat little Van,
> Van, Van is a used up man,
> With them we'll beat little Van."

The rise of the Liberty party came near giving Randolph County to the Democrats again. The canvass of 1844 found but nine majority for Clay. And for years the Anti-slavery vote, which came very largely from the Whig side, kept the county nearly upon a balance. But when the Whig ranks broke, never to rally again, the Republican party took an immense majority; and that majority has been maintained, for the most part, ever since. The year 1880 gave that side more than twenty-two hundred majority.

Two townships have formerly been, and are to this day, very strongly Democratic—Jackson and Ward. Nettle Creek and Franklin have a large Democratic vote, but the other townships are overwhelmingly the other way. Some of the precincts have scarcely any Democratic voters.

HARRISON CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Stone gives some reminiscences of the Harrison campaign, in which he was a young but wide-awake actor. He says:

"The country was wild with enthusiasm. A company of men went by wagon and via Indianapolis to the Harrison meeting at Tippecanoe battle-ground. We were gone three or four weeks, camping out every night. On the way, as we went, one fellow, a long distance away, showed a petticoat. (Old William Allen, an Ohio Democrat, and not very long ago Governor of Ohio, had charged that Gen. Harrison was so cowardly that the ladies of Chillicothe had presented him a petticoat, and the thing was seized on as a campaign argument, and a signal that maddened the Whigs, moreover, as a red rag is said to infuriate a raging bull.)

"This fellow flaunted a petticoat, and we went for him across lots. He was caught after a long chase, and he begged pitifully, making all sorts of pleas and promises, and was let go.

"Hundreds of people from Randolph attended the rally at Greenville, for the old hero was there himself, and the people gathered almost en masse, from great distances, to see and to hear him.

"Another charge, made against Harrison by way of sneer, that he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, was turned by the popular enthusiasm into a token of honor; and 'log cabins' and 'hard cider' became the watchwords and party signals of the time.

"Headquarters were made of log cabins, and hard cider was

set forth in every conceivable way. Old men would have miniature cider barrels as heads to their canes, and show them proudly as they came to vote.

"Thousands and thousands of poles were erected, insomuch that the towns and villages seemed like a harbor, filled with masts of every height and size."

The assembly at Greenville, before mentioned, is said to have numbered 100,000 persons, and the enthusiasm and labor expended in gathering such a crowd then would more easily gather a million now.

They came from Kentucky, from Indiana, from Michigan. More than three hundred ladies came from Kentucky.

One delegation from a river county came with a monster canoe on wheels, drawn by ten white horses and containing twenty-seven young ladies.

The chief speeches were made by Tom Corwin, the "Buckeye wagon-boy," then in his prime, and the best stump speaker in America; and Gen. Harrison, who was a good, though not a great speaker.

Mr. Stone says: "Fully one thousand people went from Randolph. A company of 100 men in uniform marched under command of Josiah Montgar. The trip took three days, and we were a jolly crowd. There came near being a tragedy, however, at Jehu Robinson's (on the Kemp place). He was a hot Democrat, and put up the petticoat. The boys 'went for' the rag. The Robinson company undertook to keep it up, and for a brief space, matters looked serious. They got it down, however, and it stayed down while the procession passed.

"To the Richmond meeting we took a log cabin on wheels, drawn by thirteen yoke of oxen, the trip occupying five days.

"The load went afoot till near the town, and then they mounted the wagon and rode into town in all their glory.

"Many were on horseback and rode as cavalry, with whom a laughable incident occurred.

"As we passed a fine mansion, some ladies were gathered, and they marched down to greet us in a large group, singing as they came, and carrying 'Tippecanoe' flags. As they got near us, we were ordered to salute our visitors, which was done by a drawing of sabers. The movement made such a racket that the ladies, not knowing what it meant, were scared nearly to death, running, screaming, hiding behind trees, etc. The men were greatly chagrined to think they had frightened away their gentle visitors, and rode off completely cowed."

One very important factor in the accomplishment of the sweeping political revulsion of that year was a speech in Congress by Mr. Bond, a member from Ohio, purporting to show in detail the immense extravagance of the party then in power. Those speeches were scattered by the million, "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," and they were read, and the people were wild with indignation, and the old and whilom honored Democratic party was crushed as with a resistless whirlwind under the tempest of popular indignation that tore through the land.

MASS MEETINGS.

In later years, immense political gatherings have been had in Randolph. Among them have been the rally at Union City to hear Gov. Morton in 1876; the rally at Winchester, in the same campaign, to listen to Robert G. Ingersoll, a most famous orator; the monster rally at Winchester to welcome Hon. A. G. Porter, Republican candidate for Governor in 1880, etc.

A most interesting occasion was the meeting to listen to the speech of Gen. Ben Harrison at Union City in 1880, on the eve of the election. Though not intended for a rally, and though held at night, yet the people gathered in a crowd of three to four thousand, coming for miles and miles, and showing immense enthusiasm.

Of course, the Democratic party made rallies also, and did well, but they could not rival the Republicans in such a county as old Randolph. They showed their pluck, however, bravely holding their ground in the face of overwhelming odds and doing their best in the State campaign which came so near being a success that half a dozen votes in each township would have turned the scale and given them the Presidency.

GREENBACKISM.

The Greenback party has made some, though small, headway in the county, amounting to a few hundred out of seven or eight thousand voters of all sorts.

"PRIMARY ELECTIONS."

It is a peculiar feature of Randolph political methods that the nomination of candidates for offices among the Republicans has been, for twenty years or more, effected by direct popular primary elections.

Many voters are greatly dissatisfied with the method, thinking that it aggravates the evils it was intended to cure; and strong efforts were made, at the primary elections in the spring of 1880, to change the method; but without success, since a majority of several hundred was cast in favor of the continuance of the system.

EPISODE.

A somewhat remarkable episode in politics occurred in 1878, in this county. Two of the successful candidates of the nominating election of that year were singled out and charged, though probably without good reason, with having used unfair means to secure their nomination. A concerted movement was set on foot for their defeat, and the disaffected joined with the Democrats in a convention which named one Democrat and one Republican for the two offices referred to above. The movement was so strong that the ordinary Republican majority of seventeen to eighteen hundred was cut down to some three hundred or thereabout, as to these two candidates.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

A remarkable change has come to pass from the customs of "auld lang syne" as to the tenure of offices.

Charles Conway was Clerk twenty-one years. W. C. Willmore was Recorder fourteen years. George W. Monks was Clerk for fourteen years. Many have held their positions for six and eight years.

But the business has grown so immensely, vastly increasing the fees and salaries of the various offices, that a single term, even of two years, is thought to be enough to make a man rich. And so the fashion now is to give each fellow "one pull at the teat," and choke him off to give "the next pig a chance."

The salaries have been, indeed, and still are, far too high, and many think that the fact is injurious to the public service. Certainly the ignoring the value of experience in official station is a reversal of all recognized rules of business in private life, and can scarcely fail to inflict serious and permanent loss upon the public interest.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Know-Nothingism took a brief and evanescent hold in Randolph County. Lodges of "Native Americans" were formed in several places, soon, however, dying out.

It is worthy of remark that a gentleman who, for many years, has been a prominent and influential Democrat in the State of Ohio, who was also of genuine Democratic stock, was an active member of a Know-Nothing lodge in Randolph County during the summer of 1854 or thereabout.

ANTI-SLAVERY -- FREE-SOILISM -- REPUBLICANISM.

The anti-slavery cause took very strong hold upon the public heart of Randolph. The Free-Soil movement made still greater headway, and the Republican party swept away all opposition; and for almost a generation, Randolph County has been overwhelmingly Republican, giving, at the last Presidential election, about twenty-two hundred majority for that party. A few men have stood firm as Democrats, though it must be said that some of the chief partisans of that side in Randolph at the present time, are gentlemen who were, years ago, anti-Democratic.

Col. and ex-Gov. I. P. Gray was for years a Republican, reaching the State Senate as the candidate of that party.

Gideon Shaw and Benjamin R. Shaw, Esqs., now prominent Democrats, were Whigs before the war.

Some have, however, retained their own original standing, or

J. M. HODSON.

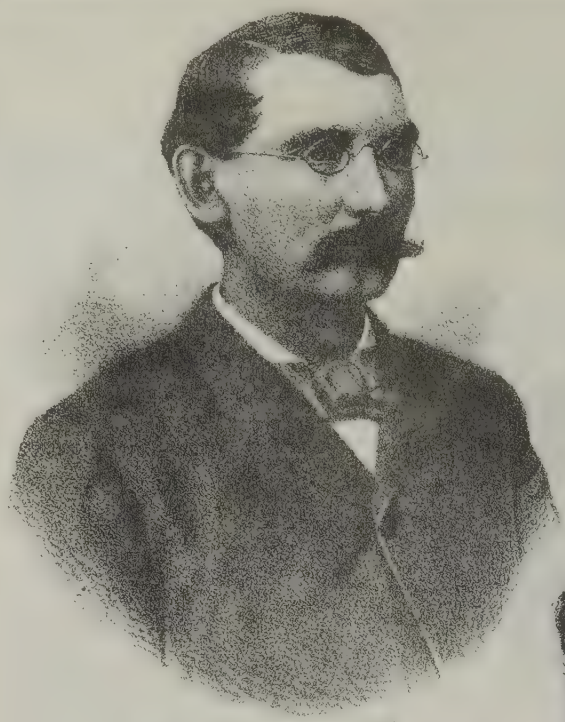
John Milton Hodson was born August 24, 1839, in Clinton County Ohio. His father, Matthew Hodson, was a farmer in that county, and remained there until 1852. In that year, he removed to Hancock County, Ind., and in 1867 to Rush County, Ind., where he died in 1873, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in the *ante-bellum* days was a pronounced Abolitionist. He acted in concert with the managers of the famous "Underground Railroad," and often sheltered fugitive slaves, and assisted them on their way to liberty He was a man who always occupied a high place in the estimation of those who knew him, and was always recognized as a good citizen and an honorable man. His son, J. M., was reared on the farm, and gained a good English education in the common schools. Subsequently, he attended an excellent school at Westland, Hancock Co., Ind., conducted by the Friends, and later was a student in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, completing the scientific course. By his previous preparation, he was well qualified for the profession of school teaching, which he adopted in 1856. He taught two years in Hancock County, Ind., and was similarly engaged for a year in the adjoining county of Hamilton, and for a period of sixteen years, was engaged in teaching in the counties of Hancock, Hamilton, Rush, Henry, Hendricks and Randolph, respectively. From 1867 to 1869, he held the office of School Examiner of Rush County, Ind.; he was Superintendent of the Schools of Knightstown, Ind., for one year, having under his supervision seven teachers and 500 pupils. He served two years in the same capacity at Plainfield, Ind., where there were six teachers and 450 pupils. As a teacher, he always ranked highly, and gained the good will of the scholars, while under his supervision the schools were marked by progress and improvement.

In 1872, Mr. Hodson came to Winchester, and in July of that year purchased a half interest in the Winchester *Journal*, of which he was joint proprietor for nine years, or until July, 1881, when he sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Beeson.

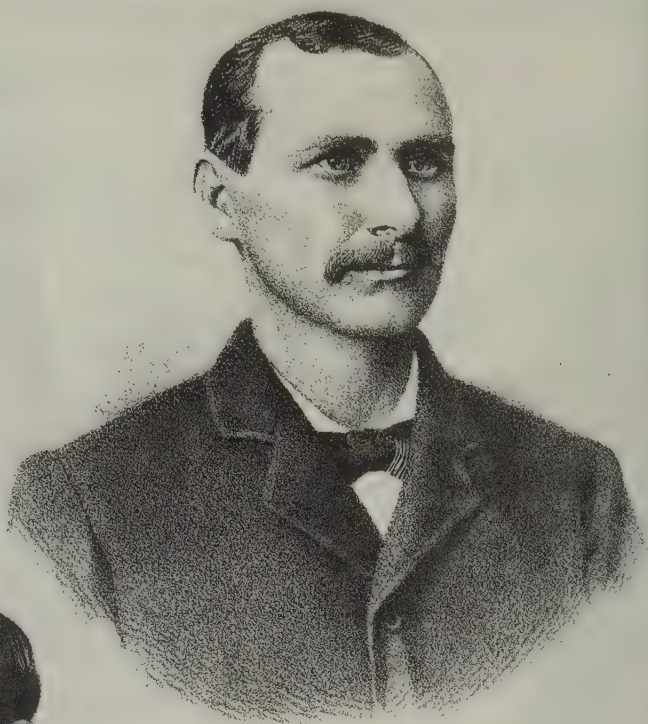
Mr. Hodson is yet comparatively a young man, but his life has been a busy one, and the energy and enthusiasm with which he has entered into his labors have been fairly successful and repaid from a financial standpoint. He is not a member of any religious denomination, is a Unitarian in belief, yet most liberal toward all candid opinions of others.

He is an active member of the Masonic order. He was made a Mason in 1865, and took the Master Mason's degree later in the same year; and in 1869 took the Chapter, Council degrees, and, in 1870, Knights Templar degrees. In politics, he is an enthusiastic Republican, having been identified with that party ever since he was old enough to vote. He is an uncompromising temperance man, and has rendered effective service to the cause by precept and example. He is in all respects a good citizen and a valued member of society.

On the 17th of October, 1861, Mr. Hodson was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Rawles, of Stark County, Ohio. After twenty years of devotion and affection, she was called from earth, in the winter of 1881, while sojourning in Florida with the hope of recruiting her health. She was an excellent Christian lady, an ornament in society, and the favorite of all who knew her and felt her gentle influence. Three of their children preceded the mother to the home beyond the grave, while one, a bright little girl, gives fine promise for the future.



Wm. D. Kizer
EX-AUDITOR.



Geo. H. Edger
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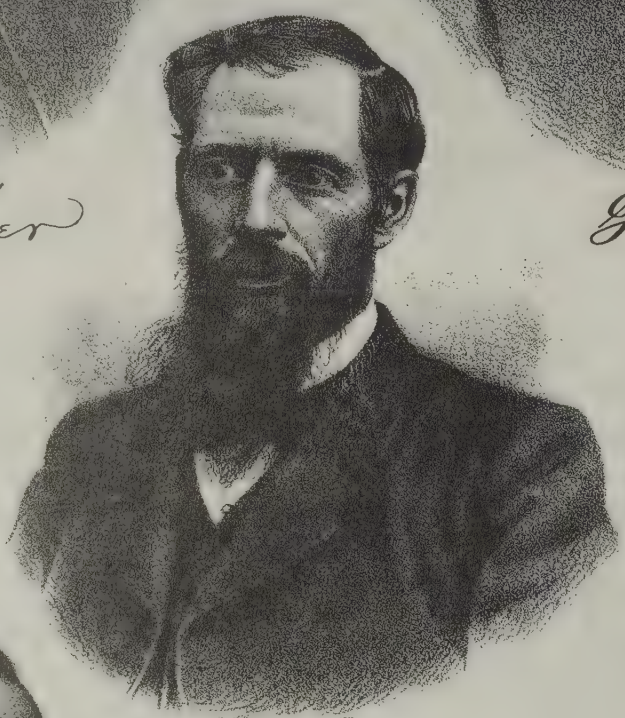
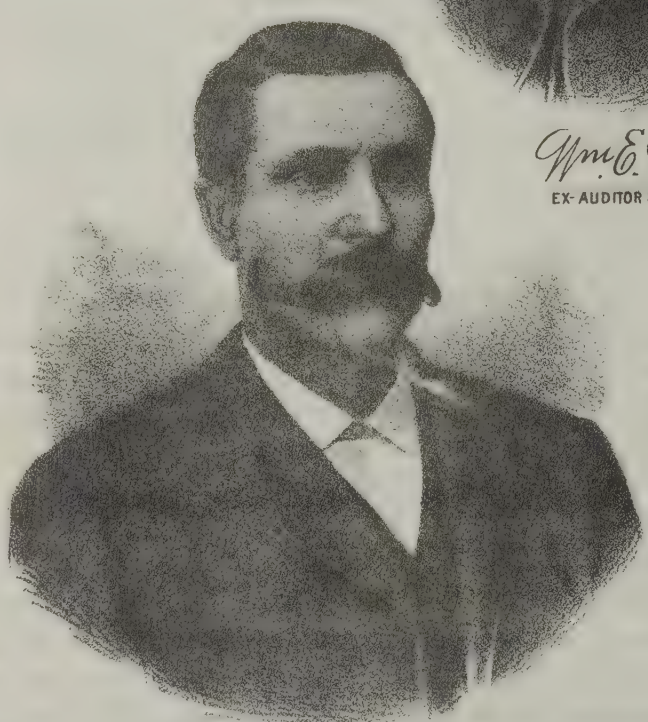
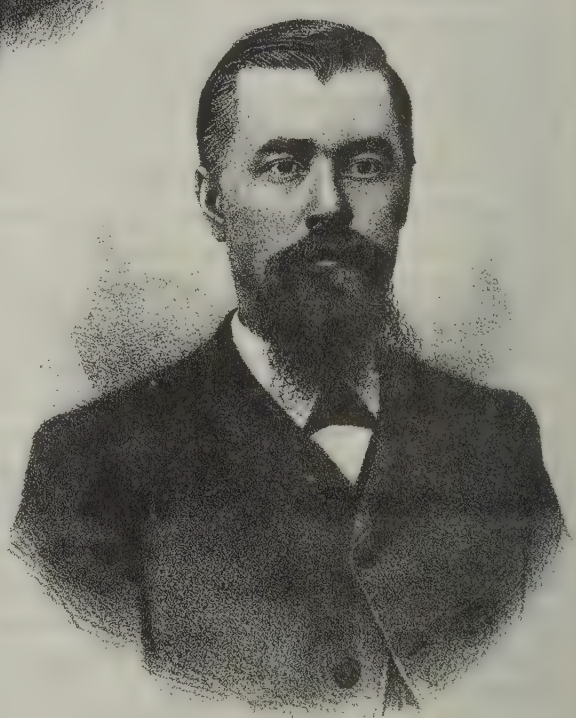


Wm. E. Murray
EX-AUDITOR & REPRESENTATIVE

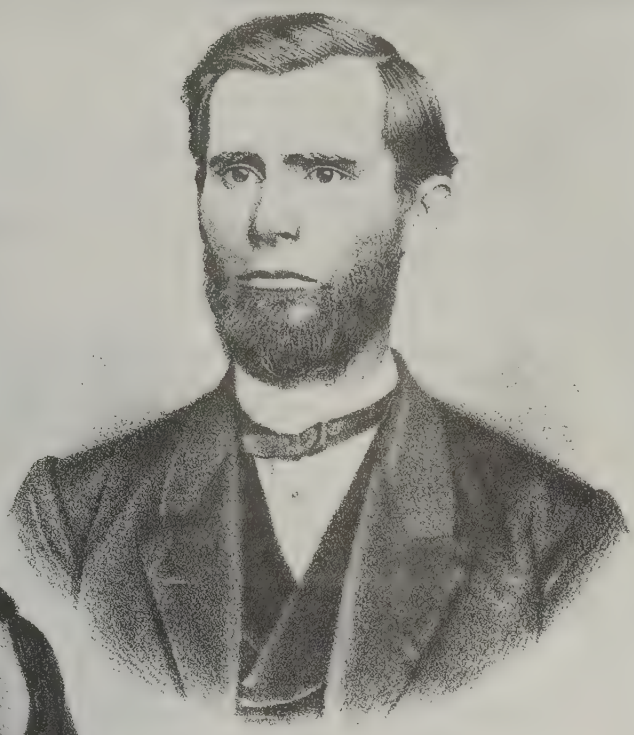


Oliver P. Luellen
RECORDER.



P. F. Poltz
AUDITOR.

A. G. Summers
EX-CLERK.



Isaac Goodrich
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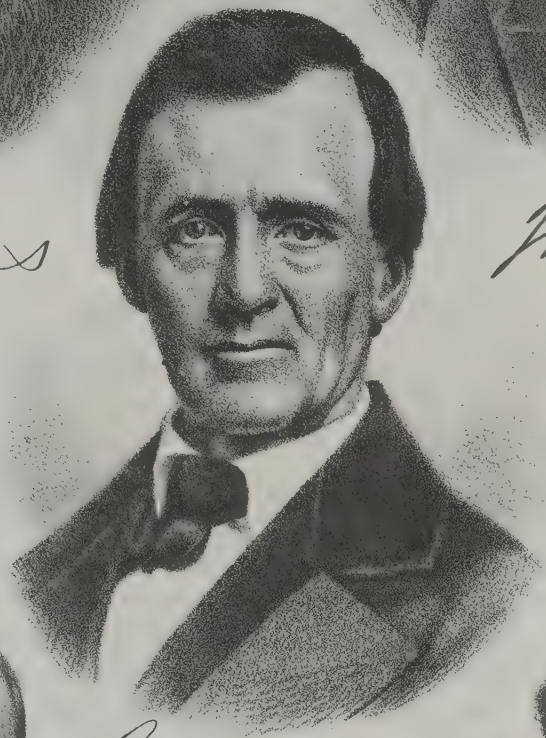
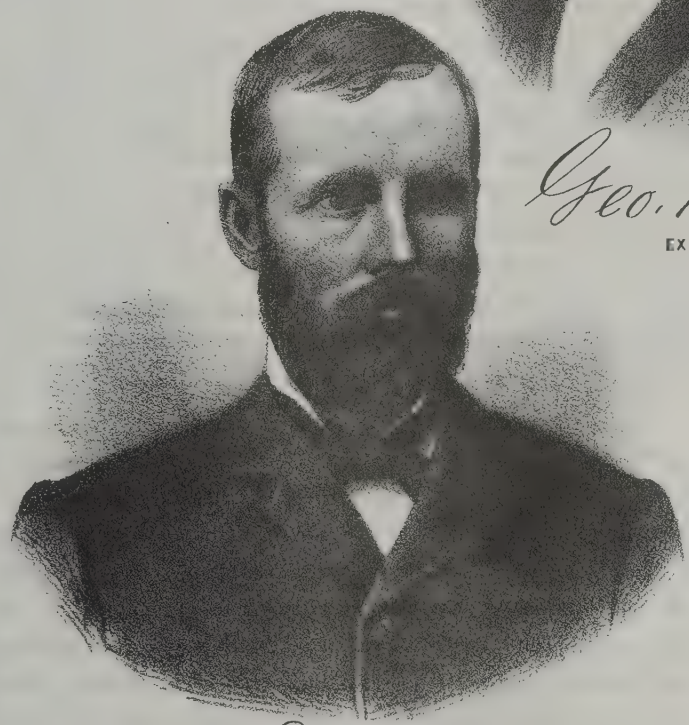


Geo. N. Monty
EX-CLERK.



J. N. Macy
EX-CLERK

Isaiah P. Watts
CLERK.

Respectfully
E. H. Butler

E. H. BUTLER.

Eli H. Butler was born August 12, 1841, in Hancock County, Ind. His parents were natives of Virginia; but emigrated to Indiana at an early day, and were prominent among the early settlers of Hancock County. They had a family of ten children, of whom five sons and three daughters now survive. Of the sons, two are practicing physicians, one an engineer, one a sewing machine agent, another a farmer, and the fifth a successful school teacher and superintendent. The latter is the subject of this sketch. His early life was passed like that of the average farmer boy of early days, excepting that the schools which he attended in the winter were of a higher order than was customary at that period—algebra, geometry and the higher mathematics being among the studies pursued. In early life, he decided to adopt the teacher's profession, and that his choice was well taken, the after years proved. At the first, school teaching was the medium through which he acquired the means for continuing and completing his studies. He was seventeen years old, when he taught his first school, and for three or four years following, he taught in the winter, attending Spiceland Academy during the summer. After leaving the academy, he was engaged as a teacher in the graded school at Milton, Wayne Co., Ind., in which capacity he acted from 1867 to 1869 He then became Superintendent of the public schools at Lawrenceburg Ind., the school having twelve grades. He discharged the duties of this position satisfactorily to all, for a period of five years, and at the end of that time removed to Attica, Ind., where he accepted a similar position in a school of nine grades, and in addition, acted as Deputy County Superintendent for one year. In 1877, he took charge of the public schools of Winchester, and so ably has he discharged his duties as Superintendent, that his continuance in this capacity is by the universal wish of the public, and all who enjoy the benefits of the measures and improvements he has instituted in the schools of this town. He seems to be peculiarly qualified for the profession he has adopted, and his work has been crowned with success, which will continue to blossom and bear fruit as long as his pupils survive. He is zealous and energetic as a teacher, and by his mild, yet firm manner, has won the regard and confidence of all, both teachers and scholars. As a neighbor and citizen, he is highly esteemed by all who know him, for his sociability and amiable bearing toward all. He is an active and earnest Republican, and has done effective service for the party, in his quiet, unostentatious way. He is also actively identified with the Masonic fraternity, and has taken all the degrees, up to that of Knight Templar.

In his domestic relations, Prof. Butler has been called upon to suffer the deepest grief, having twice felt the icy hand of death severing the ties that bind the hearts of husband and wife. He was first married, on the 19th of August, 1861, to Miss Matilda M., daughter of James Sample, a pioneer citizen of Hancock County, Ind. On the 3d of November, 1863, his wife died, leaving one child and many friends to mourn her loss. September 17, 1869, Mr. Butler was united in marriage with Miss Susanna A. Davenport, who died March 8, 1876, leaving three children. On the 1st of June, 1879, he wedded Miss Clara B. Richardson, his present companion. By this union, they are the parents of one child. His wife is an excellent lady, and the favorite of the circle in which she moves, sharing with her husband the regard and affection of numerous friends.

walk in the footsteps of their progenitors. Such are Col. M. B. Miller, Willim K. Smith, John Dye Smith and others whose fathers before them were sterling Democrats, "all of the olden time," and whose children worthily and sturdily sustain the flag and uphold the banner beneath whose gallant folds so many State and national victories were, in years gone by, triumphantly gained in this grand old commonwealth of ours. All honor to men who have the courage of their principles, and who cling to what they believe to be right in the clouds of defeat as cheerfully as in the sunshine of victory.

SONS OF LIBERTY.

The Sons of Liberty are understood to have found adherents in this county in the civil war of 1861, and it is affirmed, with confidence, that lodges were formed and meetings held in secret places within our borders, under night and darkness, and the obligations of a solemn oath to secrecy and obedience. But the result of the war crushed all such movements and attempts, whether real or only imaginary, under the heel of popular indignation. And it is the truth, doubtless, that, in the heat of those troublous and terrible times, the men who leagued together to undertake to "stop the war" verily thought, within themselves, like Saul of Tarsus of old, that they were doing God and their country great service.

It is one of the fearful evils of such convulsive times that sincere and well-meaning citizens become arrayed in fierce hostility, and not seldom in deadly conflict.

The wars of the Roses in England found good men in both armies.

John Wesley and his worthy wife were on opposite sides as to who was the proper heir to the English throne, and that difference at one time threatened serious results.

The Whigs and the Tories, in our Revolution of 1776, were equally good and equally sincere. To the Tories, the Whigs were rebels, and deserved the fate of rebels. The Loyalists were simply fighting for their Government and their King.

The Unionists and the "Copperheads" (to use an opprobrious name without its opprobrious meaning), and even the "Secessionists," were doing, in their several ways, what they really supposed to be right, and demanded by the exigencies of the hour.

And it is indeed a very sad thing when sincere and upright and earnest men are set thus in hostile or even deadly array.

Would to God the time might come when all good and patriotic men should be able to "see eye to eye" upon the great fundamental questions of national weal, and to unite in one solid, world-wide, invincible phalanx of liberty and justice, whose power should be put forth like the strength of one man, everywhere and always, to suppress the wrong, to maintain the right, to protect the poor, the needy and the weak; to create and increase comfort and happiness among men; to discourage vice and to foster virtue; to spread knowledge throughout the world; to perfect the reign of love and good will among men; and to bring to pass that happy, glorious day in which men shall beat their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and men shall learn war no more; and none shall hurt nor destroy throughout earth's wide domain!

"13TH ARTICLE."

Another fact worthy of note is that upon the question of the thirteenth article of the constitution of 1851 (against persons of color), while the State as a whole voted therefor, and gave for the article a majority of nearly 100,000, Randolph County alone, in all the State, refused her assent, and cast a majority against the thirteenth article aforesaid.

OFFICE HOLDING.

Randolph County has furnished a moderate number of office-holders for the State at large and for the nation.

Hon. W. A. Peelle, Secretary of State, 1860–1862.

Hon. J. E. Neff, Secretary of State four years; Democrat.

Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Lieutenant Governor and Governor (by the death of Gov. Williams), 1879–1880.

Hon. Thomas M. Browne, United States District Attorney, and member of Congress (the latter for three terms—six years—elected by a good, and, the last time, an immense majority).

Hon. Silas Colgrove, twelve years Circuit Judge.

Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Circuit Judge.

Hon. L. J. Monks, Circuit Judge at the present time.

Hon. Stanton J. Peelle, present member of Congress from the district containing Indianapolis, and nominated for a second term in the summer of 1882.

There may have been others not now recollected.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PERSONAL.

OFFICIAL—ATTORNEYS—PHYSICIANS—PRESS.

IN the following article we furnish an account of various classes of persons—officers, attorneys, physicians, and also a brief history of the press in Randolph County, with sketches of some of the men connected therewith, as also biographies of persons belonging to some of the classes above mentioned.

(For other biographies, look under clergymen, military, townships, towns, business, etc.)

CONGRESSMEN.

William Hendricks, 1817–1823, First District—one district in the State.

John Test, 1823–1827.

Oliver H. Smith, 1827–1829; John Test, 1829–1831; Jonathan McCarty, 1831–1833—Third District—three districts.

Jonathan McCarty, 1833–1837; James H. Rariden, 1837–1841; Andrew Kennedy, 1841–1843—Fifth District—seven districts.

Andrew Kennedy, 1843–1847; William Rockhill, 1847–1849; Andrew J. Harlan, 1849–1851; Samuel Brenton, 1851–1853—Tenth District—ten districts.

Samuel W. Parker, 1853–1855; D. P. Holloway, 1855–1857—Fifth District.

David Kilgore, 1857–1861—eleven districts.

George W. Julian, 1861–1871; Jeremiah M. Wilson, 1871–1873—Fourth District.

Jeremiah M. Wilson, 1873–1875; William S. Holman, 1875–1877; Thomas M. Browne, 1877–1883—Fifth District—thirteen districts.

RECAPITULATION.

William Hendricks, six years; John Test, six years; Oliver H. Smith, two years.

Jonathan McCarty, six years; James Rariden, four years; Andrew Kennedy, six years.

William Rockhill, two years; Andrew J. Harlan, two years; Samuel Brenton, two years.

Samuel W. Parker, two years; D. P. Holloway, two years.

David Kilgore, four years.

George W. Julian, ten years.

Jeremiah M. Willson, four years.

William S. Holman, two years; Thomas M. Browne, six years.

Total, sixteen Congessmen in sixty-six years—1817 to 1883.

SENATE.

1816–24—Patrick Baird, Wayne and Randolph.

1825—James Rariden, Wayne, Randolph, Allen; Centerville.

1826–28—Amaziah Morgan, Rush, Henry, Randolph, Allen.

1829–31—Daniel Worth, Randolph, Allen, Delaware, Cass; Huntsville.

1832–33—Samuel Hanna, as next above—Fort Wayne, St. Joseph, Elkhart.

1834–35—Andrew Aker, Randolph, Delaware, Grant; Winchester.

1836–39—Andrew Kennedy, Delaware, Randolph; Muncie.

1840—Michael Aker, Delaware, Randolph, Winchester.

1841–42—Michael Aker, Randolph, Blackford, Jay; Winchester.
1843–45—Isaac F. Wood, Randolph, Blackford, Jay; Spartansburg.
1846–48—Dixon Milligan, Randolph, Blackford, Jay; Portland.
1849–50—Jacob Brugh, Randolph, Blackford; Jay.
1851–52——— Longshore, Randolph, Jay; Deerfield.
1853–56—Theophilus Wilson, Randolph, Jay; New Corydon.
1857–60—Daniel Hill, Randolph; Jericho.
1860–62—Asahel Stone, Randolph; Winchester.
1862–64—Thomas M. Browne, Randolph; Winchester.
1864–68—Thomas Ward, Randolph; Winchester.
1868–72—Isaac P. Gray, Randolph; Union City.
1872–76—Andrew J. Neff, Randolph; Winchester.
1876–80—Nathan Cadwallader, Randolph; Union City.
1880–84—E. H. Bundy, Randolph, Henry.
1882–86—Marcus C. Smith, Randolph, Henry, Delaware; Muncie.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following list gives name, residence and counties represented:

1816—Joseph Holman, Ephraim Overman (Randolph), John Scott, Wayne and Randolph.
1817—Holman, Scott, Robert Hill, Wayne and Randolph.
1818, 1819, 1820, 1821—Supposed to have been represented with Wayne County.
1822–24—John Wright (Randolph), Wayne and Randolph.
1825—Daniel Worth (Randolph), Randolph and Allen.
1826—Samuel Hanna (Allen), Randolph, Allen, and all the territory north of Madison and Hamilton Counties to the Wabash not attached elsewhere.
1827–28—Daniel Worth (Randolph), as next above.
1829—Lemuel G. Jackson (Delaware), Randolph and Delaware.
1830—David Semans (Randolph), Randolph and Delaware.
1831—Andrew Aker (Randolph), Randolph alone.
1832–33—Eli Edwards (Randolph), Randolph.
1834—Zachariah Puckett (Randolph), Randolph.
1835—Eli Edwards (Randolph), Randolph.
1836–37—Zachariah Puckett (Randolph), Randolph.
1838–39—Miles Hunt (Randolph), Randolph.
1840—Smith Elkins (Randolph), Randolph.
1841–42—Robert W. Butler (Randolph), Randolph.
1843—Edward Edger, (Randolph), Randolph.
1844–45—Roylston Ford (Randolph), Randolph.
1846—James Griffis (Randolph), Randolph.
1848—H. H. Neff, Asahel Stone (Randolph), Randolph.
1848—Isaac F. Wood.
1849—Elza Lank, Jr., James Brown.
1850—Elza Lank, Jr.
1851–52—John Wilson.
1853–54—Josiah Bundy.
1855–56—George W. Monks.
1857–60—Silas Colgrove.
1861–64—John A. Moorman.
1865–66—Thomas W. Reece.
1867–68—Enos L. Watson.
1869–70—J. T. Vardeman.
1870–72—Asahel Stone.
1872–74—Nathan T. Butts.
1874–76—Martin A. Reeder.
1876–78—John A. Moorman.
1878–80—Enos L. Watson.
1880–82—William E. Murray.
1882–84—Theodore Shockney (nominated).

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1851.

Randolph County, Beattie McClelland.
Randolph and Jay (Senatorial), Dixon Milligan, Nathan R. Hawkins.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

John Watts, Miles Eggleston, Charles H. Test, Isaac Blackford, Samuel Bigger, David Kilgore, Jeremiah Smith, Joseph Anthony, Jeremiah Smith, Jehu T. Elliot, Silas Colgrove, J. J. Cheney, Jacob M. Haynes, Silas Colgrove, Leander J. Monks.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William Edwards, 1818; John Wright, 1818–46; John Sample; William Peacock, 1834; Littleberry Diggs, Peter S. Miller, Stephen C. Stephens, John T. McKinney, Daniel B. Miller, John Mock

It is possible that there may have been more than the ones named above.

PROBATE JUDGES.

William Edwards, Associate Judge; John Wright, Associate Judge; John Sample, Associate Judge; James T. Liston, sole Judge, 1831–33; Zachariah Puckett, sole Judge, 1833–34; Smith Elkins, sole Judge, 1834–36; E. B. Goodrich, sole Judge, 1836–42; Beattie McClelland, sole Judge, 1842–49; George Debolt, sole Judge, 1849–51.

Closed August 16, 1852.

Probate business was done at first by the Associate Judges, then by a single Judge, afterward by the Court of Common Pleas until that court was discontinued, and since that time by the Circuit Court.

(See Judges of Court of Common Pleas, and also of the Circuit Court.)

JUDGES COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Nathan B. Hawkins, 1853 (died in office); James Brown, 1853–54; W. A. Peelle, 1854–60; Jacob M. Haynes, 1860–63.

Since that time, probate business has been done in the Circuit Court.

The Court of Common Pleas was abolished (as also the Probate Court had been), and the business of both was transferred to the Circuit Court, by which it is still transacted.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The first Prosecuting Attorney was James Rariden, appointed by the court. After him at various times were Bethuel Morris, John Gilmore, Lot Bloomfield, Oliver H. Smith, Amos Lane, Charles H. Test, Martin M. Ray, James Perry, William J. Brown, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, Jeremiah Smith, Andrew Kennedy, Jehu T. Elliott, John Brownlee (up to October, 1839).

Elected—William A. Peelle, Thomas M. Browne, Silas Colgrove, J. J. Cheney (Common Pleas), Enos L. Watson (Common Pleas), William Garber, Thomas M. Browne, Daniel M. Bradbury, E. B. Reynolds, Alexander Gullett, A. O. Marsh, J. E. Mellette.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Court of Common Pleas was established under the constitution of 1851, and continued till a few years ago.

The Prosecuting Attorneys for that court were William Moorman, elected 1852; J. J. Cheney, 1854; E. L. Watson, 1856, 1858, 1862; Thomas J. Hosford, 1860; Mellette, John J. Hawkins.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Eli Overman, 1818–20; Benjamin Cox, 1818–20; John James, 1818–24; John Wright, 1820–22; Zachariah Puckett, 1820–22; David Bowles, 1822–24; Daniel Blunt, 1822–24; David Stout, 1822–24; Board of Justices, 1825–31; William A. Macy, 1831–34; John James, 1831–34; Elias Kizer, 1831–34; Thomas Baxter, 1833–36; Robison McIntyre, 1834–37; James Smith, 1835–38; John Coates; George B. McNees, 1837–40; Abram Adamson, 1837–40; John L. Anderson, 1838–41; William Kennedy, 1839–42; Samuel Pike, 1840–43; Nathaniel Kemp, 1845; Philip Barger, 1846; John M. Lucas, 1848; George W. Vandeburg, 1850; Emsen Wright, 1850; Andrew Devoss, 1851; Nathaniel Kemp, 1856; Thomas Aker, 1856; Endsley Jones, 1856; Elihu Cammack, 1857; Hicks K. Wright, 1859; Arthur McKew, 1860; Clement F. Alexander, 1861; Andrew Devoss, 1863; Hicks K. Wright, 1865–73; Nathan Reed, 1865–68; Elihu Cammack, 1867–73; Thomas Clevinger, 1868–77; Francis G. Morgan, 1873–76; Philip Barger, 1873–76; William M. Botkin, 1877–80; Wilson

L. J. Monks,

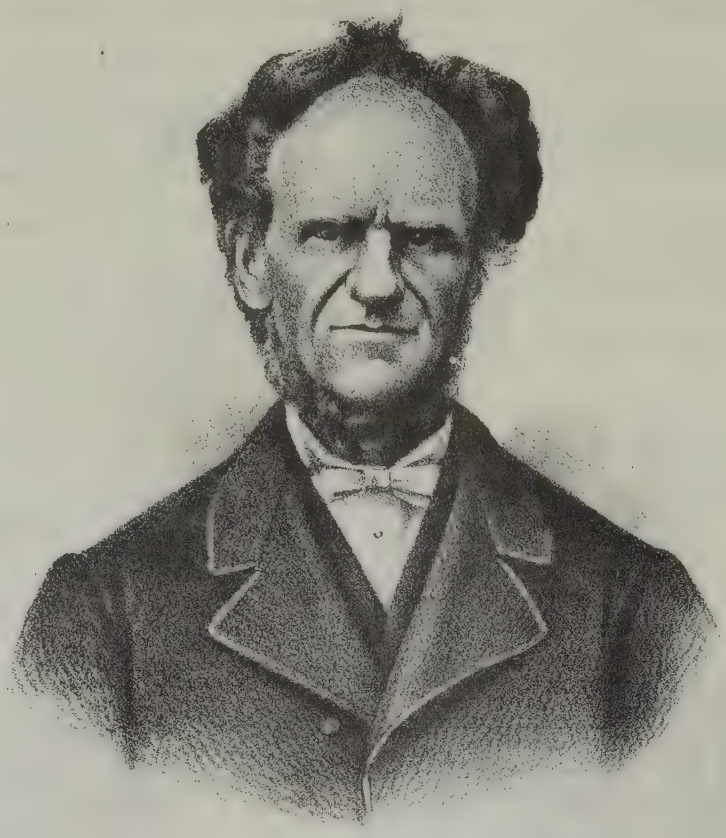
JUDGE OF THE 25TH. JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF INDIANA.

HON. LEANDER J. MONKS.

Leander J., eldest son of George W. and Mary A. Monks, was born July 10, 1843, at Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind. He attended the public schools of this county, where he acquired a good primary education, and in 1861 entered the State University, at Bloomington, Ind., where he remained during the school years of 1861, 1862 and 1863. He left the University in the Junior year, and in 1865 entered upon the practice of the law. He rose steadily in his profession from the first, and in a few years was called upon to fill honorable and important positions. In 1870, he was chosen Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, of Randolph County, and in 1872 was again called to the same position. In 1874, he was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and again, in 1876, to the same position. In 1878, he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Randolph and Delaware, and in view of his candidacy for this office, declined the position as a member of the State Central Committee. His nomination to the office of Judge of this circuit was the spontaneous expression of the good will and confidence of the people of this district, and he was elected without an opponent. In the administration of this office he has proved himself a man of pronounced ability. He is prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duties, securing in the public business the utmost dispatch consistent with accuracy and justice. By his prompt and wise conduct of the affairs of the court, he has won golden opinions from all classes, and men of all parties, and in his profession he occupies a high rank as a lawyer and Judge. In the practice of his profession, he has been associated with several gentlemen who are still identified with the bar of Randolph County. First, in 1865, he was associated with Col. M. B. Miller. This relation was discontinued some time during the year 1866, but re-established in the following year, and continued until 1871. In November of that year, he entered into partnership with Hon. E. L. Watson, with whom he practiced until July, 1875. He then formed partnership relations with W. A. Thompson, which continued until he retired from the practice to enter upon the duties of the judicial office.

In his habits, Judge Monks is simple and regular, cordial and sincere in manner, gentlemanly and unassuming, and courteous to all alike. And while he has established an enviable professional reputation, he has, by his noble and manly qualities, won his way to the hearts of all good citizens, and is highly esteemed as a gentlemen of integrity and honor. He is yet young, and may reasonably hope, should life be spared, for still higher advancement, in reward for duties faithfully performed. He is a member of the Indiana State Bar Association, and was elected by that body as a member of the Committee on Judicial Procedure, to serve during the current year (1882).

On the 2d day of August, 1865, he was united in marriage with Lizzie W., daughter of Alexander and Margaret B. White. His wife is an excellent lady, and shares with him the regard of a large circle of friends. They have a neat, cozy home on Franklin street, made happy by the presence of their two daughters—Maggie and Mary D.



Moorman Way
ATTY. AT LAW.

MOORMAN WAY.

Among the attorneys at the Randolph County bar, none, perhaps, was ever more widely known than Moorman Way, and none has attained greater eminence in the profession. He was born February 9, 1808, at Marlboro, S. C., and in his very infancy was thrown, to some extent, upon his own resources, as his parents died when he was very young. At the age of eight years (1816), he was brought by relatives to Randolph County, Ind., where he continued to reside until his death, which took place on the 17th of August, 1881. The only educational he enjoyed were those afforded by the early schools of this locality, which were extremely meager. Yet to these meager opportunities he owed only the beginning of his education. He was a self-taught man; his leisure hours, long before he had entered an office or had thought of adopting a profession, were devoted to study and self-improvement. Before reaching manhood, he learned the art of cabinet making, and was engaged in that occupation and that of a carpenter until 1838. In the spring of that year, he became a law student in the office of Judge Perry, at Liberty, Union Co., Ind. He entered upon the study of this profession with a mind well trained, and in the following year (1839) he was admitted to the bar at Winchester. The conditions necessary to the admission of a law student in those days were much more stringent than now, the applicant being subjected to a rigorous examination. His license bears the signatures of David Kilgore and Samuel Bigger, Judges of the Eleventh and Sixth Judicial Circuits. That he obtained a place at the bar at the end of so short a term of study proves that he had improved well his opportunity, for at that period a thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of legal science was a condition precedent to admission. Of him it was said by one who knew him well, and had practiced for years in the same courts: "As a lawyer he was self-possessed and methodical rather than aggressive. At the first, he was inclined to skirmish, rather than to come into close quarters and grapple his antagonist, but when the trial became inevitable he contested every inch of the ground and exhausted every legal expedient. His favorite method of defense was to object to everything, from the filing of the complaint to the motion for a new trial. In his great caution, he often vexed the court with objections more technical than substantial. It was seldom that the mistakes of his adversary escaped his notice, and he rarely yielded an advantage when he had once obtained it. His fidelity to his client was never doubted. He sometimes continued the struggle too long, for he never surrendered until he was overpowered. In his nature—intellectual nature—he was essentially combative, so stubbornly so that he scarcely ever acknowledged himself fairly beaten. While he yielded to the adverse opinion of the court or verdict of the jury, he did so with the air of one who felt that he was the victim of a wrong. If he ever surrendered an opinion, he did so reluctantly. He was not an orator, but he spoke well and to the point. At times, he indulged in invective and tried to beat down the opposing cause with a sneer. There was a vein of sarcasm in most all of his forensic efforts. In his jury speeches he seldom touched the fountain of tears, but his pungent thrusts frequently excited irrepressible laughter, and in making a mean action look meaner he was an artist of rare skill. He was strong in common sense logic, but his chief strength as an advocate, after his unrivaled powers of ridicule, was his intimate knowledge of the currents of human thought and his power to play upon the prejudices and passions of the jury. He was eccentric rather than a genius. With mental endowments of the highest order, and capable of great achievements, there were united eccentricities of character which impaired his usefulness. The action of his mind was both vigorous and analytic. He loved books and study; he was a thoughtful reader; his discussions of abstruse philosophical questions were highly instructive. In his later years, he was deeply interested in the subjects discussed by our modern scientists, particularly the origin of human life, its mission and man's destiny. He was familiar with the writings of Spencer, Tyndall, Huxley and Darwin, but he repudiated utterly the whole doctrine of materialism, and never wavered for a moment in his belief in the immortality of the soul. He believed creation the result of an intelligent cause. He was a member of no church, although his sympathies were strongly with the Society of Friends. In his personal life, he was pure and singularly free from the vices that have debauched so many of our public men, and we never heard a moral obliquity breathed against his name. He had weaknesses that greatly paralyzed the usefulness of his life, but they are now forgotten; he had faults (and who has not?), but these are laid with him in the grave." In early life, Mr. Way was identified with the Whig element in politics, and took an active part in the Harrison and Clay campaigns of 1840 and 1844. But he was always intensely anti-slavery in his convictions, and in 1848 gave in his adhesion to Mr. Van Buren and the Buffalo platform. He supported Fremont as his choice for President in 1856 and Lincoln in 1860, but never took an active part in a political campaign after the war. He was fitted by nature and education to occupy legislative or judicial positions, but, although frequently importuned to do so, he never permitted his name to be used in connection with the candidacy for any elective office. He chose to devote his life to the practice of his profession, and by faithful and industrious adherence to his calling amassed a comfortable fortune; yet he was never avaricious nor disposed to acquire wealth by exactions. He has been known to permit a tenant to occupy a farm for years, without paying any rent, provided he would pay the annual taxes, and many an impecunious client has had reason to bless his generosity. He was married, in 1833, to Miss Eleanor Powell, an estimable young lady and a noble wife. One child came to bless their union, but death claimed it in its infancy, and in 1865 the dread presence again invaded his home, claiming for his victim the devoted wife whose love had been his stay and whose death left a void in his heart that was never filled and a shadow that followed all his after life. On the 20th of August, 1881, the members of the bar met to give expression to their respect for their distinguished associate, who, three days previously, had passed beyond the confines of time to the boundless shores of eternity. From the memorial address presented on that occasion we make the following abstract: "By the death of Moorman Way the profession of this county has lost not only its oldest, but its most notable character. For more than forty years he was closely identified with the history of our courts and judicial proceedings, and during all this time there was scarcely an important legal controversy in which he did not take a leading part. He won a commanding position at the bar soon after entering upon professional life, and maintained it to the end. In learning, in ability, in fidelity to the interests of the client and all the elements that make the true lawyer, he was the acknowledged peer of his foremost associate. He was the contemporary of Rariden, Kilgore, Elliott, the Smiths, of Parker and of Morton; and now that he has followed them is worthy to have his memorial put beside theirs on the records of the court of which he was a member and an ornament."

Anderson, 1876–82; E. F. Holliday, 1876–82; W. R. Coggeshall, 1880–83.

NOTE.—To get an exact list of Commissioners from the first has been found nearly or quite out of the question.

PRESIDENTS, BOARD JUSTICES.

John Coates, 1825–26; Samuel D. Woodworth, 1826–29; John Odle, 1829–31.

Justices attending more or less, 1825–31—George Ritenour, Ward; David Frazier, Washington; Noah Johnson; Isaac Barnes, West River; John Odle, White River; William Rowe, George T. Willson; Curtis Voris, Ward; David B. Semans, Greensfork; William Hunt, West River; William Massey, Ward; Jesse B. Wright; Samuel D. Woodworth, White River; John Nelson; Daniel B. Miller, Ward; John Jones; John Coates, White River.

AUDITORS.

Charles Conway, 1818–39, did the business now belonging to the Auditor's office; A. K. Eaton, 1841–45; Nathan Garrett, 1845–59; Elisha Garrett, George O. Jobes, 1859–61; Thomas L. Scott, 1861–65; W. E. Murray, 1865–74; W. D. Kizer, 1874–78; George N. Edger, 1878–82.

CLERKS.

Charles Conway, 1818–39; George W. Monks, 1839–53; Henry H. Neff, 1853–61; J. B. Goodrich, 1861–69; Henry T. Semans, 1869–73; Richard A. Leavell, 1873–77; John W. Macy, 1877–81; I. P. Watts, 1881–85.

TREASURERS.

Jesse Johnson, 1818–24; John B. Wright, 1825–29; James B. Liston, 1829–30; John Odle, 1831; Jeremiah Smith; Zachariah Puckett, 1838; Andrew Aker, 1839–40; John Neff, 1844; Thomas W. Reece, 1847; Simeon H. Lucas, 1850; Ira Swain, 1855–57; John W. Jarnagin, 1857–61; E. F. Halliday, 1861–65; A. M. Owens, 1865–69; James H. Bowen, 1869–73; Simon Ramsey, 1873–75; Harrison P. Hunt, 1875–77; O. C. Gordon, 1877–81; Calvin Puckett, 1881–83.

It is nearly impossible to trace these things back to those old times. This list is partially incomplete.

RECORDERS.

Charles Conway, 1818–39; W. C. Willmore, 1839–53; William Burres, 1853–61; J. S. Cottom, 1861–65; F. A. Engle, 1865–69; John W. Williamson, 1869–73; W. C. Brown, 1873–77; D. C. Braden, 1877–81; O. F. Lewellen, 1881–85.

SHERIFFS.

David Wright, 1818–19; Solomon Wright, 1820–24; Thomas Wright, 1825–27; Eli Edwards, 1829–31; Jeremiah Smith, 1833; Nathan Garrett, 1837; Robert Irvin, 1840–44; Nathan Reed, 1844–48; William Kizer, 1848–52; Amer Forkner, 1852–56; William M. Campbell, 1856–60; A. H. Jenkins, 1860–64; Joel A. Newman, 1864–68; William M. Campbell, 1868–70; D. F. Ford, 1870–73; W. W. Macy, 1873–74; W. A. W. Daly, 1874–78; W. W. Macy, 1878–80; R. V. Murray, 1880–82.

CORONERS (SOME OF THEM.)

Solomon Wright, David Heaston, Benjamin Ramsey, William R. Finn, Martin A. Reeder, John H. Peake, R. H. Grooms, Jonathan Edwards, Isaac R. Ford, John D. Carter.

SURVEYORS (PARTIAL LIST.)

Moorman Way, Samuel D. Woodworth, Jeremiah Smith, C. S. Goodrich, Edmund B. Goodrich, Anderson D. Way, Thomas C. Puckett, Enos L. Watson, Pleasant Hiatt, Charles Jaqua, Phinehas Pomeroy, Ephraim C. Hiatt, Michael C. Gaffey, A. M. Russell (elected 1882).

SCHOOL EXAMINERS (SOME OF THEM.)

Jeremiah Smith, George W. Monks, Samuel D. Woodworth, Moorman Way, Carey S. Goodrich, Isaac F. Wood, William A. Peelle, J. J. Cheney, Pleasant Hiatt, J. G. Brice, A. J. Stakebake, Charles W. Parris, Daniel Lesley.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

James D. Bowen, 1881; R. C. Shaw, 1881; M. C. Gaffey (ex-officio), 1881.

JUSTICES.

In the annexed article, we give such of the Justices as we have been able to discover. To find out the earlier ones has been a difficult task, and some, doubtless, have been omitted. They are given as much as possible in the order of service. No name, however, is given more than once, though many persons have served several terms.

Jonathan Green, in Green Township, served sixteen years. Thomas Hough, lately resigned, was Magistrate some twenty-five years. James Wickersham, John Johnson, William Hendricks, Jacob Elzroth and others, held their offices for many years. The last named was Justice of the Peace about forty years.

O. O. Thompson, Philip K. Dick, Henry Debolt, Royal H. Davis, Nathan G. Lamb, Joseph Edger, William Drew, Benjamin Pursail, William S. Hunt, Nathan Reynard, Nathan Reed, Henry W. Hill, A. B. Webb, William Hebb, Winston E. Harris, served at least two terms each.

It will be no wonder if some of the names are credited to the wrong township, since, in many cases, no clew as to residence was to be found, except names of bondsmen, which indication might mislead.

Franklin—George E. Thomson, Seymour Allen, Joseph Edger, Jerry F. Pence, Samuel M. Betts, William F. Studabaker, David W. Porter.

Doubtless several of the names classed as unknown belong to Franklin, but which ones we cannot tell.

Green—G. V. Shaylor, Jonathan Green, Samuel Shaylor, Alexander Budd, Jesse Z. Parshall, Thomas E. Harbour, Philip Bushaw, Silas T. Gordon, Philip Barger, Robert J. Budd, A. B. Webb, William Hebb, Robert Miranda, James B. Somerville, Marshall Dearmond, Harmon Hubbard, Charles S. Jones, Silas S. Clark, William H. Harrison, Luther L. Moorman.

Greensfork—Ephraim Bowen, David Semans, James C. Bowen, Willis C. Willmore, William N. Jackson, Christian Snidow, Isaac Overman, Mahlon Thomas, S. G. Hart, Thomas Hough, Nathan Harris, James D. Bowen, John W. James, David H. Caffey, John Harlan, Wright M. Turner, James W. Locke.

Jackson—James Wickersham, James C. Constable, Benjamin Devor, George Debolt, Henry Debolt, Thomas Devor, J. A. Jones, Benjamin F. Kemp, Royal H. Davis, Joseph McFarland, Edward Simmons, Robert B. Wilkerson, Elihu Lanter, Abraham Lambert.

Monroe—Winston E. Harris, Goorge W. McGriff, Samuel S. French, James B. Somerville.

There have doubtless been many more, but we are not able to designate them.

Nettle Creek—William Shellabarger, William C. Hendricks, Jacob Crouse, Henry Leeka, Hamilton Snodgrass, N. G. Lamb, W. Crouse, J. E. Maulsby, Miles Halliday, Stephen B. Cunningham, John H. Williams, Hugh Woods, James R. Routh, Henry Vantress, F. H. L. Davisson, Aaron Sanders, Floyd M. Brewer, C. B. Murray, John C. Clevinger, Fremont Garrett, Cornelius Curry, Clement R. Strahan, Martin L. Canada.

Stony Creek—David Vestal, George W. Smithson, Malachi Davis, Andrew J. Dye, Gideon B. Wallace, Thomas Aker, Aaron Shaw, O. O. Thomson, Peter S. Miller, Solomon Semans, John McIntyre, Philip K. Dick, Joseph B. Branson, George W. Clevenger, Charles Emerson, Aaron Sanders, David Ford, Sherrod W. Reece, Thomas W, Thornburg, David Stanton, John Jessup, Abram Symons, Jacob Dick.

Ward—William Massey, Curtis Voris, George Ritenour, Daniel B. Miller, William Odle, John Wilson, Moses A. Morris, J. W. Jellison, John Stick, Joseph Edger, James Addington, Isom Boswell, John Mock, William S. Campbell, William Drew, Henry V. Sipe, George R. Miller, Benjamin Pursail, Joseph S. Baker, Wellington Stewart, John L. Addington, Benjamin F. Bundy, Thomas L. Addington, John M. Collett, John Allbright, David F. Hawley, Henry T. Warren, Jacob R. Lucas.

Washington—David Frazier, Noah Johnson, William Jay,

Uriah Ball, John Johnson, William Engle, Henderson Murray, William Farlow, Charles F. Powell, Thomas J. Colvin, Zimri E. Hinshaw, I. V. D. R. Johnson, Jesse Cook, George M. Bascom, William H. Thornburg, Thomas N. Rash.

Wayne—Samuel Downing, David Polly, Andrew J. Dixon, Thomas J. Mason, John Commons, Levi Graves, James Whitesell, Thomas Evans, Henry P. Mote, James Nichols, John Downing, Finley Maloy, Thomas J. Mason, Nathan Woodbury, James B. Ross, B. F. Graves, Uriah Ball, Seth M. Whitten, Samuel R. Bell, Andrew McConnell, Miles Scott, Joshua Harlan, Ebenezer Tucker.

White River—John Wright, John Way, John Coates, John Odle, John Sample, S. D. Woodworth, Joel Ward, Jesse B. Wright, Horace L. Rawson, Benjamin Wheeler, Alvin C. Graves, Oliver Walker, Jacob Elzroth, Paul W. Way, Silas Colgrove, Asahel Stone, S. B. Cunningham, Josiah Montgar, Robert Way, David Lyle, Stephen Coffin, Fielding P. Merryfield, Solomon Yonker, Thomas North, Aaron Shaw, Seth Moffitt, Samuel Helm, James S. Cottom, William D. Frazee, Nathan Rynard, Henry W. Hill, John K. Martin, J. J. Cheney, Joseph Merryfield, George Cox, John Gray, Ira Tripp, Nathan Reed, James S. Engle, Silas A. Cropper, Charles L. Lewis, A. H. Patty, Stephen J. Hickman, Benjamin F. Marsh.

West River—Joshua Wright, Elijah Arnold, William Hunt, Ira Swain, Sylvester Hollister, Jonah Peacock, Elza Lank, Jr., Daniel Worth, Bela W. Cropper, Nathan G. Lamb, Jesse Z. Paschal, William S. Hunt, Richard Jobes, Robert B. Cowgill, Samuel French, John Charles, Silas A. Cropper, W. C. Jobes, Samuel Ruble, Albert J. Hawley, Thomas Kimbrough, Isaac Jenkinson, Thomas Mills, William R. Parsons, William P. Harris, Joseph T. Thomas, Winfield S. Robertson, David B. Lamb.

Unknown—John Nelson, 1827; George F. Willson, 1827; Joseph Hall, 1829; William Rowe; James Smith, 1831; Samuel Peacock, 1837; Robert Millman, 1840; Willam S. Campbell, 1840; Bekjamin Inman, 1840; Jason Overman, 1840; John H. Wiiliams, 1846; Wellborn Stuart, 1847; David R. Gray, 1848; George H. Miller; Isaac P. Woodard, 1864; Almiran Titus, 1857; Wilson Nichols, 1857; William N. Maxwell, 1866; John W. Butler, 1866; James M. Clevenger, 1867; J. J. Fulghum, 1865; James A. Sullivan, 1866.

It may seem strange, yet it is true, that to find who have been the Justices from the beginning is a thing hardly possible, at least without more time and pains than we have been able to devote to the subject. For Township Trustees, see Education and Schools.

ATTORNEYS.

Persons admitted to practice in Randolph Circuit Court in early times were:

October, 1818, James Rariden.
May, 1819, John A. Daly.
June, 1820, James Gillmore, Isaac M. Johnson.
August, 1822, Charles W. Ewing.
April, 1823, Charles H. Test, Lot Bloomfield.
August, 1823, Martin M. Ray, William Steele.
August, 1826, Amos Lane.
February, 1828, Septimus Smith.
August, 1828, Foster P. Wright.
February, 1829, John D. Vaughn, John S. Newman, Caleb B. Smith.

At some time, George W. Daly, Oliver H. Smith, William A. Peelle.

August, 1830, Hiram Bell, Gustavus A. Everts, Samuel Bigger.
February, 1832, William J. Brown, Henry Cooper.
August, 1832, Samuel W. Parker, David Kilgore, David Colerick.
February, 1833, Thomas C. Anthony.
February, 1834, Zachariah Puckett.
November, 1835, William J. Renner.
May, 1836, Joseph Anthony.
May, 1837, Joseph S. Sullivan, Jeremiah Smith.
March, 1841, Andrew J. Harlan, James Hanna.
May, 1838, James W. Borden.
April, 1839, Moorman Way, James Perry, Hugh T. Reed, John Brownlee, Morrison Rulon, Silas Colgrove.
October, 1839, Richard Winchell, Moses Jenkinson, Jacob B. Julian, E. A. McMahon.

Nearly the entire number of persons named were non-residents of Randolph County. Only about six of them were residents of the county, and of those six, barely two are living, viz., Hon. Silas Colgrove and Hon. William A. Peelle.

Residents of the county: George W. Daly, Zachariah Puckett (1834), Jeremiah Smith (1837), Moorman Way (1839), Silas Colgrove (1839), William A. Peelle.

We give below the biographies of some of the persons who have been members of the bar of Randolph County, as also a list of those who are at present, or have lately been, resident attorneys, either at Winchester or at other towns in the county. The list is as follows:

S. R. Allen; O. A. Baker, Union City, Ohio; S. R. Bell, Union City, Ind.; A. C. Black, Farmland; Thomas M. Browne, Winchester; John J. Cheney, Winchester; Silas Colgrove, Winchester; T. F. Colgrove, Winchester; W. W. Canada, Winchester; S. A. Canada, Winchester; C. C. Clevengor, L. A. Cranor; W. P. Debolt, L. C. Devoss, Union City, Ind.; J. S. Engle, Winchester; I. P. Gray, Union City; Alexander Gullett, gone to Colorado; Pierre Gray, Union City; B. F. Graves, Harrisville; Fremont Garrett; Winchester; B. S. Gray, gone to Portland; Miles Hunt, Losantville; F. A. Hay; E. M. Ives, Winchester; Allen Jaqua, Union City; L. D. Lambert, Union City; C. L. Lewis, Winchester; Martin B. Miller, Winchester; L. J. Monks (Judge), Winchester; A. O. Marsh, Winchester; W. E. Monks, Winchester; B. F. Marsh, Winchester; J. W. Macy, Winchester; J. A. Moorman, Farmland; F. S. McFarland, Union City; J. E. Neff, Winchester; J. W. Newton, Winchester; A. H. Patty, Winchester; J. T. Spence, Winchester; C. T. Pickett, Union City, Ohio; J. B. Ross, Union City; A. J. Stakebake, Winchester; L. W. Study, Winchester; Theodore Shockney, Union City; W. E. Studabaker, Ridgeville; W. A. Thomson, Winchester; J. W. Thomson, Winchester; Moorman Way, Winchester (deceased); Enos L. Watson, Winchester; Alexander Wood, Ridgeville; I. P. Watts, Winchester; John H. Williamson, Ridgeville; E. B. Wood, Ridgeville; S. M. Whitten, Union City; David Wasson, Union City; Cyrus Woodbury, Union City.

Among the lawyers prominent at the Winchester bar in former times may be named Zachariah Puckett, James Brown, Beattie McClelland, Jeremiah Smith, William D. Frazee, Carey S. Goodrich, William A. Peelle, Edmund B. Goodrich, John C. Goodrich—six of whom became Judges in this county of some degree. Six of the number are certainly dead, and perhaps some or all of the rest.

Before 1830, the resident attorneys of Winchester were very few, if any. Zachariah Puckett was admitted in 1834; Jeremiah Smith, 1837; Moorman Way, 1839; Silas Colgrove, 1839.

EDMUND B. GOODRICH, WINCHESTER.

Edmund B. Goodrich was born in Virginia, being the second son of Judge John B. Goodrich.

He married, in 1829, Ellen Bell, in Virginia, and, in 1836, Mary M. Robinson.

He had six children, and three of them are now living.

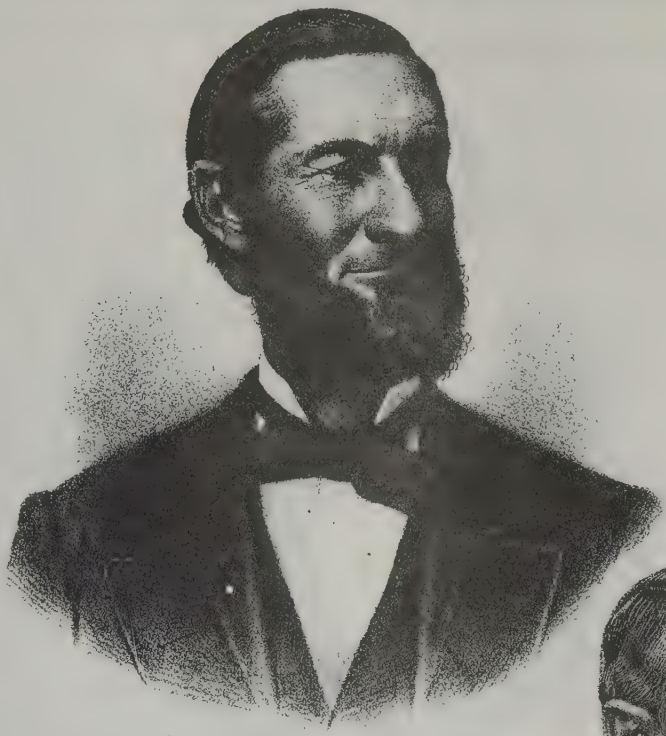
He moved to Randolph County in 1831, and became a lawyer and a merchant, and also Associate Judge of Randolph County.

He was in business with his brother Carey, and they built the brick store on the north side of Washington street, between the livery stable and Main street.

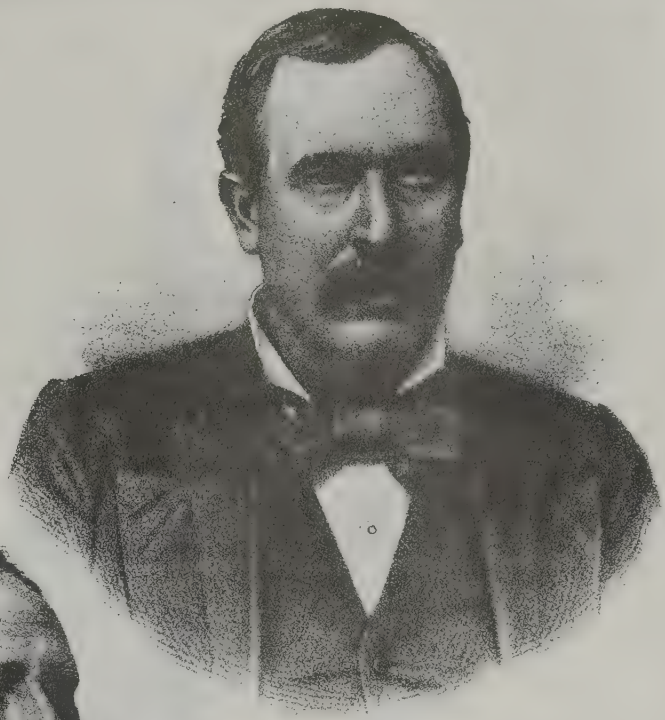
Judge G. was a Whig in politics, and a Methodist in religious conviction.

He was already prominent, and might have become more so, but misfortune overtook him.

He was a kind and estimable man, and was respected and beloved. He had a growing property and an active business; but about 1843, he suffered heavy reverses in pork transactions, and thought he was financially ruined. He had also a severe attack of typhoid fever, and his troubles and reverses caused him to commit suicide.



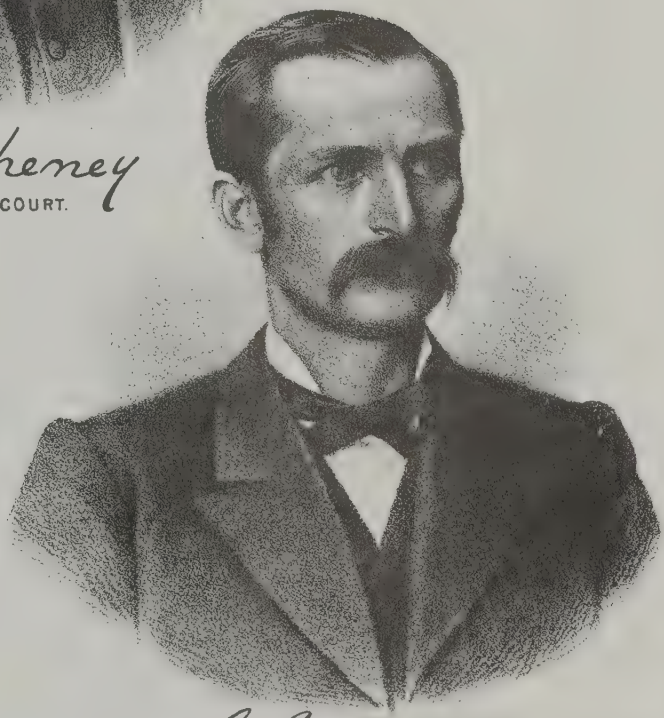
E. L. Watson
ATTY. AT LAW.



Martin B. Miller
ATTY. AT LAW.

Jno. J. Cheney
EX-JUDGE. CIRCUIT COURT.

L. W. Study
ATTY. AT LAW.



J. S. Engle
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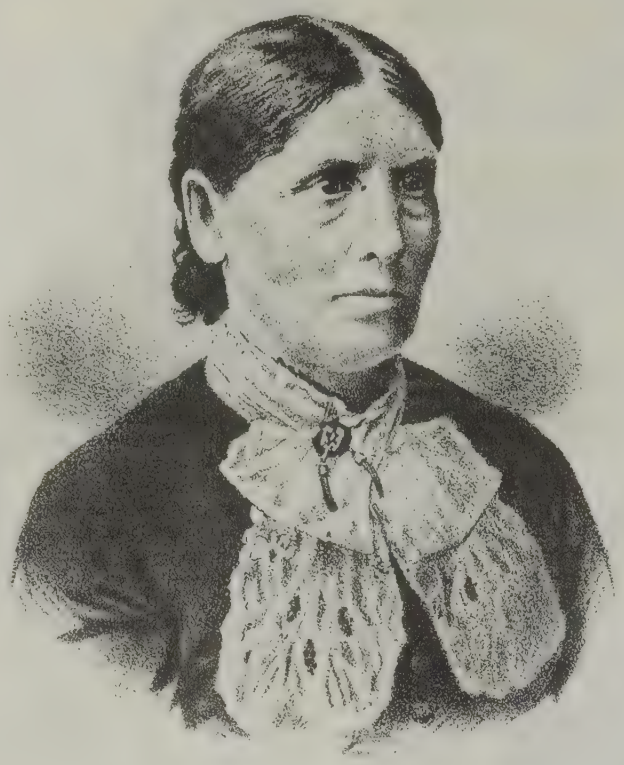
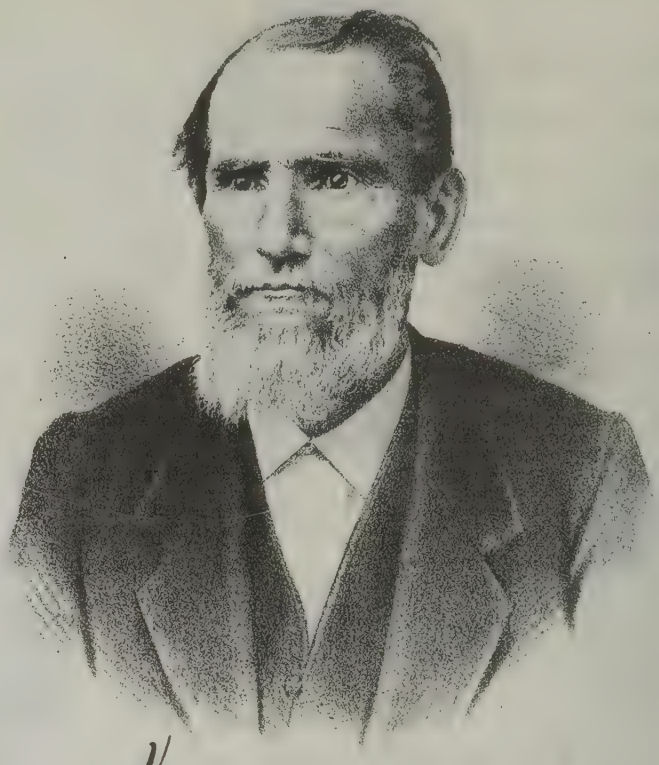


Clara B. Commons.



John Commons

JOHN COMMONS.

John Commons was born in the year 1818, in Wayne County, Ind. His father, Isaac Commons, was one of the pioneers of that county, a plain, honest man, and a good citizen. He had a family of ten children, of whom seven grew to maturity, and four still survive. John, the subject of this sketch, grew up like the average boy of pioneer days, getting a little education, by attending a country school in the winter, and working on the home farm during the remainder of the year. By diligent application to his leisure hours, he acquired a more practical and comprehensive store of knowledge than the schools of that period afforded, and shortly after attaining his majority, started out to earn his living. For awhile, he taught school; later, he removed to Hillsboro, in the northern part of Wayne County, and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits, in connection with the harness business, for four years. From that place, he removed to Hollandsburg, Ohio, and was a merchant in that town for four years. Subsequently, he moved to Union City, Ind., and was engaged in the boot and shoe trade there from 1860 to 1865. While a resident of that place, he he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving two terms, or eight years, in that capacity. He established the Union City *Times* in 1873, and was its publisher and proprietor until 1877. He sold the paper in that year, and purchased the *Herald* of Winchester, removing at once to this place. Under his management, the *Herald* enjoys an extended circulation, and wields a very perceptible influence in the public and political affairs of the county. Mr. Commons has always affiliated with the Republican party, and his principles and convictions are faithfully reflected in the *Herald*. During his short residence in this community, he has become widely known, and is universally respected and esteemed. He became a Mason many years ago, in the lodge at Hillsboro, Ind., and has taken all the degrees of the subordinate lodge and chapter, and was the first High Priest of the Chapter at Union City. He entertains liberal views in the matter of religion, and is not identified with any church, though his parents were members of the Society of Friends.

He has been twice married; first, in 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Carlisle, who died leaving one daughter, now the wife of G. B. Best, of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1860, he wedded Miss Clara Rogers, his present companion. Five children have blessed this union, viz., John R., Franky, Ally, Clara E. and Mary A., all of whom now survive save Franky and Mary A. His estimable wife is a lady of rare accomplishments, and has long been a pillar in the social world. A more extended notice will appear in a sketch of her life, which is here annexed.

MRS. CLARISSA (ROGERS) COMMONS.

But few ladies in this county have been more prominently identified with the temperance cause and other moral and religious interests of this community than Mrs. Commons, and none ever engaged in the work with a more unselfish zeal, or persevered with more untiring enthusiasm. She was born in the year 1826, in Franklin County, N. Y., and is the daughter of Samuel and Ruth Rogers. Her father, himself a native of Lincoln, N. H., was a lineal descendent of John Rogers, of Litchfield, England, who perished at the stake during the persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Queen Mary. From New Hampshire he removed to New York, locating in Franklin County, where he married Ruth Saunders, in 1814. In 1832, he removed with his family to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he remained during life. He died in 1861, at the age of seventy-six years, his wife surviving him until 1876, when she died, aged eighty two years. The father was a man of prominence in his day, and was chosen to fill various responsible offices, both during his residence in New York, and after his removal to Ohio. Ruth Saunders, her mother, was of English descent, but her father was a lover of liberty, and espoused the cause of the Colonists in the struggle for Independence, and together with his four brothers, took an active part in the Revolutionary war.

Clarissa, the daughter, passed her early life amid the scenes of the Western Reserve, enjoying a liberal education. She attended Ashtabula Academy, at Ashtabula, Ohio, and subsequently attended Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, Ohio. In 1850, she entered Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1853. During her course at Oberlin, she had taught school, and spent one year at Mackinaw, Mich., recruiting her health. In 18—, she left Oberlin to teach school at Richmond, Ind., and was thus engaged until 1860. In that year, she was united in marriage with John Commons. For the next three years they resided at Hollandsburg, Ohio, and in 1863, removed to Union City, Ind. Here, during a residence of nearly sixteen years, she was identified with the Sunday school and other benevolent work of the city, and in 1878, came to Winchester with her husband and family. At the age of sixteen years, Mrs. Commons united with the Presbyterian Church at Ashtabula, Ohio, and in the intervening years has been a consistent Christian and an active worker in the upbuilding of the church and the spread of the Gospel. Her connection with the temperance work first began with the organization of the Temperance Alliance. She identified herself with this organization, and was subsequently prominent in the effort known as the "Crusade"—taking an active part in this movement, and adding the weight of her influence to the peaceful endeavors of the wives and mothers who constituted that organization, to remove the evil that menaced their homes. Since the close of the "Crusade," she has been actively engaged in the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and has done much, by verbal and written appeals to strengthen the temperance cause. For several years she has edited the temperance department of the *Herald*, and although naturally modest and retiring, she has delivered public addresses in this county and vicinity, in response to her sense of duty, in the interest of the temperance cause. And who can say that her labor has been in vain? Gradually, but surely her cause seems to gain ground, while it is impossible to estimate one woman's work in this result.

In private life, and among those who know her best, Mrs. Commons is universally beloved for her amiable disposition and her uniform kindness to all. With the attainments secured by a thorough education, she combines the qualifications of a naturally superior mind, and is well qualified by nature for the position she occupies in society. Her family is somewhat noted for longevity—some of its members attaining advanced age—and we join in the hope expressed by her friends, that she may be spared yet many years to continue the work in her chosen field of usefulness.

His financial condition proved, however, to be sound, and his fears were thus shown to have been groundless.

His widow is still living, at the age of eighty years (1881).

The death of her husband and her other afflictions unhinged her mind, and she became insane, which sad condition has continued much of the time ever since.

It is remarkable that, when bodily sickness prostrates her, she regains her mental sanity.

She has been deeply afflicted, and her share of worldly sorrow has been very great, though she is a most excellent and exemplary woman. Her afflicted condition has gained for her the deepest sympathy of her friends and acquaintances. But her clouded sky will soon be made clear, and upon her night of anguish the bright morn of eternity erelong will rise.

(Mrs. Goodrich died in September, 1881, aged over eighty years, having had, in truth, a life of sorrow and affliction. But her sorrow is over; her affliction is gone; she rests in peace in the arms of her Savior.)

CAREY S. GOODRICH, WINCHESTER.

Carey S. Goodrich was born in Virginia, and grew to manhood in that State.

He came with his mother and her family to Randolph County in 1831.

He was a prominent merchant and attorney in early times. His mercantile business he closed in 1843, but he continued to practice as a lawyer through his life.

He had a wife and a family of four children. His widow still survives.

He died in 1866, being nearly sixty years old.

He was respected and influential, a valuable and worthy citizen, deeply interested in the substantial welfare of the community, and earnestly active in every enterprise for its promotion.

Like the rest of the family, he was a Whig in politics, and then a Republican, and an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COL. ISAAC P. GRAY, ATTORNEY, UNION CITY.

Col. Gray was born in 1828, in Chester County, Penn.; moved to Urbana, Ohio, in 1836; to Montgomery County in 1839; to Darke County in 1842; to Union City, Ind., in 1855.

He was married to Eliza Jaqua, daughter of Judson Jaqua, Esq., and has had four children, two living—Pierre and Bayard S.

He was engaged, till the breaking-out of the war, in mercantile business.

He was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, which position he held from September 4, 1862, to February 11, 1864.

He also raised and organized the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, mustered in March 13, 1865, Col. Peden; mustered out August 4, 1865.

He was also Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifth Indiana (minute men). Served five days - July 12–17, 1863.

At the close of the war, he became a banker, organizing, with Hon. N. Cadwallader, the Citizens' Bank, of which he is a prominent stockholder and Vice President.

In 1866, he was candidate of the anti-Julian wing of the Republican party for Congress. Entered the law in 1868, and was State Senator of Randolph County in 1868–72, on the Republican ticket, of which body he took position as a leading member.

In 1870, he was appointed by President Grant Consul to St. Thomas, West Indies, and confirmed by the Senate, but declined.

In 1872, he was appointed a delegate at large for the State of Indiana to the National Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and, by that convention, was made the member, for the State of Indiana, of the Liberal Republican National Executive Committee.

In 1876, the Democratic State Convention nominated him by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor, and he was elected to that office in October, 1876.

In 1880, he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention, and lost the nomination by four votes, but was named by acclamation a second time for Lieutenant Governor.

Col. Gray has been a prominent business man of Union City for twenty-five years, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

In the general Democratic defeat incurred in October, 1880, Col. Gray shared the catastrophe. But, by the death of Gov. J. B. Williams, in November, 1880, Lieut. Gov. Gray was promoted to the position of Governor of Indiana, which honor he sustained with appropriate dignity, addressing the Legislature in perhaps the most voluminous message ever presented by any occupant of the gubernatorial chair to any legislative body.

Gov. Gray has two sons—Pierre and Bayard, who show tokens of decided talent, and will doubtless, at no distant day, succeed in achieving a distinguished reputation. Both have become members of the bar. Pierre is also a business man in general, and, in the summer of 1881, engaged in a carriage-making company, under the firm designation of Starbuck, Tritt & Gray, the capital stock being $10,000, and the number of hands to be employed, thirty-five.

Bayard S., in the fall of 1881, bought the office of the Portland *Sun*, the Democratic paper of Jay County, Ind., and seems likely to sustain the reputation and dignity of the establishment.

L. D. LAMBERT, ATTORNEY, UNION CITY.

L. D. Lambert was born in 1827, in Wayne County, Ind.; went to Darke County, Ohio, in 1829; Allensville, Ind., in 1847, selling goods for seven years; Hollandsburg, Ohio, five years; Allensville again; Union City, Ohio, in 1839, and Union City, Ind., some time afterward.

He sold goods till 1868, then taking up the law.

He has been a member of the Board of Trustees, and was Corporation Clerk several years.

He had the honor of being the first Mayor of Union City under the city charter, being re-elected to a second term, holding the position from 1875 to 1878.

Mr. Lambert is a substantial citizen of the town, an outspoken and efficient Republican, and altogether an estimable and reliable man.

He is married, and has a worthy companion and two children, both sons. One of them, Webster, is in the practice of law.

THEODORE SHOCKNEY, UNION CITY.

Theodore Shockney is a native of Randolph County, born in Wayne Township September 16, 1852.

Losing his mother at nine years old, and his father a year later, he was thus early thrown upon his own resources.

He was employed in hard farm labor during the summer, and during the winter attended the common country schools, and at sixteen years of age began teaching in the public schools, gaining, in due time, the reputation of a leading instructor in the county.

In the spring of 1872, he commenced reading law in the office of Hon. I. P. Gray, afterward Governor of Indiana, finishing his legal studies in the office with Hon. S. J. Peelle, elected member of Congress from the Seventh District in October, 1880.

In the autumn of 1877, he married Emma A. Keever, of Union City; and, in the spring of 1878, he commenced the practice of the law in that place, and in May, 1880, he was elected Mayor of Union City.

Being a young man of good talents, he is rising in the estimation of the public, and making for himself a solid reputation as an attorney.

At the nominating election held in April, 1882, Mr. Shockney received the Republican nomination for Representative to the State Legislature, by a good majority, over William E. Murray, the present incumbent.

The *Plain-Dealer*, the only Democratic newspaper in Randolph County, having been purchased by a company of Republicans in June, 1882, the name of the journal was changed to that of the *News*, and Mr. Shockney was assigned the post of editor of the paper under the new ownership.

JEREMIAH SMITH, WINCHESTER.

Jeremiah Smith was born in South Carolina in 1805, and

came with his father, William Smith, to Randolph County, Ind., in 1817 (West River).

He moved to Winchester in early manhood, having taught school one term at Richmond, Ind. How he got his education is nowhere stated—whether by the light of pine knots, or in the forest log-cabin schoolhouses of that rude period, or in the woods, or in all these three ways combined. The truth (and the main fact) seems to be that he got it, and the modus operandi is little matter. And it is a somewhat remarkable fact that, in those rugged times, men made more of themselves, with the scanty means of improvement then at their command, than boys now do, with advantages and appliances for study and mental development fit for the heir apparent to a throne.

It is an old saying—"Necessity is the mother of invention;" and still another is, "Hunger will break through a stone wall;" and yet another, quaint and blunt and homely, but strikingly true, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

Doubtless he was "hungry" for knowledge more than the starving man for bread. He had the "will," and nature before his resolute soul opened a rugged but a practicable way.

He appears to have acquired a good knowledge of both law and surveying, since he practiced both on an extensive scale.

He studied law in Winchester with Zachariah Puckett, Esq., being admitted to practice there in 1837. He was also employed in surveying the Kankakee country in about 1820–22, and perhaps elsewhere.

He was for many years Deputy Clerk, etc., in the office of Charles Conway, who was twenty-one years Clerk and Recorder of Randolph County, Ind. He has been, at different times, Deputy Sheriff, Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, Surveyor, Deputy Clerk, Judge of the Circuit Court, and for thirty years a practicing lawyer. He is said to have been one of the best Judges of English law in the courts of Indiana.

He was a Democrat in politics, sincere in his opinions, and fearless and uncompromising in their advocacy and maintenance, and it is no wonder that, in the extreme heat and partisanship of his latter times, when great questions stirred the public feelings to their utmost depth, in the strong Anti-slavery and Republican county of Randolph, he should be subject to public obloquy and reprobation for his extreme political views and utterances.

In a debate with Ovid Butler on the question, "Is slavery sinful?" he took the negative, and maintained his side with marked ability.

He was honest and incorruptible, both in public and in private life. No man ever so much as breathed a suspicion to cloud or darken his fair fame in this respect.

He was a stern advocate of public economy, and an uncompromising foe to extravagance of every kind.

He built the Franklin House, Winchester, about 1839; also a residence for himself, afterward—both of which are still good, substantial buildings, the first occupied as a hotel for years by Peter Reinheimer, and the latter now owned by Judge Silas Colgrove.

Judge Smith, by frugality and prudent foresight, amassed a handsome fortune, much of it in landed estate.

In conjunction with Hon. O. H. Smith, he located the town of Union City, Ind.

The "Bee Line" was the pioneer road for this whole region. In fact, its track was the second of the kind in the State, and the second to enter Indianapolis, then an unimportant interior town, now one of the grandest railroad centers in the world. The Bee Line was completed for use about July, 1853, and Union City forthwith began a brilliant career of activity and prosperity.

The creation of this city was mainly due to the exertions of the Messrs. Smith, and they were amply rewarded by the fact that they were large (and almost sole) owners of the soil on which the new town must be built; and hence the increase in value of the land became very great.

Judge Smith maintained his residence in Winchester till his death, in 1874, being about sixty-nine years old.

He married Cynthia Dye, and raised a large family. There were ten children, eight of whom are now living.

He wrote several works, a list of which is not at hand. Concerning Randolph County, he wrote "Reminiscences of Randolph County," and also "Civil History of Randolph County," neither of which was ever published in book form. From these manuscripts of his, however, much of the information contained in this work has been taken.

He left six sons and two daughters, all grown and all now heads of families. The surviving children are as follows:

William H. Smith, merchant, boots and shoes. His establishment was begun in 1859, and it is managed with ability and success. He has a wife and one surviving child. (She has since died.) His residence, on Columbia, corner of Oak and Hickory, is a splendid brick mansion, one of the finest in Union City.

John Dye Smith, jeweler, Union City. His business, too, is of long standing, having been commenced in 1855. His establishment is the leading one in that branch in Randolph County. He has a wife and two children, and has a fine residence on South Columbia street, east side.

Charles C. Smith, farmer, Winchester, Ind.

Mary E., married Frank B. Carter, Bradford, Ohio.

Henry B. Smith, jeweler, Hartford, Ind.

Charlotte, wife of George W. White, Bradford, Ohio.

J. Giles Smith, plumber and gas-fitter, Indianapolis.

Oliver H. Smith, resides at Union City, Ind.; is married.

Mr. Smith's parents were consistent members of the Regular Baptist Church. He was himself identified with the Disciples, and was active in supporting that branch of the Christian body, being also an accredited teacher among them.

His sons, like their honored sire, are all active Democrats. They bid fair to take good care of the handsome property left them by their father, and to make it simply a basis on which each may build for himself a fair and sightly edifice of elegance and prosperity.

They are said to be, without exception, active, frugal and thriving, and to be making for themselves an honorable place among the business men in the land.

Mr. Smith was first appointed Circuit Judge by the Governor of the State to fill a vacancy, and afterward held the office during a term of seven years by popular election.

He died in December, 1874. His age was not so great but that he might have lived many years longer, but his worthy and beloved companion came to a sad and sudden end by a fatal injury received at the depot of the Richmond & Grand Rapids Railroad in Winchester. By a terrible accident, she was thrown beneath an approaching train, and both her lower limbs were severed from her body. She survived but one day, departing this life July 7, 1872.

Her husband was, as it were, prostrated by this fearful catastrophe to the life partner of his joys and cares, and never seemed able to rally his powers to overcome this sad calamity, and, in two and a half years, he lay down beside his beloved in the sleep that, upon earth, "knows no waking." They repose beneath the same monument, in the Union City Cemetery.

He had, during the maturity of his power, prepared a carefully constructed will, lovingly providing for a perpetual care of the tombs of his parents, as also disposing of his fortune in the interest of harmony, economy and thrift, strictly enjoining upon his large family, kindness, good will, fraternal affection, and moral and Christian virtue, and harmony and friendly feeling in the settling of his affairs and the distribution among them of his estate; and providing, moreover, that an iron fence, to be constructed around the tombs of his parents near the place of their pioneer settlement in this county sixty-five years ago, should be completed and preserved in perpetual memorial of their virtues, and as a lasting token of filial affection.

SETH M. WHITTEN, UNION CITY.

Seth M. Whitten, though very young, enlisted in a Michigan regiment for military service during the war of the rebellion. He saw much hardship, suffering severely, and having several narrow escapes from death in battle.

He was in the Eastern Army, and, at the battle of North Anna May 23, 1864, stood firmly with a few after most of the line had fallen back.

June 3, 1864, near Cold Harbor, he forsook guard duty to go into battle line.

At Petersburg, he was conspicuous for bravery.

March 25, 1865, though unwell, he borrowed a gun and went into action. On the march, he picked up a large hatchet, which he stuck in his belt. This hatchet saved his life, for a broken shell struck the hatchet, knocked him sprawling and the gun from his hands.

The same day, he was wounded in the leg. But he kept steadily on with the line, returning to camp when the rest did.

In April, 1865, he captured a rebel flag.

Shortly afterward, he was captured, but was returned at Appomattox, short of rations, but brave and plucky still.

During and after the war, his eyes were greatly diseased, and at one time he was pronounced hopelessly blind. He has partially recovered his sight, however, though it is not strong and reliable.

Mr. Whitten was a bound boy in youth, and had but little opportunity. In the army (a strange place, no doubt), he accomplished much faithful studying, and, after the war, became a teacher.

He was for some time at Washington, in United States service.

He has succeeded, against almost unconquerable obstacles, in mastering the profession of the law, and, amid discouragements that would have crushed most men, he has pressed straight forward, in a ceaseless and by no means a hopeless struggle for success.

He is shrewd, active, fearless and untiring, faithful to principles and to his clients as well.

His record on temperance is clear and strong, pressing the fight where most fail, viz., in the field of legal prevention, giving, in that line, bold, energetic and valuable assistance in breaking the power of the cohorts of alcohol.

Mr. Whitten has an amiable Christian wife and two promising children.

He took up his abode in Union City in 1875, and resides here still. He is steadily gaining in reputation and esteem among his fellow-citizens.

His wife was prostrated with severe sickness while he was absent on business at Washington, and, after lingering for some weeks, Mr. Whitten was summoned by telegram to her bedside to behold his beloved companion at the point of death, and in a few days he suffered the unspeakable affliction to close her sightless eyes and convey her mortal remains to the home of her youth, where, amid the grief of sympathizing friends, her lifeless form was consigned to the friendly tomb.

PRESTON N. WOODBURY, UNION CITY, IND.

Preston N. Woodbury, son of James Woodbury, a thriving farmer of Wayne Township, Randolph County, was born in 1856.

He remained with his father till of age, working on the farm and attending school from year to year.

Residing near Union City, he became a member of the high school of that place, being one of the first graduating class, who completed their course in 1876.

His first employment after graduation was as book-keeper for Worthington & Fisher's wholesale notion store one and a half years; next as book-keeper for J. T. Hartzell, in his hardware store, three and a half years.

In June, 1881, he accepted the position of Secretary in the Pioneer Mutual Association of Union City, Ind.

In 1877, he married Florence A. Anderson, daughter of Samuel Anderson, late of Union City, and they have one child, a son.

Mr. Woodbury seems a young man of promise, and may command a sterling reputation and an enviable name.

(It seems that we have made a mistake in placing Mr. Woodbury's name among the attorneys, for which we hope to be pardoned.)

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

Winchester—Physicians, J. E. Beverly, regular; G. W. Bruce, regular; Richard Bosworth, regular; John W. Botkin, botanic; J. T. Chenoweth, regular; T. Cox, regular; J. J. Evans, regular; John Hiatt, old, out of practice, A. T. Huddleston, homœopathic; J. E. Markle, regular; W. G. Smith, regular.

Dentists, Messrs. Huddleston, Ballard, Stanley.

In former times, Drs. Benjamin Puckett and Woody.

Union City (not here now)—Physicians, Messrs. Diehl, Twiford, Humphreyville, Adam Simmons, Noah Simmons, Converse, Janes, Solsberry, Otwell, Stanton, Seward, Rubey, Hastings, Strong, Cooper.

Physicians at present, Messrs. Ferguson, Yergin, Harrison, Evans, Commons, Green, Williamson, Weimar, Grabill, Parsons, White, Thomson, Rubey, McFarland, Fahnestock.

Dentists, Messrs. Stahl, Cowdery, Lefevre.

COUNTY AT LARGE.

Spartansburg—Messrs. Ruby, Mitchell, Francisco, Purviance, Lawrence, Hector, Janes, Hindman, George Humphrey, Samuel Humphrey, Morgan, Berry, Baldwin.

Arba—Messrs. Young, Kelly, Hunt, Heiner & Son, Mock.

Harrisville—Messrs. Dreer, Adams, Hullinger, Owens.

Bartonia—Messrs. Wallace, Mitchell, Owen, Conner, Marquis.

Bloomingsport—Frazier, Gore, Strattan, Kemper, Good, Coggeshall.

Lynn—Messrs. Beard, Banks, Adams, Hamilton, Alfred Hamilton, Blair, Meeks, Swain.

Buena Vista—Messrs. Keen, Blumenback.

Huntsville—Messrs. Hunt, Jobes, Chenoweth, Eikenberry, Miller, Hunt, Jordan.

Unionsport—Messrs. Botkin, Chenoweth.

Ridgeville—Messrs. Bailey, Shoemaker, Farquhar, Hiatt.

Windsor—Messrs. Chenoweth, Davison, Farrow.

Georgetown—Messrs. Keener, Marine.

Deerfield—Messrs. Longshore, McAfee, Banks, Washburn, Snow, Hearn, Smith, Hall, Bosworth, Lambert, Purcell, Ballard, Clevenger.

Saratoga—Messrs. Evans, Ward.

Losantville—Messrs. Berry, Franks, Lowe.

Pleasant View—Dr. Frank.

Emmetville—Messrs. Ore, Bailey, Capron.

Fairview—Harris, Goodwin, Fawson, Moore, Vickers, Johnson, Davis, Fager.

New Pittsburg—Messrs. Reeves, McFarland.

Macksville—Dr. Seamans.

Farmland—Messrs. Keener, Hunt, Davis, Smith, Rogers.

Morristown—Messrs. Comer, Marine, Leech, Orr, Rogers.

The above lists are perhaps only partial. They were obtained by inquiry of individuals, who depended upon memory for the replies given.

ELISHA T. BAILEY, RIDGEVILLE.

Elisha T. Bailey was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1821; moved to Warren County, Ohio, in 1824; to Wayne County, Ind., in 1829; to Green Township, Randolph County, in 1847; and to Ridgeville in 1850.

He married Julia A. Morgan in 1845, and Paulina Mock in 1855, and he has had eight children, six of whom are living.

He read medicine with Stanton Judkins, of Newport (Fountain City), Ind., from 1843 to 1847, and has practiced from 1847 to 1881, having attended lectures at Miami Medical College in 1853–54.

He was also a merchant at Emmetsville in 1847, and at Ridgeville from 1857 to 1863.

From 1860 to 1864, he held the office of Township Trustee, four years.

Dr. Bailey used to be a Whig in politics, and, in later times has been a Republican.

He is one of the pioneers of Ridgeville, having settled there before there was any town, and resided in the place ever since.

PAUL BEARD, SR. (DECEASED).

Paul Beard, Sr., was born in North Carolina in 1779; came to Randolph County, Ind., below Lynn, near Lynn Meeting-House, in the spring of 1817, having married Hannah Pearson in

1813 (born 1778). They had nine children---Obed, Eunice, William, Enoch, Enoch (second), Paul, Hannah, George, John.

Paul Beard was a physician; belonged to the Friends, and died in 1857, aged seventy-seven years four months and twenty-three days.

His wife, Hannah Beard, died in 1851, aged seventy-two years five months and twenty-four days.

He was a noted man in pioneer days, both as a physician and as a citizen, being upright, respected and trustworthy, and skillful in his profession.

JOHN E. BEVERLY, WINCHESTER.

John E. Beverly was born in Marlboro District, S. C., September 17, 1816.

The same fall, his parents set out for the Northwest, and, tarrying for awhile on the way, came forward in the spring with the company conducted by Paul W. Way, crossing the Ohio at Cincinnati on the ice.

Mr. Beverly's parents stopped in Wayne County for several years, removing to Randolph in 1828.

His teachers in boyhood were Henry Way, William and H. L. Macy, Elijah Brock and Samuel Johnson.

They settled seven miles west of Winchester, and somewhat south of Macksville.

As a child and a youth, Mr. Beverly was greatly eager for knowledge, attending such schools as came in his way, but using also every practicable means of self-improvement.

The opportunities of knowledge in those days were but slight.

He was nearly grown before he ever saw a weekly newspaper. But the Randolph County Library was to his inquiring mind a priceless treasure. In that collection were Hume's England, Josephus, Encyclopedia Britannica, Cavallo's Natural Philosophy, a small treatise on chemistry, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, etc.

He says: "Often have I walked to town (seven miles) on Saturday afternoon, reading as I went, to exchange books."

He says further: "I had from boyhood worked much in brick yards, and had, little by little, taken to brick-laying, and become so expert as to be called for far and near."

He thinks he has done more "jobs," large and small, than any other man in the county.

But still he found time, amid the labors of the farm and the trowel, to read and to think, and to take an active interest in temperance and anti-slavery, etc.

In the fall of 1843, Dr. Woody proposed to him to read medicine in his office. He did so, reading physic, and also continuing to lay brick.

During the winter of 1846–47, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, taking clear and copious notes throughout the course, which notes he has preserved to the present time.

His father died in 1833, and, being the oldest son, he was obliged to care for the orphaned family, which he did for years, standing as a father to the fatherless brood.

He began to practice medicine with Dr. Woody, at Winchester, shortly afterward undertaking the profession alone.

In 1857, he removed to Fair Haven, and in 1859 returned to Winchester.

He served, during a part of the war of 1861, as medical member of the Enrolling Board for the Fifth Congressional District.

For a time, he was proprietor of *Randolph County Journal.*

In 1866, he removed to Richmond, Ind., returning to Winchester in 1874, and that place has been his residence to the present time.

Dr. Beverly has mostly retired from practice.

He has been twice married—first, to Caroline Louisa Goodrich, in 1843, who died in 1853.

In 1855, he married Ann Eliza Goodrich, a sister of his former wife, who is still living.

They have had several children, three of whom survive—one son, in Chicago; and two daughters, at home.

Dr. Beverly, as we have said, was an advocate of temperance, having been for years, when a young man, Secretary of the first temperance society in the region, about 1835 or sooner. He was also one of the small and despised, yet energetic band of early Abolitionists, who succeeded at length, by the most wonderful activity, in turning the world, not upside down, but right side up, upon that most important subject.

By his thorough and consistent course through life, Dr. Beverly has gained, and still retains, the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Beverly mentions, as a reminiscence of anti-slavery work, that a band of Abolitionists, among whom were Fred Douglass, Charles L. Remond, Bradburn, James Monroe, etc., held a series throughout the country of 100 conventions, making the movement a grand success. In fact, the present generation have no idea of the stern and terrible earnestness of effort put forth by that devoted class of Christian men and women, the Abolitionists of the olden time. The sterling song, indited by William Lloyd Garrison, beginning, "I am an Abolitionist, I glory in the name," fitly describes the whole brotherhood, and sisterhood as well, throughout the land.

But, though mostly forgotten by the nation at large, they have their abundant reward, the consciousness that the work on which they had set their hearts, is accomplished. The proud boast of the British poet,

> "We have no slaves in England, the moment that
> A bondman breathes our air, that moment he is free;
> They touch our country and their shackles fall."

Even so now is it, thank heaven, with our own loved native land.

So may all the evils that beset our nation be rooted up and banished forever from our midst!

So may the strong and faithful, the firm and steadfast, the tried and true, throughout our wide-spread country, band together once more and continually to oppose the wrong and the false, and advocate, maintain and practice, amid obloquy, opposition and scorn, if need be, and God so will, the right, the just and the true, until, as in the struggle of the olden time, now happily crowned with abundant success, the heroic combatants for that which is good and holy shall see, from time to time, with joy unspeakable, victory perched upon their banner! Or, if, in God's good pleasure, any be called away while yet the battle is fierce and the conflict strong, may they close their mortal eyes sustained by an invincible faith that from the seed which, going forth weeping, they have sown, shall yet be reaped a glorious harvest!

NELSON T. CHENOWETH, WINDSOR.

Nelson T. Chenoweth was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1837, being the son of Jacob Chenoweth, Esq., an old pioneer of Darke County, and residing still on the old homestead west of Nashville. He is one of a large family of grown-up boys and girls, who have all (or nearly so) risen to distinction.

He was in the Union army four years, being a member of the Sixty-ninth Ohio, Company E.

He was brought up on his father's farm; became a teacher; studied medicine with his brother, John T. Chenoweth, then of Williamsburg, but now of Winchester; graduated from Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati in 1867.

He formed a partnership with Dr. Botkin, at Unionsport, Ind., which lasted one year; married his wife there—Laura E. Haines, daughter of Stephen Haines; came to Windsor in 1868, and resides there still.

He is a thorough Republican, a wide-awake and enterprising citizen, and an intelligent and faithful physician, commanding an extensive and successful practice.

They have three children.

JOEL N. CONVERSE, UNION CITY, IND.

Joel N. Converse was born December 13, 1820, in Madison County, Ohio; married Ann Eliza Phillips November 5, 1840; has two children—Laura A., wife of D. H. Reeder, miller, Union City, Ind.; Lois R., wife of Dr. Flowers, Columbus, Ohio.

He read medicine, and practiced from 1841 to 1852, graduating, in 1846, from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

He settled at Union City, Ind., in 1852, at the commencement of the town, and has resided there ever since.

Since 1852, he has been engaged mostly in railroad construction and management. He was Director, Vice President and

Superintendent of the Union & Logansport, and is still Director in the C., C. & I. C. R. R., into which the U. & L. R. R. was merged.

In the West, he was Vice President and Superintendent of the Nebraska Railroad for ten years.

For years he was School Trustee of Union City, Ind.

In business, he is a man of great activity, energy and enthusiasm; in social life, a warm-hearted, genial companion and friend; in politics, a stalwart Republican; in religion, he considers himself largely liberal; in family life, he is greatly devoted to the comfort and pleasure of those dependent on him.

He is a strong friend of general and compulsory education, and an enthusiastic worker in the temperance ranks, and, in general, a sincere and active co-worker in whatever seems to him to be adapted to build up society and increase the well-being of the human race.

Mr. Converse has been largely favored and blessed with success in his efforts to gain property, and is understood to possess a comfortable fortune.

For twenty-five years, much of his time has been spent away from home, yet his home feelings and sympathies return all the more active for the deprivation he has been subjected to in this respect; and he looks forward to the time when the relaxation of business activity shall enable him more thoroughly to enjoy the pleasures of an intelligent, cultivated home.

In the fall of 1880, Dr. Converse sold his residence in Union City—one of the most tasteful and elegant mansions in that place—and removed to Chicago. It was purchased by William Harris, of the firm of Turpen & Harris, grocers, for $10,000.

JOHN HEINER, ARBA.

John Heiner was born in 1827, in Maryland; studied medicine in the University of Maryland, Baltimore, graduating in 1846, practicing in Carroll County, Md., from 1846 to 1864; married Matilda Jane Kelly in 1850; has had five children, all living, two married—one son a physician.

He has resided at Arba, Ind., from 1864 to the present time.

Dr. Heiner is an intelligent and reliable physician, and has an extensive practice.

He belongs to the German Reformed Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

C. S. EVANS, UNION CITY.

C. S. Evans was born in Chester County, Penn., in 1832; came to Richmond, Ind., in 1837, and to Spartansburg, Ind., in 1852; to Hollandsburg, Ohio, in 1857; and to Union City in 1868.

He married Almira Boyd in 1859, and Hannah M. Robertson in 1867. They have had two children.

He read medicine with Dr. Lawrence, at Spartansburg, in 1852–55; practiced at Hollandsburg, Ohio, in 1857–68, graduating from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati in 1863.

He joined the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio as Assistant Surgeon in the summer of 1863; had charge of the Cincinnati Barracks, and then of a post hospital at Paris, Ky.; rejoined the regiment in Maryland, and left the service, his time having expired and something over. His chief business has been practicing medicine, though at times selling goods, etc.

Dr. Evans has a high reputation as a practitioner, as a gentleman and a citizen, and is reckoned to be an ornament to his profession and an honor to the community of which he is a member.

DAVID FERGUSON, UNION CITY.

David Ferguson was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1813, of Scotch parents; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1837; came to Butler County, Ohio, in the same year, and to Clark County, Ohio, in 1838.

He removed to Winchester, Ind., in 1849, and settled in Union City in 1865.

His wife was Jane Van Sickel, and they were married in 1849. They have had three children. Two are living, and both at home with their parents, and both daughters, one unmarried the the other a widow.

Dr. Ferguson joined the United Presbyterian Church in 1829, and the Presbyterian Church in 1838. He was Deacon for twelve or fourteen years, and has been Ruling Elder fourteen years.

He has been President and Treasurer of Randolph Mutual Association at various times; joined the I. O O. F. in 1842; Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1856; Grand Encampment of Indiana in 1857; Grand Lodge of the World in 1879.

Thus it will be seen that he has grown gray in the service of his fellow-men, having been an active practitioner of medicine for forty-four years.

He is still hale and active, and seems to bid fair for years of activity and usefulness.

JEHU HIATT, WINCHESTER.

Jehu Hiatt was born in Grayson County, Va., near the Goodspur Crossing of Blue Ridge on the New River, one of the sources of the Kanawha, in 1802.

His father died when Jehu was about three months old.

He was brought to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1814, and to where Richmond now stands in 1815, before Richmond was laid out. That was done in 1816, and he attended the first sale of lots there. Richmond in 1815 was a corn-field, and Robert Morrison had a little store in the neighborhood.

He went to Knightstown in 1830, and moved to Winchester in 1833 or 1834, and his residence has been chiefly in the vicinity of that place ever since.

He bought forty acres east of Winchester, occupying it as his home for many years. Having sold it, he removed his residence to Winchester, where it still remains.

He married Sarah A. Thomas in 1828. They had no children, and his wife died in Wayne County in 1865, and was buried at Goshen Meeting-House, near Middleboro.

He was raised on a farm; worked at tanning and at shoemaking, and finally read medicine with his brother-in-law, John Thomas, near Middleboro, Wayne Co., Ind.

He practiced first at Knightstown, and then at Winchester, but retired from the profession twenty years ago.

He was raised a Friend, became a Hicksite, and now considers himself a "seeker after truth."

He was one of the early Abolitionists when that "hated sect" was "everywhere spoken against," and when courage was required to face the storm of obloquy and of persecution and of addled eggs and of brickbats, coupled, moreover, with the danger, and the fact of fines inflicted and penalties enforced against the "accursed few" who had the audacity to hold to the faith and to practice the belief that "all men are created equal," and that liberty, except for crime, is the inalienable birthright of all men.

Dr. Hiatt, though for many years a widower, seems cheerful and contented, and appears to enjoy the time of old age that has slowly but surely crept upon him. His health is good, and he is vigorous and sprightly, though almost eighty years old, and it would be no wonder if he were to be spared to behold fourscore years and ten; and yet he may be called suddenly away from the scene of his earthly cares to try what may be in store for earth-born spirits in the unseen future.

ROBERT H. MORGAN, SPARTANSBURG.

Robert H. Morgan is the son of Micajah Morgan, a pioneer settler of Wayne County, Ind.

He was born in Wayne County in 1827; attended school at the Union Literary Institute, and at Friends' Boarding School, and at Farmers' Academy, College Hill, Ohio, and at Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio. Studied medicine at Marion, with Dr. Lomax, 1850–51.

He married Mrs. Rebecca (Small) Davis, daughter of Joshua Small, in 1853. She was born in 1829, on the Silas Horn place, northeast of Arba, Ind., and died at Spartansburg in 1879.

Mrs. Morgan had three children by her first marriage, and eight by her second.

R. H. Morgan lived one year at Marion, eight years at Nora, Ill., and at Spartansburg since 1859.

He volunteered, April 17, 1861, in Eighth Indiana (three

months), Company D, Capt. Silas Colgrove, Col. Benton. (Lincoln's proclamation was April 16.)

The regiment went to Indianapolis, then to West Virginia. It was in the battle at Rich Mountain, July 1861, etc.

When their time was out, he volunteered in the Fifty-seventh Indiana; was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company D. (For account of regiment, see elsewhere.)

R. H. Morgan was discharged for disability in May, 1864.

Dr. Morgan has been a practicing phyician for about thirty years, and has had a good reputation as a practitioner.

His wife died in the fall of 1879, after a very lingering afflictive illness with the dropsy. She was an excellent Christian wife and mother, bore her painful sickness with exemplary patience, and passed to her heavenly rest leaving a fragrant memory to her family and surviving friends.

His aged mother, a widow for many years, and now more than eighty years of age, has resided with her son Robert for several years.

ROBERT J. PARSONS, UNION CITY.

Robert J. Parsons, only surviving son of Robert Parsons, formerly of Deerfield, Randolph County, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1820.

He came with his father to Deerfield in 1828 or 1829, and resided there till he became of age. He then left home and went to near Dayton, Ohio, studying medicine while there.

In 1850, he located as a physician at Union, Montgomery Co., Ohio; removed to Milton, Miami County, in 1853, remaining there till 1881. In the latter year, he returned to Randolph County and established a drug store at Union City, continuing also his practice.

He belongs to the eclectic school.

He has been an active practitioner for nearly forty years.

In 1875, he was elected Professor of Obstetrics in the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, which, however, he was obliged to decline on account of the health of his family. The college, however, continued his connection therewith as Emeritus Professor in the institution, which position he now holds.

He has been three times married—Asenath Thomas, in 1846; Susan Dalton, in 1854; and Rhoda Jones, in 1880. He has had six children, only two of whom are living.

Although by early training a Democrat, he has been a Republican, and is so still.

JOHN L. REEVES, UNION CITY.

John L. Reeves is the son of James and Rachel Reeves, having been born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1827. He came with his parents, in 1832, into the woods of Randolph, settling in Jackson Township, near what came afterward to be New Lisbon.

His father built a cabin, not at first entering land. In two years or so, he entered land, moved to it, "built a camp," and became an independent land-owner, lord of the manor and master of his own castle.

John went to school three months when a lad, and his second term of three months was spent with his grandfather, in Delaware County, young John walking through the woods, in his thirteenth year, to reach the desired spot, and returning in like manner to his home and to the farm work in the spring.

He stayed with his father till he was of age. However, he began to read medicine before that important event, lying in the hay mow for the purpose when his mates were at their sports, and obtaining books from New York, under the advice of Drs. Downing and Miller.

In the fall of 1851, he began work at plastering, and followed it three years with all his might, reading medicine at night.

He farmed for awhile, but bled at the lungs, and gave it up.

He began practice in 1854, at Pittsburg, Randolph County.

He had been married, in 1849, to Angeline Milligan, who died in 1854. He had sold out and was all ready for moving to Iowa when his wife was stricken down, and was soon laid in the cold and silent tomb, and his plans of life were frustrated.

However, he continued his practice, and, in 1856, located at Lancaster, Jay Co., Ind., building up there a fine business.

In 1861, he enlist d in the army, joining the Fortieth Ohio as Lieutenant of Company F. He was promoted to Captain and still again to Major. His time of service was three years and four months.

At Chickamauga, he was wounded in the left ankle, which is still lame at times. He was also stunned by a shell, and supposed by his comrades to be dead. But, recovering from the shock, he was nevertheless disabled for three months. He came near being captured the same day; but was spared the horrors of Andersonville, and the perils, and perhaps the fact, of an awful death in that fearful prison pen.

He attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1866, and resumed the profession, locating at Union City, Ind.

His practice has been continued till the present time, except for about a year past, on account of severe sickness, from which he has not yet fully recovered.

He is at present engaged as Vice President and Medical Director of the Pioneer Mutual Life Insurance Association of Union City, Ind.

Dr. Reeves married his first wife in 1849. She died in 1854, and he married again. His second wife was Esther McFarland, who is still living. He has had six children, four of whom now survive. Two of them were by his first wife, and four by his second.

Dr. Reeves, in his youth and early manhood, possessed a remarkable amount of energy, and he has preserved his habits of activity to the present time, gaining for himself, unaided and alone, an honorable and useful position among his fellow-men.

JAMES RUBY, DECEASED.

James Ruby was born in 1807, in Kentucky; came to Wayne County, Ind., when a small boy.

He married Martha Myers, and afterward Hannah J. Hamilton—the latter in 1847.

He studied medicine with his brother-in-law, and began practice at twenty; removed to Hollandsburg, Ohio, in 1850, and to Union City, Ind., in 1867.

He died in 1876, at the age of sixty-nine years.

He had eleven children—eight living, three married.

Children—James Finley, 1850, married, Commercial Bank, Council. [See biography].

Martha, 1852, unmarried, at home.

Samuel B., 1855, married, physician, Union City.

Mary Lewella, 1857, unmarried, at home.

Joseph B., 1859, married, Louisville, Ky., railroad mail service.

Jessie F., 1861, unmarried, post office clerk, Union City.

Ambrose B., 1864, book-keeper, Bowers Bros.

Lizzie B., 1866, girl, at home.

Dr. Ruby was an Episcopal Methodist, a Republican, an excellent physician and a worthy man.

His son Samuel is following the footsteps of his honored father, and, by industry, intelligence and integrity, he is rising to a high standing in his profession.

WILLIAM J. SHOEMAKER, RIDGEVILLE.

William J. Shoemaker was born at Richmond, Va., November 18, 1820. His grandfather, Jeremiah Shoemaker, sold a large estate in Hanover County, Va., taking his pay in Continental money. It proved a total loss, and he afterward made cigar-lighters of the bills.

His father served in the war of 1812, at Camp Holly, on the James River, below Richmond, marrying in 1815, and moving, in 1824 to Columbiana County, Ohio, and, in 1837, to Randolph County, Ind., not far from Ridgeville.

He had eight children, all grown, seven married and four now living. He moved to Kansas in 1858, and was killed by a runaway team a few days after his arrival in that region.

W. J. Shoemaker worked for his father in the woods till twenty-two years of age, attending school in private houses and in "greased-paper-window cabins."

In 1841, he entered Winchester Seminary, under Prof. Farris. He sold a little black colt to James Butterworth, which paid for board and tuition four months.

The summer of 1842, he cleared six acres for his father, took a colt for his pay, traded the colt for a yoke of cattle, taught school at Fairview at $1.50 per day, sold his oxen, and, with his money, paid his way a year at Winchester, breaking down his health by excessive study, and teaching-school near Huntsville eight months to "recruit on."

Prof. Ferris, needing an assistant, he employed Mr. Shoemaker, dividing the school and giving him half the work and half the pay during five months.

His next step was to Bloomington, attending the State University for eighteen months. He reached the Junior class, but quit for lack of means. Leaving the university without a cent, and walking thirty miles, he stopped and earned money enough to pay for a deck passage to Wellsville, on the Ohio River, walking thence to Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

Here he boarded with his brother and set in to study medicine with Messrs. Robinson & Coons.

Finishing his course and practicing several years in Northeastern Ohio, he came back to Ridgeville in 1853, $1,000 in debt.

Here he practiced his profession, erecting, meanwhile, the third house in Ridgeville (with Robert Starbuck), on credit.

He battled with life for four years, and, in 1858, "put out" for Kansas, having been married in Northeastern Ohio in 1851. In that far-off land, he buried, during the first eight months, a father and a sister.

He undertook farming, and had fine prospects till the drought ruined his crops. The middle of July showed a beautiful growth of corn; the month of August, nothing.

During the winter of 1859–60, he was a Clerk in the Legislature that framed the free constitution for Kansas, and voted itself down to Lawrence.

In 1860, Mr. Shoemaker returned once more to Ridgeville, which he has never left since that time.

In 1865, he was reckoned to command at least the second best practice in Randolph County.

His wife is still living, fresh and sprightly, though the mother of eleven children, five of whom are living, and only one is married.

One of his sons was sick and helpless for many months, requiring ceaseless care and aid day and night. Mr. Shoemaker attended upon his son through all that wearisome time, taking, on an average, for sixty days and nights, only three hours' sleep in the twenty-four.

Their care was repaid by the recovery of that afflicted and suffering son. He now is connected with his father in business.

His life has been full of adventure and suffering, but hope and courage have never failed him, and his motto is still, as ever, "Never give up; it is wiser and better always to hope than once to despair."

He has been a life-long Republican, and, in former years, was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. H. YERGIN, UNION CITY, IND.

H. H. Yergin was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1839, and came to Union City, Ind., in 1867.

He married Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of Col. Crawford, and they have one child. In youth, he was clerk in a drug store.

He graduated in the scientific course at Delaware College, Ohio, and at the Cleveland Medical College, Ohio, in 1864, pursuing the post-graduating course in the same school in 1866.

He is a member of the Medical Society of Wayne County, Ohio; of the Ohio and the Indiana Medical Societies; of the Randolph County Medical Society, etc.

He is employed by the Bee Line and the Pan Handle Railroads as surgeon for accidents among their employes.

Dr. Yergin is a physician of high standing in the profession, and commands an extensive practice.

In political faith, he is a Democrat.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The Delaware District Medical Society (including Randolph County) was organized at Muncie, Ind., Tuesday, June 19, 1877, as the result of consultation upon the subject.

There was a fair representation of the various county societies, and by 12 o'clock thirty-eight physicians and three medical students were present.

The meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

An organization was completed by 2 P. M., and dinner was had at the Kirby House. Several toasts were offered, among them the following:

1. Medical Diplomas. Response by Dr. William Lomax.
2. Medical Education and Medical Colleges. Response by Dr. Parvin, of Indianapolis.
3. The Preacher and the Doctor. Response by Rev. Whitmer.

The committees were as follows:

1. On Organization—John E. Markle, J. J. Ransom, S. F. Brunt, H. D. Reasoner, R. P. Davis, G. D. Leech.

2. On Officers (one from each county)—Randolph County, W. G. Smith; Jay County, R. P. Davis; Blackford County, William Ransom; Madison County, Dr. Young; Delaware County, W. J. Boyden; Grant County, none present.

Permanent officers President, John Horne; Vice President, J. E. Markle; Treasurer, G. W. H. Kemper; Secretary, G. D. Leech; Censors, William C Ransom, Henry C. Winans, H. D. Reasoner.

The second meeting was held at Winchester, Randolph County, December 18, 1877.

Members received—Peter Drayer, N T. Chenoweth, G. W. Sheperd, D. Ferguson, William Commons, A. H. Farquhar, L N. Davis, A. H. Good.

Honorary members—Drs. Hibbard, McIntyre and Weist, of Richmond, Ind.

The third session took place at Hartford City, Blackford County, June 17, 1878.

Officers chosen: President, J. E. Markle, Randolph County; Vice President, W. C. Ransom, Blackford County; Secretary, G. D. Leech, Delaware County; Treasurer, G. W. H. Kemper, Delaware County; Censors, R. P. Davis, Jay County; T. J. Bowles, Delaware County; H. D. Reasoner, Grant County.

The fourth session convened at Marion, Grant County, December 17, 1878.

The fifth meeting occurred at Anderson, June 24, 1879, at the Presbyterian Church.

Officers elected: President, W. A. Hunt, Madison County; Vice President, J. S. Shively, Grant County; Secretary, G. D. Leech, Delaware County; Treasurer, G. W. H. Kemper, Delaware County; Censors, Peter Drayer, Blackford County; William Commons, Randolph County; R. P. Davis, Jay County.

Resolution adopted in favor of a State Board of Health, and of local boards in the several townships.

The sixth session was held in Muncie, Ind., at the Mayor's office, December 23, 1879.

Members—O. F. Anderson, Wheeling; D. R. Armitage, Muncie; S. F. Brunt, Summitville; T. J. Bowles, Muncie; Oliver Broadbent, Anderson; A. B. Bradbury, Muncie; J. T. Chenoweth, Winchester; N. T. Chenoweth, Windsor; William Commons, Union City; George F. Chittenden, Anderson; F. M. Davis, Wheeling; H. C. Davisson, Hartford City; R. P. Davis, Red Key; J. Dillon, Daleville; Peter Drayer, Hartford; L. N. Davis, Farmland; G. W. Daniels, Sweetzer; J. J. Evans, Winchester; George Egbert, Sweetzer; S. W. Edwins, Frankton; D. Ferguson, Union City; A. H. Farquhar, Ridgeville; William Flynn, Marion; C. Free, Funk's P. O.; A. H. Good, Selma; F. N. Harrison, Winchester; John Horne, Yorktown; W. N. Horne, Yorktown; L. P. Hess, Marion; John W. Hall, Sweetzer; Samuel S. Horne, Jonesboro; J. W. Hunt, Alexandria; H. E. Jones, Anderson; G. W. H. Kemper, Muncie; J. M. Littler, Albany; G. D. Leech, Muncie; William Lomax, Marion; C. Lomax, Marion; Walter H. Lewis, Pendleton; John E. Markle, Winchester; C. R. Mason, Hartford City; William J. Morgan, Perdieu; John F. McKinstry, Jonesboro; John A. Meek, Jonesboro; N. H. Manering, Rigdon; W. V. McMahon, Ovid; S. W. McKinney, Jonesboro; A. L. Murray, Granville; W. C. Ransom, Hartford City; H. D. Reasoner, New Cumberland; J. A. Ransom, Montpelier; O. J. Reasoner, Shid-

eler; G. W. Smith, Winchester; J. K. Shideler, Royerton; J. B. Summers, Muncie; G. W. Sheperd, Red Key; C. Q. Shull, Montpelier; D. T. Showalter, Montpelier; James S. Shively, Marion; Isaac N. Seal, Hackleman; M. T. Shively, Marion; J. Stewart, Anderson; F. B. Spann, Anderson; D. L. Trowbridge, McCowan; Robert Winton, Muncie; H. C. Winans, Muncie; S. C. Weddington, Jonesboro; Lewis Williams, Marion.

Randolph County Medical Society was formed at Winchester January 12, 1876, and it holds meetings quarterly, the officers elected annually.

First members—J. C. Beverly, Winchester; J. E. Markle, Winchester; David Ferguson, Union City; J. Heiner, Arba; J. T. Chenoweth, Winchester; L. N. Davis, Farmland; W. G. Smith, Winchester; J. J. Evans, Winchester; A. H. Good, Winchester; L. M. Jones, Winchester; A. H. Farquhar, Ridgeville.

Officers first year—J. C. Beverly, President; J. Heiner, Vice President; L. M. Jones, Secretary; David Ferguson, Treasurer.

Officers, 1877—Markle, Commons, Evans, Ferguson.

Officers, 1878—Ferguson, Davis, Chenoweth, Evans.

Officers, 1879—Commons, Good, Evans, Chenoweth.

Officers, 1880—Heiner, Chenoweth, Farquhar, Evans.

Officers, 1881—Davis, Good, Smith, Evans.

Number of members in all, 36; 1877, 15; 1878, 15; 1879, 27; 1880, 25; 1881, 26.

Members, 1881—C. S. Arthur, Portland; J. S. Berry, Spartansburg; J. S. Blair, Lynn; J. E. Bennett, William Commons, Union City; J. T. Chenoweth, Winchester; N. T. Chenoweth, Windsor; R. P. Davis, Red Key; L. N. Davis, Farmland; C. S. Evans, J. J. Evans; A. H. Farquhar, Ridgeville; David Ferguson, Union City; R. Ford, A. H. Good, Bloomingport; John Heiner, Arba; H. Harrison, Union City; R. N. Harrison, R. Hamilton, Lynn; J. N. Hollinger, J. M. Keener, Farmland; J. E. Markle, Winchester; W. G. Smith, C. Smith; H. H. Yergin, Union City; A. G. Rogers, Parker.

Randolph Medical Society is auxiliary to the State Medical Society, and is governed by the code of ethics of the American Medical Association.

The members of the medical society comprise only a part of the physicians of the county, since they embrace what are sometimes called "regular physicians," and not all of *them*. Any regular physician in good standing is eligible to membership.

THE PRESS.

Newspapers in Union City:

1. Union *Train*, by Putnam, 1853.
2. *Crystal Fountain*, by Jones.
3. ——, by Osborn, 1854.
4. ——, by Bromagem.
5. *Chip-Basket*, by W. D. Stone
6. *Times*, by Simmons Bros., 1861; B. Masslich, foreman; press taken to Portland, Jay County, 1862.
7. Union *Eagle*, Dynes, 1863; L. G. Dynes, W. S. Dynes, B. F. Diggs, B. H. Bonebrake, B. Masslich, proprietors, 1863–66; B. Masslich, sole proprietor, 1866, and ever since (1882). The *Eagle* has about one thousand subscribers.
8. *Gazette*; various publishers, 1870–71.
9. *Independent* (Greeley), 1872, Hedgepeth & Co.
10. *Times*, Republican; John Commons, 1873–78; George Patchell, 1878–82.
11. *Plaindealer*, Democrat, Wentworth, 1877–82.
12. *News*, Shockney, 1882.

The papers named above have all been merely temporary except the *Eagle*, the *Times* and the *Plaindealer*. The latter is the only Democratic paper in Randolph County, while there are five flourishing Republican sheets—three at Union City and two at Winchester.

The *Times* and the *Eagle* and the *Plaindealer* would all seem to have gained a permanent foothold and life enough to "paddle" each one "its own canoe." The *Times* having attained its ninth, the *Eagle* its nineteenth and the *Plaindealer* its seventh year. The *News* has just begun.

The *Eagle* proprietor, B. Masslich, has conquered a financial success, and the young and ambitious chief of the *Times* seems bent on pushing boldly forward in the path to public favor, and, by energetic activity, to command the general approval.

The *Plaindealer*, too, is plodding onward in its own chosen way to cheer the hearts of its Democratic patrons and to establish the faith that it has espoused.

All three of these papers have job offices, in which more or less general printing is done.

The *Eagle* has about one thousand regular subscribers.

The *Times* has one thousand steady subscribers, and has lately established a steam press.

The *Plaindealer* has eight hundred subscribers.

The general growth of the community is shown very strikingly, among other things, by the increase of the printing business. Thirty years ago, one press managed to get a meager support from the whole county and the adjoining region. Now, five permanent printing establishments find remunerative employment in Randolph County alone.

And it is, on the whole, an encouraging reflection that, though given somewhat at times, possibly, to partisan extravagance, and now and then to something like ungenerous flings at each other, yet the general tendency of their publications is for the better, and that their influence tends to discourage vice, and to encourage intelligence, and to strengthen morality and virtue.

Long may this become more and more the pleasing truth, and speedily may the defects and errors apparent in the methods of conducting them be fully and permanently rectified, and their power and efficiency become entirely and strongly promotive and productive of good throughout the whole community.

Winchester.—The first paper in the county was begun in 1843, by H. H. Neff, at Winchester, under the name of the Winchester *Patriot*, which is published to-day as the Winchester *Journal*.

The *Herald* was begun in 1873, as the Winchester *Gazette*.

Statements are made elsewhere as to both these sheets.

Several other journals have maintained a brief existence at the county seat. Among others, one or more Democratic presses have been established. But we have not in possession any reliable data of others besides the *Journal*, the *Herald* and the *Phantasmagorian*, and hence further mention of them is omitted.

The Winchester *Patriot*, begun by H. H. Neff, Esq., 1843, had various publishers. Hodson & Beeson began in 1872 (July).

It has a circulation of twelve hundred to fifteen hundred; present number, fifteen hundred.

They employ a steam power press, a Campbell newspaper press, and a Peerless job press, and the machinery is propelled by a Brookwalter engine.

The establishment is supplied with abundance of type and material.

They have an extensive job custom, employing three hands besides the proprietors.

The *Patriot* was established as a Whig paper, and the sheet has been Republican ever since the existence of that party.

Mr. Hudson sold his interest in the *Journal* to his partner, Mr. Beeson, July 1, 1881, who continues its sole proprietor.

The Winchester *Herald* was established in 1876 by the Rev. J. G. Brice, professing to be independent, though thought by many to do what is often the fact, viz., to possess Democratic proclivities; sold out after a time to E. L. Watson, and by him changed in politics to Republican; by him sold again to John Commons, former proprietor of the Union City *Times*, in 1878, and still owned by him.

The *Herald* has a good circulation, and maintains faithfully the fundamental principles of morality and good order.

A feature of the *Herald* is its Sunday-school and temperance columns, under the care and control of Mrs. Clara R. Commons, the active and gifted wife of the editor.

The *Phantasmagorian*, established at Winchester in February, 1881. W. P. Needham, editor. Price, $1 in advance.

It aims to be a live, wide-awake journal, and to keep abreast of the times in activity and enterprise. It is a peculiar feature of the '*Phantaz*' that its printing, etc., is all done at Fort Wayne, some sixty miles from its office of publication. But that, in these days of railroads and telegraphs, is no drawback.

It contains the news of the county and region, and a good portion of that of the world at large, and whether the mechanical work is executed one block or 100 miles away is no matter.

Ridgeville, Farmland, etc.—Some efforts have been made to carry on a printing press and a weekly journal at Ridgeville, Randolph County, but, thus far, without permanent success. What the future may have in store for Ridgeville, Farmland, etc., in this matter, cannot now be stated; but the past and the present must be mostly silent in this respect in their behalf.

In the month of November, 1881, a newspaper was set on foot at Ridgeville. Name, Ridgeville *Leader*. Proprietor, J. R. Polks. Date of first issue, Friday, November 11, 1881.

It is to be hoped that this new aspirant for public favor may achieve a permanent success.

The author has an impression that, at some time not very long past, a newspaper was attempted at Farmland, but no special or exact information is in our possession; and, even if the impression be correct, the attempt seems to have been a failure, since no paper is issued from that village at the present time.

PRINTING ACTIVITY.

For some years past, and especially at the present time, the activity of the press in Randolph is very great. All five of the offices are abundantly supplied with work, and some of them are greatly pressed with the demand for jobs of various kinds.

The growth of the county in this matter is truly amazing—from a single press in 1843, to five offices and six newspapers, with a great number and variety of machines for supplying the vastly increased amount of printing demanded by the civilization of to-day.

In Randolph County the *Journal* at Winchester, and the *Times*, at Union City, are especially remarkable for their enterprise and success. The *Times*, in the spring of 1882, bought a building for an office, and also purchased and set up a steam press. But the others, too, do a good stroke of business, and have the confidence of their respective patrons and the public.

BENTLEY MASSLICH, PRINTER, UNION CITY.

Bentley Masslich was born in 1837, at Littiz, Penn.; moved to Bethlehem, Penn., in 1854; near Dayton, Ohio, in 1857; to Union City, in 1859; married Louisa Bachman in 1859; Peninnah Watkins in 1867; Lucia E. Farson, 1870.

He has had seven children.

He learned printing at Bethlehem in 1854–57; was a teacher, surveyor and book-keeper; sold books, jewelry, etc.; bought an interest in the *Eagle* in 1864; bought the whole in 1866; has ever since been sole proprietor.

The *Eagle* was established in 1863, by L. D. & W. S. Dynes.

Under the present management, the *Eagle* is the outspoken, fearless advocate of right, and the earnest opponent of wrong; is mild and courteous in tone, and singularly free from offensive personalities.

The *Eagle* has a peculiar, rather unique, make-up, a little as though casualties and crimes were "all there is in the world."

Mr. Masslich is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; for six years, has been Trustee, and for ten years, organist. He is Secretary of the Board of Trustees of three building and loan associations, of the Randolph County Bible Society, of Y. M. C. A., and of S. S. V. & E. L. [See Temperance.]

The *Eagle* has been active against lotteries as gambling, and forbidden by law, and has lost some patronage by its course. The editor feels the comfort of an approving conscience, and good citizens fervently hope that he may follow the advice of Sumner to Secretary Stanton—"stick"—and that he may keep on shying a club at the head of Satan wherever he can see it.

Mr. Masslich was in early times closely pinched, but he has become able to build for himself a good house and office combined, and is reckoned one of the substantial citizens of the town.

During the summer of 1881, the new institution of Marriage Dowry arose, the first association of the kind being formed at Union City, and for a time, these companies had an immense run, the community being apparently "wild" after them. The *Eagle*, convinced of the unsoundness of their foundations, took a firm stand, almost alone, against them from the beginning—a position which a few months' time showed to be true.

GEORGE W. PATCHELL, UNION CITY, IND.

George W. Patchell was born in 1858, at Pittsburgh, Penn.

His parents moved to Union City, Ohio, in 1867, when young George was at the age of nine years.

He spent his boyhood and youth at school on the Ohio side, and learned the printing business in the *Times* office, with John Commons.

In his twentieth year, he bought that establishment as sole proprietor, though a mere boy without capital, making the purchase December 1, 1877. Since that time, he has paid for the office in full, adding to its fixtures and implements about $700, purchased and paid for a fine lot on North Howard street, and erected an elegant residence thereon, the whole of the property—office, lot and dwelling—being entirely paid for; and all this within less than four years.

Our young friend of the *Times* is thought by some to be rather "high-headed." George may not, possibly, be wholly guiltless of the charge, yet his splendid success in so early youth speaks well for his ability; and increased age and more extended intercourse will doubtless smooth down the rough places, prove him to be a man of sterling business ability, and bring to him still more abundant success.

Mr. Patchell has infused into the *Times* establishment a remarkable degree of enterprise, by which, in return, he is reaping a large reward in a splendid run of business and an overwhelming press of work flowing into his office in a constant and rapidly increasing stream.

He married Lillie Ann Butcher, daughter of John Butcher, Esq., of Union City, Ind., in December, 1880, and, in June, 1881, took their wedding trip to the Kansas prairies to commemorate the fact that the last payment had been made upon their fine lot and beautiful new dwelling in the thriving city of their residence.

Mr. Patchell is a thorough Republican. He was a candidate for the nomination to the office of Clerk of Union City, Ind., in the spring of 1881. He lost the nomination by a few votes. The result, though naturally mortifying to his ambition, is nevertheless a decided advantage, since his natural forte is business, and to have such talents perverted to the channel of office-seeking would be an injury to himself and a harm to the public. However, there is time enough yet, if desire should run in that direction; and the old saying is, "A bad beginning makes a good ending," which, like other ancient "saws," has the merit of being at least sometimes true.

But why should we enlarge? Mr. Patchell has life before him, and the world at his command—at least, so much of it as he pleases to subject to his wishes; and his friends hope and predict for him a career of distinguished prosperity and abundant financial success.

It is another old saying that "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and it is a fact that the whirlwind of "marriage dowry," with eight or ten separate kindred associations in Union City alone, while it whisked so much cash out of the pockets of so many over-confident men and women, created such a demand for the printing of leaflets, etc., that the *Times* office, being ready and anxious for the work, was so crowded with the jobs of these and other insurance companies as to clear about $1,000 by the operation, which sum was, a large proportion of it, laid out in a steam press and engine, which is now in successful operation in an office on the ground floor, lately purchased, also, for the accommodation of his enlarged business.

STEPHEN M. WENTWORTH, UNION CITY.

Stephen M. Wentworth has led a life of varied adventures, having been born at Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, in 1836. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution through the whole war, and received a pension till the day of his death. He was born in about 1760, and was ninety-two years of age when he died. He entered the army as a drummer boy, in a company of which his father was Captain, and, the father dying at length, the son rose to be Captain in his father's stead.

The grandfather came from Maine to Chillicothe in 1815, having a large family of ten children or more.

Stephen's father, Benjamin S. Wentworth, was born in the year in which Washington died—1799—and died in 1849, with the cholera, being the father of twelve children, ten of whom grew up, and seven are living still.

Stephen M. remained at Chillicothe till about sixteen years of age; in 1852, entered the *Enquirer* office, Cincinnati, continuing therein till 1857.

He attended the Cincinnati Law School one session in that year.

Two years were spent in the office of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, at the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1863, he went with a company of printers to New Orleans, doing printing of various sorts for the soldiers in the Union army. After five or six months thus spent, he became connected with the office of the *New Era* in New Orleans, being also reporter for the *True Delta*.

In July, 1867, he left the Crescent City and came to Memphis, remaining for a year.

He was three months in Louisville, six months in the *Gazette* office at Cincinnati, and, till 1875, in the office of the *Enquirer*, in the same city.

In 1877, he came to Union City, buying out the *Plaindealer*, and sending out the first issue under the new management September 18, 1877.

He volunteered as a member of a "gunner squad" during the summer of 1862, serving as cannonier in Fort Mitchell, among the Kentucky Hills, near Cincinnati, for six or eight weeks.

S. M. Wentworth married Minnie Bartley, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1876. They have no children.

Mr. Wentworth is Democratic in politics, though not a violent partisan. He is a man of active habits and genial temperament, being only in middle life, and may hope for many years of honorable usefulness in the service of his country, in the practice of his noble profession, which he has followed during so many years, amid such varied and stirring adventures.

The paper of which he is publisher has a good opportunity for success, it being the only Democratic sheet in the county, where four Republican weeklies find a competent support.

Democrats are not very abundant in Randolph County, indeed; yet still there are enough to furnish an ample support for one journal devoted to the advocacy of their principles and measures, and, if they do their duty as partisans, Mr. Wentworth will succeed in attaining financial success in its publication.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANY.

BANKS—INSURANCE—LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—STATISTICS—ANECDOTES—BIOGRAPHY.

UNDER this title we give an account of various matters—banks, insurance, loan associations, anecdotes, statistics, finances, population, biography of persons outside the county, etc., etc.

BANKS.

CITIZENS' BANK, UNION CITY.

STATEMENT, 1879

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$104,570 47	Capital & stock paid in	$32,000 00
Bonds	15,475 00	Surplus fund	3,400 00
Due from banks and bankers	33,231 16	Discount	1,843 33
Real estate and fixtures	17,337 92	Undivided profits	200 44
Expense	642 54	Deposits	162,464 62
Cash	28,651 30		
Total	$199,908 39	Total	$199,908 39

STATEMENT OCTOBER 31, 1881.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$124,050 42	Capital stock	$ 32,000 00
Real Estate and fixtures	18,919 87	Surplus fund	5,000 00
Due from banks, etc	20,041 10	Discount	1,073 18
Expense	187 78	Exchange	198 73
U. S. bonds	20,865 00	Deposits	186,852 53
Cash	48,221 00	Undivided profits	1,663 62
		Indiana Banking Co.	497 71
Total	$227,285 77	Total	$227,285 77

Officers, etc.—Nathan Cadwallader, President; Isaac P. Gray, Vice President; Edward M. Tansey, Cashier; Charles Cadwallader, Assistant Cashier; Directors, Nathan Cadwallader, Isaac P. Gray, William K. Smith, Ephraim H. Bowen, William H. Anderson.

Stockholders—Nathan Cadwallader, Isaac P. Gray, William K. Smith, Ephraim H. Bowen, William H. Anderson, B. F. Coddington, Henry D. Smith, Edward M. Tansey, John D. Smith, Charles C. Smith, Oliver H. Smith, Mary E. Carter, Charlotte A. White.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF UNION CITY.

STATEMENT, 1879.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$109,787 47	Capital stock	60,000 00
Bonds	18,700 00	Surplus fund	1,000 00
Due from banks	21,121 01	Discount and exchange	4,576 23
Real estate, furniture, etc	3,513 39	Deposits	141,645 92
Expense	1,810 45		
Taxes	408 61		
Cash	51,873 22		
Total	$207,222 15	Total	$207,222 15

Officers, etc., 1879—Charles S. Hardy, President; James F. Ruby, Cashier; Henry B. Grahs, Assistant Cashier; Directors, John S. Johnson, Charles S. Hardy, Robert S. Fisher (dead), Henry S. Stockdale, John S. Starbuck, James Moorman, James F. Ruby.

Stockholders—James Moorman, Robert S. Fisher, John Koontz, John S. Johnson, George B. Johnson, Charles S. Hardy, William Anderson, Anna J. Pierce, Raphael Kirschbaum, Joseph R. Jackson, James S. Cottom, John Fisher, Elihu Cammack, Charles Negley, William Kew, James F. Ruby, William T. Worthington, Henry S. Stockdale, John S. Hartzell, L. A. Goble, John S. Starbuck, Samuel Kahn.

STATEMENT, NOVEMBER, 1881.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$145,415 67	Capital stock paid in	$60,000 00
United States Bonds, etc.	1,000 00	Surplus fund	3,500 00
Due from banks and bankers	12,089 38	Discount	7,441 54
Real estate	882 41	Exchange	418 69
Furniture and fixtures	1,690 00	Individual deposits	155,034 60
Current expenses	1,175 47		
Taxes	494 85		
Cash items	51,427 05		
Specie—gold	12,220 00		
Total	$226,394 83	Total	$226,394 83

Officers—Charles S. Hardy, President; John S. Johnson, Vice President; James Finley Ruby, Cashier; Henry D. Grahs, Assistant Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, WINCHESTER.

STATEMENT, 1879.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$123,772 10	Capital	$80,000 00
Due from banks	23,190 30	Surplus fund	5,500 00
Real estate, etc	3,576 90	Discount	2,355 92
Expense	662 90	Deposits	80,376 51
Cash	17,190 23		
Total	$168,332 43	Total	$168,332 43

STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 7, 1881.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$175,451 91	Capital	$80,000 00
Due from banks	25,954 97	Deposits	156,790 63
Cash on hand	41,968 43	Discount and interest	183 60
Expense	58 87	Surplus	6,450 00
		Exchange	4 95
Total	$243,429 18	Total	$243,429 18

Officers, etc.—Nathan Reed, President; James Moorman, Vice President; Thomas F. Moorman, Cashier; Thomas Moorman, Assistant Cashier; Directors, Nathan Reed, James Moorman, Simon Ramsey, Thomas Moorman, Joseph R. Jackson.

Stockholders—Jehu Hiatt, Henry Moorman, A. O. Marsh, A. C. Beeson, N. Reed, James Moorman, Simon Ramsey, T. Moorman, T. F. Moorman, Phebe B. Reed, R. S. Fisher, R. Kirschbaum, Samuel Kahn, Joseph R. Jackson.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BANK, WINCHESTER.

STATEMENT, 1879.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$130,240 11	Capital	$100,000 00
Due from banks	42,202 59	Surplus fund	1,000 00
Furniture, etc.	1,925 00	Interest	6,054 51
Expense	1,312 01	Deposits	97,393 51
Cash	28,768 31		
Total	$204,448 02	Total	$204,448 02

STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Notes	$155,955 46	Capital	$100,000 00
Furniture	1,625 00	Surplus	3,000 00
Real estate	2,550 00	Deposits	98,899 29
Other banks	26,055 01	Collection	67 60
Expenses	433 28	Interest	4,160 01
Cash	19,458 15		
Total	$206,076 90	Total	$206,076 90

Officers—Asahel Stone, President; Dennis Kelly, Cashier; S. D. Coats, Assistant Cashier: Directors, Asahel Stone, Thomas Ward, Adam Hirsch, Dennis Kelly, Simon Ramsey.

Stockholders—Asahel Stone, Thomas Ward, L. O. Ward, Thomas Ward, Jr., Adam Hirsch, John Hiatt, Dennis Kelly, S. D. Coats, Simon Ramsey, Amos C. Beeson, John E. Neff, Rachel Steele, L. W. Study, Anna Lykens, John E. Campbell, Sarah A. Campbell, Rhoda Brooks, John Charles.

INSURANCE.

INDIANA BENEVOLENT AND ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION, UNION CITY, IND.

Home office, Union City, Ind.

Association formed 1880.

Trustees—C. S. Hardy, President Commercial Bank, Union City, Ind.; William Harris, firm of Turpen & Harris, Union City, Ind.; William K. Smith, boots and shoes, Union City, Ind.; Isaac S. Stahl, dentist, Union City, Ind.; A. A. Hutchinson, grocer, Union City, Ind.; H. H. Yergin, physician, Union City, Ind.; S. R. Bell, attorney at law, Union City, Ind.; Allen Jaqua, hardware, Union City, Ind.; J. L. Heck, insurance, Union City, Ind.

Officers—C. S. Hardy, President; William K. Smith, Vice President; Isaac G. Stahl, Secretary; Allen Jaqua, Treasurer; William Harris, General Manager; A. A. Hutchinson, Actuary; H. H. Yergin, Medical Director; S. R. Bell, Attorney; J. L. Heck, Superintendent of Agencies.

Membership—Initiation fee, $10; semi-annual fees, $2,50 (for five years); semi-annual fees, $1.50 (after five years); death assessment, $1.

Return Assessments—All death assessments paid for the first five years will be returned at the expiration of five years.

Beneficiaries receive, at the death of the policy-holder, or at the expiration of a term of years numbering from twelve to fifteen, a sum amounting to from $1,500 to $4,000 (or less, being from 50 to 80 per cent of the certificates in force at the time).

One hundred dollars for funeral expenses upon application.

NATIONAL MARRIAGE DOWRY ASSOCIATION.

Home office, Union City, Ind.

Formed at Union City, March 21, 1881.

Officers—James B. Ross, President; Joseph R. Jackson, Vice President; Samuel R. Bell, Secretary; C. W. Pierce, Sr., Treasurer; G. E. Reynolds, General Agent; C. W. Pierce, Jr., General Manager.

Trustees—Joseph R. Jackson, loan agent; James B. Ross, attorney; C. W. Pierce, grain merchant; S. R. Bell, attorney; G. E. Reynolds, stock-dealer and farmer.

Membership fee, $5, $7, $10, in Classes A, B and C.

Eighty per cent of assessment set apart for a dowry fund.

Twenty per cent devoted to expense fund.

Benefits—Not more than $16⅔ per month of membership for Class A, $33⅓ for Class B, and $50 for Class C.

Semi-annual dues, $1 per $1,000.

Assessment, upon marriage occurring, $1 per $1,000.

If any certificate-holder die before marriage, the heirs, etc., shall receive 80 per cent of all assessments paid by such party.

Membership ceases at marriage.

PIONEER MUTUAL ASSOCIATION, UNION CITY.

The Pioneer Mutual Association was formed in the spring of 1881.

Its declared object is to furnish insurance upon lives of persons between the ages of twenty and eighty years inclusive, at the cheapest possible rates.

Terms—Certificates given, $6 for $1,000, $10 for $2,000, $15 for $3,000, $25 for $5,000.

Yearly assessments, $1 per $1,000, during life.

Death assessments, $1.25 on $1,000 certificate; $2.30 on $2,000; $3.35 on $3,000; $5.50 on $5,000.

Each policy calls for a sum equal to the aggregate net avails of the assessment made in the case in question, but not greater than the full sum named in the certificate, the odd cents in each death assessment, as also the yearly rate, being reserved for expenses.

The association seems at the present time to be flourishing, a large number, considering time elapsed, having obtained certificates therein.

Many object to the feature in the association insuring persons at so great an age, and a large number think the principle unsound of allowing persons to insure parties in whom they have no proper insurable interest; yet the association continues to carry on its operations, and time, that tests all things, must determine what is truth as to these disputed points.

The opinion is common, moreover, that the insurance of parties of great age cannot prove, in the long run, a business success, since death must occur so frequently that such an avalanche of assessments must ensue as to swamp the association and the policy-holders in one common ruin. And still again, that the policy of collection in small sums, and in having no permanent fund on which interest may accrue, so greatly increases the expense of management as eventually to make them be rejected as undesirable.

But this work is not a treatise on insurance, but simply a history, and the author must content himself with a bare statement of facts, and to leave the argument in the matter to other persons, and to other times and places.

FARMERS' MUTUAL AID AND LIFE ASSOCIATION, WINCHESTER, IND.

Formed in 1880.

Officers—Andrew McConnell, President; C. O. Mikesell, Vice President; R. G. Mote, Treasurer; John Kunkel, Secretary; J. J. Mikesell, General Manager. The above officers are also the Directors of the association. G. W. Bruce, Medical Examiner; L. W. Study, Attorney; J. N. Shockney. General Agent.

The following is the plan of the association:

Four classes, A, B, C and D, each having four divisions.

Initiation fee, $8, $10, $12, $15.

Death assessment, $1.10, $2.20, $3.30, $5.50.

Annual dues, $1, $2, $3, $5.

Sums payable (when classes are full), $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $5,000.

Ages, twenty to eighty-five years.

Expense fund: The initiation fees, the annual dues and 10 per cent of the death assessments.

No medical examinations required between sixty-five and eighty years.

This is another association like the "Pioneer" of Union City which insures ages as high as eighty years—an age which, upon

principles heretofore supposed to be sound, would be a transaction unwarranted by the laws regulating safe and substantial business transactions.

HOME BENEVOLENT LIFE ASSOCIATION, WINCHESTER.

Formed in 1881.

Officers—J. M. Hodson, President; R. A. Leavell, Vice President; W. P. Harris, Secretary; T. F. Moorman, Treasurer; J. T. Chenoweth, Medical Director; H. Ritenour, General Manager; W. W. Canada, Attorney.

Directors—J. M. Hodson, R. A. Leavell, W. P. Harris, T. F. Moorman, J. T. Chenoweth.

The association is without stockholders.

Insurable age, eighteen to eighty-two years.

Amount receivable, $2,000 to $5,000.

Beneficiaries classed in four divisions, according to age.

Dues semi annual.

Assessments made at the death of members.

Initiation in proportion to amount insured.

Amount receivable conditioned upon the number of paying members at the time.

The highest age on this association is eighty-two years.

MARRIAGE DOWRY ASSOCIATIONS.

The year 1881 witnessed the beginning, at Union City, Ind., of an association called by the above title.

There seems to be something bewitching in the matter, for, in a brief space, similar organizations have sprung up in great numbers. Eight or ten exist already in Union City, and they are organized at the rate of fifty in a week throughout the State of Indiana.

It is difficult to describe them, or to tell on what they are founded, or how they hope to live, as everybody who buys into them expects to make large profits on the money expended, which, of course, cannot be, since very large amounts go into the pockets of agents and to the officials who manage the affairs of the companies, besides, also, the legitimate expense for printing, rent, etc., etc.

To cover a risk in a convenient, non-burdensome manner, or to pay money to a few at the expense of the many, the method may be appropriate; but as a matter of speculation, to realize largely and on the whole, it cannot be otherwise than a delusion and a failure.

No provision is made for any growth by increased production in any way whatever, and much of the money paid in is absorbed, and, as many of the first certificate-holders get more than they pay out, it necessarily follows that the later ones must lose enough to pay all the expenses, and all the overplus received by any in the early stages of the operation.

The movement now bids fair to have a run over extensive regions, perhaps over the whole land, and seems likely to rival the financial crazes of former times, and to take its place in history side by side with 'John Law's Mississippi Company,' and the 'Morus Multicaulis.'

Saturday, November 26, 1881, the National Marriage Dowry Association, the earliest of the batch, "broke," because the assessments had become so heavy that the certificate-holders would not pay them, preferring to lose their stock rather than to carry the enormous and constantly increasing load any longer.

The last assessment was for twenty-six marriages in a bunch, occurring in one week, aggregating about $156, in the whole, for each certificate-holder.

This "break" is the beginning of the end. So must they all do in a brief space.

March, 1882, the failure of the National, just mentioned, was the signal, the alarm-bell, for the death of them all; and, in a very short time, after a little struggling and maneuvering, the whole mass of them, old and new, "gave up the ghost," leaving their disappointed and deluded certificate-holders to weep and wail over the sudden demise, and over the total loss of the funds invested so far as not received before the time of failure.

Marriage dowry is dead—dead—three times dead! And over its defunct remains may be chanted the quaint ditty, said to have been the epitaph inscribed upon the tombstone of an infant which died at a few days old,

"If so soon my life is done for,
What could it have been begun for?"

It is due, perhaps, to the projectors of this unique mode of insurance to say that they were honest, upright gentlemen, who intended no fraud upon the public, but who were not aware to what their scheme would run, and who supposed a safe and legitimate business might be done.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Laws have been enacted in Indiana, and perhaps elsewhere, authorizing and regulating such associations. Four such companies have existed in Union City. Three of them have expired by limitation of time. One is still in operation, and a fifth is expected to be organized before many weeks.

The first and the second were formed in the spring of 1871.

Of the first, the record is not at hand.

The second was organized May 17, 1871, with fifty-two stockholders and a capital of $100,000, the time being limited to eight years.

Each stockholder has one vote, and no one person can hold more than ten shares.

The Directors at the beginning were Messrs. Tansey, Bowen, Gullett, Lambert, J. D. Smith, Commons, Bowers, Watson and Frey.

The payment was required of 25 cents per week per share, and each stockholder might borrow the funds of the association by bidding the highest therefor, and by giving proper security, and on condition of forfeiture and foreclosure of mortgage in case of delinquency.

The third association was formed March 15, 1873, with a time of seven years, a capital of $100,000, and a membership of perhaps fifty.

The Directors were Hardy, Commons, Worthington, Williams, Downing, White, Hedrick, Hedgepeth and Woodbury.

This company ceased in 1880.

The fourth organization was created in November, 1879. Limit, eight years. Stockholders, ninety-nine. Stock, $100,000. Number of shares, 500. Amount of each share, $200.

Directors—Downing, Masslich, J. D. Smith, Fey, Frey, P. Gray, Norris, Lewis and G. W. Ross.

This last company is now in the second year of its existence.

These companies seem to answer reasonably well the objects for which they were organized, and to satisfy, on the whole, the wishes and expectations of their founders and their members.

Some think there is too much risk in them, yet it may be said, with truth, that there is risk in every business, and those who do not fancy the risk need not enter them.

It would seem that men are tempted to "bid" too high for the privileges of "borrowing the funds," not understanding fully how much larger a per cent they really pay in the operation than they seem to pay.

The Fifth B. & L. Association is now in progress. It contains an important improvement over its predecessors in the fact that stockh lders may withdraw their funds with 6 per cent interest by giving ninety days' notice. The principle of "forfeiture" incorporated in so many associations of various kinds is an injurious, unjust and mischievous feature and should be avoided. The only case where it is admissible would seem to be where a "risk is covered."

In a "savings' bank" or a "bank of deposit," the principle of "forfeiture," upon ceasing to make payments, would be outrageous and unendurable.

STATISTICS.

Below may be found some statistics relating to finance, population, ages, distances, etc., in connection with the county of Randolph.

TAXES.

It has already been seen that up to 1830, or for twelve years of its corporate existence, the "county taxes" fell short of $1,000.

Of course, there were some state taxes, but probably the whole public impost at that time would not double that small amount. To show the immense increase of wealth and taxation as well, we give some statistics referring to various years, as follows:

Taxes for the separate townships—
White River—1845, $2,326; 1865, $31,000.
Washington—1845, $1,182; 1865, $15,000.
Greensfork—1845, $1,092; 1865, $13,000.
Stony Creek—1845, $754; 1865, $9,000.
Nettle Creek—1845, $645; 1865, $11,000.
West River—1845, $768; 1865, $13,000.
Green—1845, $848; 1865, $8,000.
Ward—1845, $1,088; 1865, $10,000.
Jackson—1845, $598; 1865, $7,000.
Wayne—1845, $721; 1865, $67,000.
Total—1845, $10,022; 1865, $153,000.
1876—Taxes, $183,383; assessments, $12,341,221.
1880—Taxes, $163,906; assessments, $11,370,528.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1868—Receipts, $113,253; disbursements, $84,392; balance, $28,862.

1877—Receipts, $282,512; disbursements, $211,333; balance, $71,179; receipts (county), $86,260; disbursements (county), $73,026.

1881—Receipts, $243,340; disbursements, $176,394; balance, $66,946; receipts (county), $44,177; disbursements (county), $29,833.

SOME ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

1868—Jurors, $2,509; salaries, etc., $8,442; poor, $1,370; bridges, $6,936.

1877—Jurors, $2,407; salaries, etc., $5,539; poor, $4,416; bridges, $200; township, etc. (on hand during year), $148,747; Township Trustees received, $80,334.

1881—Jurors, $1,839; salaries, etc., $6,192; poor, $5,598; bridges, $7,339; township, etc. (on hand during year), $137,680; Township Trustees received, $99,826.

[The amount for bridges in 1877 is probably a mistake].

TOWNSHIP STATISTICS.

The following table shows the immense amounts handled by the Township Trustees for 1877:

White River (including Winchester), $16,886; Washington, $6,979; Greensfork, $7,177; Stony Creek, $3,662; Nettle Creek, $3,685; West River, $4,609; Green, $3,135; Ward, $5,760; Jackson, $4,909; Wayne (with Union), $13,293; Monroe (with Farmland), $6,227; Franklin, $4,012. Total, $80,334.

Of this immense sum handled by them, about $35,000, or a little less than half, is levied by the Trustees themselves.

A large portion of this sum is in their hands continuously, and on their power there is practically no check. Theoretically, they are limited to a certain rate, but as a matter of fact, by borrowing from one fund to another, as also by actual borrowing from private parties on the credit of the township, almost any amount desired can be commanded by these well-nigh omnipotent officials, which whole matter of "borrowing" is believed to be without warrant of law, if not in direct violation thereof.

It may be clearly seen from these figures that no officer in the land has so much power in levying taxes and spending public money as these same Township Trustees, and yet it is a fact that no official has so little check upon his actions and so little attention paid to his official course as does he. Verily, such a thing ought not so to be.

FINANCES, 1880.

Treasurer's report—On hand June 1, 1880, $74,621,71; received since, $169,652.39. Total, $244,274.10. Disbursed, $177,343.80; on hand June, 1881, $66,930.30.

County revenue—Handled, $45,047.87; paid out, $30,837.16; on hand, $14,210.91.

Statement of funds in hands of Trustees, year ending March, 1881, as per reports to Auditor's office and on file therein:

Townships.	Handled.	Expended.	On Hand.
White River	$13,989 80	$8,938 37	$5,051 43
Washington	6,558 32	5,102 47	1,855 85
Greensfork	6,460 25	5,584 43	875 82
Stony Creek	4,353 92	3,108 46	1,245 46
Nettle Creek	4,987 88	3,261 19	1,726 69
West River	4,781 74	3,201 03	1,586 71
Green	4,682 40	2,945 13	1,737 27
Ward	6,612 24	4,955 25	1,656 99
Monroe	6,054 35	4,475 62	1,578 73
Jackson	5,754 83	3,255 91	2,498 92
Wayne	10,971 19	3,761 30	7,209 89
Franklin	3,986 71	2,027 27	1,959 44
Totals	$79,593 63	$50,616 43	$28,977 20

Statement from Trustees' report October, 1881, for transactions during six months from April, 1881:

Townships.	Handled.	Expended.	On Hand.
*Franklin	$1,983 85	$557 60	$1,458 25
Stony Creek	4,089 72	2,097 93	1,991 79
Wayne	11,772 11	4,294 87	7,477 24
Nettle Creek	4,449 92	2,392 18	2,057 74
Green	4,221 54	2,682 17	1,539 37
White River	10,218 14	5,344 54	4,873 60
Washington	6,626 34	3,394 24	3,232 10
Greensfork	5,001 85	2,265 24	2,736 61
Jackson	4,779 53	1,977 70	2,801 83
Ward	4,763 31	1,319 60	3,444 01
†Monroe	9,251 93	6,588 66	2,663 27

West River (report not obtained.)

REPORTS OF TOWN SCHOOL TREASURERS, OCTOBER, 1881.

WINCHESTER.

	Handled.	Expended.	Balance.
Special	$9,865 31	$1,577 62	$8,287 69
Tuition	8,803 77	4,621 00	4,182 77
Totals	$18,669 08	$6,198 62	$12,470 46

UNION CITY.

Special	$4,052 71	$2,642 10	$1,410 61
Tuition	7,920 70	4,365 00	3,555 70
Totals	$11,973 41	$7,007 10	$4,966 31

RIDGEVILLE.

Special	$757 76	$612 99	$144 77
Tuition	2,083 17	1,017 50	1,065 67
Totals	$2,840 93	$1,630 49	$1,210 44

FARMLAND

Special	$543 90	$416 83	$127 07
Tuition	1,298 36	960 00	338 36
Totals	$1,842 26	$1,376 83	$465 43

HUNTSVILLE.

Special	$86 63	$48 13	$38 50
Tuition	470 84	265 00	295 84
Totals	$557 47	$313 13	$234 34

HEAVY TAX-PAYERS.

The following list of assessments as published in 1881 for that year, possesses interest as showing who are large property holders of the county.

Of course the sums stated show the amount owned by each, only comparatively, for reasons that need not be enumerated. The list shows the persons and the firms whose assessments exceed $10,000, the names being given in alphabetical order:

Willson Anderson, Greensfork	$10,150
William Anderson, Union City	16,190
Edmund L. Anderson, Union City	10,445
Benjamin F. Bundy	11,650
Thomas M. Browne, Winchester	18,135
John Brooks	11,610
Ephraim L. Bowen, Greensfork	13,035
Simeon Branham, Union City	18,915
Bowers & Brother, Union City	14,075
Andrew Cortner	12,515
James J. Clayton	13,900
John W. Clayton	17,950
James S. Cottom, Winchester	17,760

*$27.00 overdawn.
†$3,082.62 overdrawn.

John J. Cheney, Winchester	14,650
Samuel Caylor, Green Township	31,695
Nathan Cadwallader, Union City	22,655
Frederick Davis	12,360
Mark Diggs (heirs), Nettle Creek	14,455
Susannah Diggs, Nettle Creek	12,615
Perry Fields, Ward Township	10,520
Robert S. Fisher (heirs), Union City	26,520
John Fisher, Sr. (heirs), Union City	12,700
John B. Goodrich (heirs), Winchester	16,320
William S. Green, Sr., Union City	13,815
Jehu Hiatt, Winchester	16,955
Adam Hirsch, Winchester	18,605
William M. Hunt	11,620
Peter Hoover, Wayne Township	14,445
Elias F. Halliday, Farmland	10,730
John Jenkins, West River Township	10,170
Joseph R. Jackson, Union City	22,700
Joseph Keys	12,185
Thomas W. Kizer, Winchester	20,660
Henry P. Kizer, Winchester	13,045
Philip Kable, Sr.	16,850
Dennis Kelley, Winchester	10,960
John Koontz, Union City	30,185
Raphael Kirschbaum, Union City	16,820
Kirschbaum & Co., Union City	13,150
Moses Lasley, White River	17,110
C. C. Monks, Winchester	12,945
James Moorman, Winchester	262,170
Elisha Martin, Sr., White River	12,690
Zimri Moffitt, White River	17,765
Jesse B. McKinney, Fairview	48,035
Joseph Mecks, Green Township	14,200
Arthur McKew, Ridgeville	32,620
David Mosier	10,270
Nathan Reed, Winchester	18,620
John Richardson, Winchester	11,855
Amos Rockhill (heirs)	15,710
Clark Reed	10,960
Robert S. Starbuck	17,860
Asahel Stone	51,810
Benjamin R. Shaw, Spartansburg	11,450
Gideon Shaw, Winchester	15,495
Isaac Smith	14,270
Philip Shiveling, Sr. (heirs)	11,620
Samuel H. Shockney, Wayne Township	12,200
William K. Smith, Union City	13,990
Turpen & Harris, Union City	17,135
Thomas Ward, Winchester	72,695
Moorman Way, Winchester	39,525
Harvey Wysong, White River	10,885
Edward Wright (heirs)	20,095
Willis C. Wilmore, White River	14,760
Lemuel Wiggins, Losantville	17,970
Israel F. Wirt (heirs), Green Township	15,585
James M. Warren, Ward Township	12,550
John R. Warren, Ward Township	16,990
Dolph Warren, Jackson Township	20,920
James Woodbury, Wayne Township	11,125
Witham & Anderson & Company, Union City	23,780
William H. Wood	14,635
Total	$1,618,105

The assessments belonging to Union City in the above list amount to a total of $282,975.

The assessments belonging to residents of Winchester amount to $632,305.

It is a remarkable and suggestive fact that the comparatively small capital located at Union City sustains many times the volume of business that the moneyed men of Winchester carry on. Indeed, nearly the entire business activity of the county seat is under the control of men whose names are not found in the above list.

Many of the active men of Union City fall below the grade of assessment stated above; still, most of the capital in Union City is actively employed.

It is probably the case in the small towns and cities of the country that active business talent is to a great extent united to a limited capital, which fact, although, like poverty, it increases the energy and sharpens the business shrewdness, yet is found to be sometimes greatly inconvenient and vexatious.

It may be remarked of Union City that the fortunes there have been acquired within a comparatively short time, and almost wholly as the result of enlightened business activity.

However, one town should not set itself against another, but the citizens of each and of all ought to realize that the true advantage of wealth lies in the fact that it confers power upon the possessor to add more largely to the activity and the comfort of the community as a whole, and of each one as individual citizens; and that he is the greatest benefactor who draws from his capital, be it small or large, the greatest amount of productive labor, coupled with the largest and surest wages.

DISTANCES.

	Arba	Bloomingport	Bartonia	Deerfield	Fairview	Farmland	Harrisville	Huntsville	Lynn	Losantville	Morristown	Macksville	New Middletown	New Pittsburg	Ridgeville	Randolph	Spartansburg	Union City	Windsor	Winchester	Emmettsville	New Lisbon	Saratoga	Stone Station	Rural
Arba	....																								
Bloomingport	8.0	....																							
Bartonia	7.8	13.5	....																						
Deerfield	23.4	17.9	15.4	....																					
Fairview	37.0	29.1	27.2	12.2	....																				
Farmland	26.0	18.1	17.1	14.0	10.8	....																			
Harrisville	13.4	16.6	6.0	10.0	22.2	15.6	....																		
Huntsville	15.0	7.1	14.0	16.4	22.0	11.0	15.5	....																	
Lynn	6.5	4.3	9.2	16.6	28.4	19.5	12.3	8.5	....																
Losantville	18.5	10.5	22.4	24.8	20.0	13.6	23.9	8.4	14.0	....															
Morristown	30.2	25.5	21.2	18.0	8.0	4.5	19 6	15.2	23.7	12.0	....														
Macksville	23.8	15.9	14.7	14.1	13.3	2.4	13.2	8.8	17.2	13.5	6.4	....													
New Middletown	17.8	21.0	10.4	5.6	17.8	16.5	4.4	18.5	16.7	26.9	20.5	16.2	....												
New Pittsburg	23.4	26.6	16.0	6.0	16.6	22.1	10.0	24.1	22.3	32.5	24.2	20.0	5.6	....											
Ridgeville	24.6	19.4	16.9	3.2	9.0	12.0	13.2	17.3	18.1	25.7	16.0	11.8	8.8	8.2	....										
Randolph	22.2	17.0	14.5	0.9	13.1	13.1	10.3	15.5	15.7	23.9	17.1	13.2	6.0	5.1	4.1	....									
Spartansburg	3.9	10.2	3.9	19.3	31.1	21.0	9.9	12.4	5.9	19.9	27.6	18.6	14.3	19.9	20.8	18.4	....								
Union City	15.1	20.8	7.3	10.6	22.8	19.9	4.6	19.8	16.5	28.2	22.6	17.5	5.0	10.6	13.8	11.0	11.2	....							
Windsor	28.3	20.0	20.7	20.1	10.5	5.8	19.2	13.3	21.8	9.5	2.5	6.0	23.0	26.1	18.5	18.2	24.6	23.5	...						
Winchester	15.7	10.5	8.0	7.4	19.2	9.1	6.5	9.0	9.2	17.4	13.2	6.7	9.5	15.1	8.9	6.5	11.9	10.8	12.7	....					
Emmettsville	29.6	24.4	21.4	8.2	4.5	8.0	18.2	18.0	23.1	22.5	12.1	8.5	13.5	12.7	4.7	8.6	25.3	18.3	14.5	13.4	....				
New Lisbon	18.6	24.3	10.3	9.6	13.0	17.0	6.8	22 3	19.1	30.7	21.0	19.5	3.5	8.5	12.3	9.5	14.7	3.5	26.5	13.0	12.3	....			
Saratoga	18.8	17.5	4.7	4.5	16.0	12.0	5.5	16.0	14.0	24.4	16.0	15.5	2.3	6.0	9.1	4.5	15.0	5.5	23.0	7.0	13.6	5.5	....		
Stone Station	20.7	14.5	9.5	4.5	14.0	9.5	10.0	13.5	13.7	21.4	13.5	9.5	7.0	10.5	4.0	3.5	15.9	10.0	16.0	4.0	9.5	10.0	6.5	....	
Rural	10.5	9.0	10.0	12.4	24.2	14.1	9.5	6.0	4.2	14.4	18.2	11.9	14.2	19 7	14.1	11.5	9.0	14.1	17.7	5.0	18.6	16.3	12.0	9.0	....

POPULATION OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

1840, 10,684; 1850, 14,725; 1860, 18,997; 1870, 22,862; 1880, 26,768.

POPULATION OF INDIANA.

1800—4,740. 1810—23,582; increase, 18,342. 1820—146,988; increase, 125,406. 1830—343,028; increase, 196,040. 1840—685,866; increase, 342,838. 1850—988,416; increase, 302,550. 1860—1,350,428; increase, 362,012. 1870—1,680,637; increase, 330,209. 1880—1,978,329; increase, 297,692.

POPULATION OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Franklin—1870, 1,537; 1880, 1,649; increase, 112.
Green—1870, 1,034; 1880, 1,140; increase, 106.
Greensfork—1870, 2,043; 1880, 2,127; increase, 84.
Jackson—1870. 1,349; 1880, 1,379; increase, 30.
Monroe—1870, 1,662; 1880, 1,900; increase, 238.
Nettle Creek—1870, 1,459; 1880, 1,469; increase, 10.
Stony Creek—1870, 1,212; 1880, 1,338; increase, 126.
Ward—1870, 1,614; 1880, 1,862; increase, 248.
Washington—1870, 2,051; 1880, 2,339; increase, 288.
Wayne—1870, 1,781; 1880, 1,716; decrease, 65.
Union City—1870, 1,437; 1880, 2,478; increase, 1,041.
West River—1870, 1,612; 1880, 1,747; increase, 185.
White River—1870, 2,613; 1880, 3,288; increase, 675.
Winchester—1870, 1,456; 1880, 1,965; increase, 509.
Total—1870, 22,860; 1880, 26,758; increase, 3,898.
Union City (Ohio side)—792.

POPULATION OF THE TOWNS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY IN 1880.

Union City	2,478	Buena Vista	36
Winchester	1,965	Bartonia	33
Ridgeville	775	South Salem (estimated)	21
Farmland	669		
Lynn	239	Emmetsville	40
Spartansburg	209	Pleasant View	35
Morristown	209	New Dayton	25
Huntsville	163	Stone Station	20
Bloomingport	141	Olive Branch	20
Saratoga	136	New Lisbon	20
Windsor	134	Allensville	15
Harrisville	112	Snow Hill	15
Arba	109	Shedville	10
Deerfield	102	Middletown	10
Fairview	100	Castle (P. O.)	..
New Pittsburg	80	Neff (P. O.)	..
Maxville	62	Fallen Timber (P. O.)	..
Randolph	54		
Rural	37	Total	8,103
Unionsport	37		

POPULATION—1880.

Townships.	Towns.	Total.
Green	100	1,140
Franklin	775	1,649
Greensfork	318	2,127
Jackson	80	1,379
Monroe	878	1,900
Nettle Creek	52	1,469
Stoney Creek	134	1,338
Ward	292	1,862
Washington	417	2,339
Wayne	2,654	4,370
White River	2,100	5,388
West River	163	1,797
Total		26,758
Total—1870		22,868
Increase		3,890

AREA, ETC.

TOWNS.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Population Square Mile.	One Person to an Acre.
Franklin	24	15,360	47.5	13.5
Green	33¼	21,600	33.8	19
Greensfork	48¼	30,040	43.85	14
Jackson	30	19,200	46	14
Monroe	25½	16,200	75	8.5
Nettle Creek	32⅜	20,720	45.3	14
Stony Creek	28½	18,000	47.6	13.4
Ward	36	23,040	51.7	12.3
Washington	44	28,260	53.16	12
Wayne	45	28,800	97.1	6.6
West River	40	25,600	44.9	14.25
White River	74	47,360	72.8	8.79

AGES.

TOWNS.	Over 70.	Total Ages.	Average Age.	One to so many.
Green	18	1,354	75.6	63.3
Franklin	11	857	77.9	150
Greensfork	44	3,308	75.2	48.3
Jackson	20	1,531	76.5	69
Monroe	21	1,587	75.5	95
Nettle Creek	24	1,798	75.0	69
Stony Creek	28	2,138	76.4	47.8
Union City	22	1,595	72.5	112.6
Ward	38	2,835	74.6	49
Washington	45	3,463	77	52
Wayne	21	1,546	73.6	90
White River	46	3,434	74.7	77
Winchester	18	1,375	74.16	109
West River	24	1,785	74.4	79
Total	380	28,606	75.27	70.5

Below average of population, seven.
Above average of population, seven.
Highest average to population, Stony Creek.
Lowest average to population, Union City.
Below average age, seven.
Above average age, seven.
Highest average age, Franklin.
Lowest average age, Union City.

ANECDOTES.

O. P. MORTON—WAR.

In August, 1862, when the regiments must be sent forward, and yet there was no money to pay their bounty, Gov. Morton first thought of appealing to the soldiers to go. He tried it with one regiment. "Yes," said they, "because you ask it, but for no other reason."

He quit that, and went to the banks. The first said, sharply, "None to spare."

Next was Stoughton Fletcher:

"What do you want?"

"Money."

"Get out; got none," growled Fletcher.

"But I must have it."

"How much?"

"Fifty thousand dollars."

"What security?"

"None but my individual name."

"Bah!" roared he; "what have you to put it in?"

"Nothing."

Fletcher picked up an old basket and piled into it $50,000 in bank notes.

"There; give me a memorandum. Let me hear that the rebels are well licked."

Morton got $50,000 at Fletcher & Sharpe's, and $50,000 at Harrison's.

Next day was Sunday. Monday, he tried again, and with good success.

Alfred Harrison went to Cincinnati and got $250,000 of Mark E. Reeves, going on Monday and returning on Tuesday.

Thus he obtained $550,000 in three days—enough to pay seventeen regiments.

But now the money had all to be raised again to pay it back. It was in vain to appeal to the Legislature; they were lukewarm or hostile; something else must be done. He determined to appeal to the people.

The response was prompt. Marion County gave $20,000; Wabash, $10,000; Hendricks, $10,000; Decatur, $6,000; Henry, $6,000; Tippecanoe, $5,000; Delaware, $5,000; Fayette, $5,000. Twenty citizens of Richmond loaned $20,000; President McK., Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, $10,000; the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad itself, $10,000. And so on till there lacked but $250,000. But whence was that to come?

He went to Washington. Lincoln said, "I would, but I can't; go and see Chase."

Chase said, "No, we can't. Do what you can, and let the rest go."

Then to Stanton. Stanton was the man for a pinch. Morton told him all, and what Lincoln said and Chase said. Stanton raised himself to his full height: "You must have the money, and you *shall*; and I will read them the law for it;" and, pulling down a law book from the shelf, cried, "There's the law; fits you to a T; for your State is threatened with rebellion." (Law of 1861, to arm and equip men in a State threatened with rebellion.)

He drew his warrant for $250,000, appointed Gov. Morton his disbursing agent. The "War Governor" went to the treasury, got his pile, and went home triumphant.

It was six weeks after the loan before the money was returned to the banks, but they charged no interest.

These sums were afterward repaid by State authority, and Gov. Morton's heroic rashness was grandly vindicated!

INDIANA—A SKETCH—O. H. SMITH.

Indiana was born in 1816, with 65,000 people within her borders not very many years ago. A few counties only were organized. The whole middle, northern and northwestern portions were an unbroken wilderness and held by the Indians. Well do I remember when there were but two families settled west of the Whitewater—one at Flat Rock, above Rushville; and one on Brandywine, near Greenfield.

When I first saw the spot where Indianapolis stands, the whole region east to the Whitewater and west to Wabash was woods—woods—nothing but woods. No roads, no bridges, no farms, no houses, no fields, no crops, no orchards, no barns, no harvests.

Years afterward, the courts were held in log cabins, and the jury sat under trees. I was Prosecutor at the Indian murder trials at Pendleton. The court was held in a double log cabin. The Grand Jury sat on a log in the woods, and the foreman signed the bills on his knee. Not a juror had shoes on; all wore moccasins; all were belted round the waist, and carried side knives. Travel was by horse, or foot, or canoe, and the pack-horse was the grand medium of commerce.

Many a time have I crossed the swollen stream, swimming my horse and paddling the canoe by his side. I stood, but as yesterday, on the site of Indianapolis, when scarcely a stick was amiss. I passed through the wilds of Marion on my pony when the bear, the wolf, the deer, were frightened before my steps, and wildly bounded to their secret lairs.

I remember when the semi-monthly ox-wagon of John Hager carried all that came to Indianapolis, and was the only link that bound that infant metropolis to outside civilization.

Behold! how all things stand changed as by a magic wand, as they lie bright and beautiful before our astonished gaze of to-day!

[Written by O. H. S. many years ago, and much more wonderful to-day (1882) as to amazing extent of substantial progress of the commonwealth, the West, and the whole country!]

"A TIGHT FIT"—O. H. SMITH.

In early times there lived in Indiana George Boone, a descendant of Daniel Boone, nearly seven feet high, large-boned and heavy-muscled, and *such feet*—thick, long, broad, beyond anything ever seen or known before. George was a State Senator, and while Senator he used to tell this tale with great gusto, as follows:

"At eighteen years old I took a fancy to go sparking. It was late in the fall, but not cold enough to wear shoes. Sunday evening came. I dressed in my butternut best, six months old, pantaloons not far below my knees, coat tight as an eel-skin on a hoop-pole. I went barefooted, wading the creeks and bottoms till I got to where my dulcinea lived. They were at supper, with mush and milk and plenty of it. The old lady handed me a large bowl. I reached, but struck the big milk pitcher, and over went the milk upon the table. Sally went roaring into the other room. It was all over with me and I saw no more of Sally. The clock struck 10. The old lady said: 'Won't you wash your feet and go to bed?' 'Yes, ma'am.' 'Well, here is an iron pot.' I took it, but could get my feet in only by crowding them in sideways. I got them in, but they began to swell tighter and tighter till they hurt me so that the sweat rolled off my chin. The clock struck 11. 'Mr. Boone, are you not done washing your feet?' 'What did this pot cost?' 'A dollar.' 'Here is your dollar, bring me the ax.' I took the ax, broke the pot, opened the door, and 'put' for home, and have never seen the old lady since. I met Sally at a corn-husking some years later, and she roared out laughing."

As Senator and in business life this "big-footed Hoosier" was a man among men.

"Boldly doing, bravely hewing
Through the world his way."

ADVICE—O. H. SMITH.

Touch not the bowl, it is only evil and leads to ruin; it is not needful, but harmful and deadly. I am now sixty-two years old, and have trod the soil of Indiana for near forty years. I have borne the rough exposure of a new country and a harsh and changeful climate. I have swam rivers, I have slept in the woods, I have fasted long. I have borne all, and for forty years have not tasted liquor. I have stood firm in high life and before the chiefs in State and Nation, and I am hale and hearty. I scarcely know what sickness is. Take my advice, for I think it safe to follow.

REMINISCENCES—O. H. SMITH.

When I came to the State, March, 1817, not a railroad was in the United States, nor a canal west of the Alleghany Mountains (east of them, neither). The telegraph was not; fire was struck by a flint and steel; not a foot of turnpikes in the State; plank roads had not been heard of; girdled trees covered the fields; the shovel-plow the only cultivator; no roads west of the Whitewater (nor north of it); not a bridge in the State; traveling all on horseback or on foot, the husband in front with a child or two in his lap, the wife behind with others in hers; not a carriage nor a buggy in the State. Mr. Lovejoy brought an open buggy from New England to Connersville; I borrowed it to ride to Wayne County, but gave it up, fearing the people would think me too proud and "stuck up," and that they would not vote for me for Congress. The finest farms near Connersville, with all improvements, were worth $5 to $10 per acre. The finest stall-fed beef was $1.25 per hundred; corn, 10 cents; wheat, 12½ cents; wood, $1 a cord delivered. The first year my fees fell short of $200. When they reached $300, I felt as rich as Crœsus. My debts were paid. I had money in my pocket and I was "happy."

TRAVELING THE CIRCUIT—O. H. SMITH.

We were bound for Fort Wayne. We reached Winchester, put up at Paul W. Way's, and, in the morning, set out on our wilderness journey. There were two ways—the "Godfroy Farm" and the "Quaker Trace." Mr. Rariden chose the latter. By noon we had reached the Wabash—a big one-half day's ride, thirty miles or more. "Shall we tie or turn loose," said I. "You could not drive Old Gray from me," said Mr. Rariden, and Judge Eggleston: "My Indian pony will never leave me." I made no promise for my Gray Fox. We turned them loose. Old Gray stuck up his ears and off he galloped, and off went the pacing pony. My Fox lingered, but soon he went also. A week afterward they were brought to us at Winchester on our return. They had been taken up at Fort Defiance, Ohio. Thompson lived on Townsend's Prairie ten miles away. We hung our saddles and bridles on the trees, shouldered saddle-bags and footed it through, completely fagged. Just as we got there a fearful storm broke. All night long down poured the rain, but what cared we? Corn-dodgers, boiled squirrels and sassafras tea, and then bear-skins on the floor, and sleep as sweet as mortal ever knew!

Our saddles were brought next morning. We got ponies from the landlord and hurried on in time for court.

Fort Wayne had then about 200 people and Allen County fifty votes. Court was held and adjourned, and we went to an

Indian horse-race at Chief Richardsville's, up the St. Mary's River. We returned to Winchester on our borrowed ponies, took our own horses, and were in time for court at Centerville.

JOHN CONNER, CONNERSVILLE—O. H. SMITH.

John Conner was one of nature's noblemen. He had been taken by the Shawnees when a lad, and raised among them. When dressed and painted, it was hard to tell him from a savage. Once he came to Andersontown, then a lodge of the Chief Anderson. Conner pretended to be a Shawnee and a representative of Tecumseh. He took his seat on a log just in sight and waited, smoking his pipe. I will let him tell the rest: "Soon Chief Anderson came to me. I rose; we exchanged pipes, without a word. He pointed to a bear-skin. I sat down with my back to the chief. Soon I saw an Indian, Zileoway, who knew me well, eyeing me. I tried to evade him, but he bawled out, 'You great Shawnee—you John Conner.' The whole camp burst into a roar. Chief Anderson ran up to me, 'You great representative of Tecumseh,' with a loud laugh."

William Conner, brother to John Conner, also taken by the Indians, knew many Indian languages, and often acted as interpreter at Indian treaties. He was with Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs, marched up the Maumee and was at the battle of the Thames, and first recognized the dead Tecumseh on the field after the fight. When asked, "Who killed Tecumseh?" he always said: "Gen. Harrison or Col. Johnson, the commanders—one or the other—no one can tell which."

ACCIDENTS—"BY FLOOD AND FIELD"—O. H. SMITH.

I was going to Pendleton to attend the "Indian murder" trials. On Thursday, I mounted "Gray Fox." The only way was through Indianapolis, a small village in the woods. I stayed at Indianapolis over night, and passed up Falls Creek, east side. The west side was the main track, but the water was high and muddy, and I thought the east side the safest without crossing. There were no bridges in those days. The day was dark and drizzling. My path ended ten miles from Indianapolis. Turning the head of "Gray Fox" west, the creek, muddy, sullen and deep, was soon in sight. Fox plunged in and swam the main channel beautifully, but the moment he struck the overflowed bottom, he began to sink and plunge. The water was about four feet deep; the girth broke; I seized the stirrup leather with one hand and Fox's long mane with the other. He dragged me through water and mud to the shore. My hat was gone, but what mattered that, so I got to court. Fox bounded on like a reindeer, and before night I was seated with the other lawyers round a huge log-fire at Long's Hotel.

ANECDOTE—BY JONAS VOTAW.

In the early days of Jay County, Ind., a Dutchman who lived north of Portland had got some new shoes, and his wife put them on to go some three miles through the woods to a neighbor's. She did not return, and her husband thought her lost. They started with torches to hunt her up after dark. They found her track by the print of the new shoes—"Yaw, dat is my Phrona; I know te new shoes." By and by the track showed a bare foot.

"Oh, Phrona!" cried he, "you haf lost my new shoes!" and as they tracked the bare feet through the mud, he kept wailing, "Oh, Phrona, Phrona! My new shoes are lost! my new shoes are lost!"

After awhile, they got to the house, and there she was, safe and sound.

The poor man rushed up to her, exclaiming, "Oh, Phrona! what haf you tone with my new shoes?"

They were too large and heavy, and she had taken them off and carried them in her hand; and she showed him his new shoes, and he was happy.

ANECDOTES—OLIVER H. SMITH.

(NOTE.—The travel was to Fort Wayne, and that whole region had once been Randolph.)

I had not yet visited Allen County, some scores of miles north of Randolph. There was nothing but Indian paths through the woods.

Early in May, I turned my pony's head north for Fort Wayne. The streams were high, and the land under water for miles. I had a small Indian pony, a good swimmer, a fine pacer and a splendid traveler.

I left the Mississinewa, and, the same day, reached Godfroy's Farm. The chief was at Fort Wayne. A squaw came out. She could not speak English, but pointed to Fort Wayne. I pointed to the stable, to my horse, to my mouth, and then laid my head on my hands, shut my eyes and began to snore. She seized the bridle. I dismounted. She fed the pony. Night came. Supper was had—corn bread, venison and sassafras tea. A bear-skin was spread on the floor for a bed, and some tall sleeping occurred.

In the morning, an Indian came along who could talk a little English, and I hired him for $2 a day to guide me over the Salamonie and the Wabash. We mounted, and off we started. He galloped away, and was soon out of sight. I found him, however, at the Salamonie.

The ponies swam the flood finely, and away for the Wabash. I had no food and no weapon.

The moment we reached the river, the Indian peeled some hickory bark, and spanceled (tied) the legs of the horses. I sat on the bank. He plunged into the woods, and, in an hour, came back, bringing the bark of a hickory tree twelve feet long and three feet wide. He made a canoe. I got in at one end, put my saddle, etc., in the other, seized the paddle and was soon across the Wabash. It was a "close fit," for the water came within an inch of the top of the canoe.

The Indian and the ponies swam the river.

And now the Indian had kept his promise. He held up two fingers. I paid him $2, and he went to the south and I to the north.

I came to a lake, and, fearing to try it, I turned to the top of an old beech, tied my pony to a limber tree and lay down, hungry and tired.

The wolves soon began to howl, and I went to sleep by the sound of their music. I slept soundly, and the next day, at the Fort Wayne Hotel, I did justice to the dinner, for I had fasted since early breakfast at Godfroy's farm the day before.

I made a speech and went home, and in the whole county of Allen I got just ten votes to pay me for my fearful trip!

HOOSIER POETRY.

(BY J. H. FINLEY, ESQ.—FROM O. H. SMITH'S REMINISCENCES.)

"I'm told, in riding somewhere West,
A stranger found a Hoosier's nest;
In other words, a small pole cabin,
Just large enough to put 'Queen Mab' in.

"Its situation, low but airy,
Was on the border of a prairie;
And, fearing he might get benighted,
'He hailed the house,' and then alighted!

"The Hoosier met him at the door—
Their salutations soon were o'er—
He took the stranger's horse aside,
And to a sturdy sapling tied!
Then, having stripped the saddle off,
He fed him in a sugar-trough.

"The stranger stooped to enter in,
The entrance closing with a pin;
And showed forthwith a strong desire
To seat him by the log-heap fire,
Where half a dozen Hoosieroons
Were busy with their pewter spoons!

"With mush and milk, and dirty faces,
They seemed inclined to keep their places;
But Madam, eager to display
Her rough, but undisputed sway—
Her offspring to the ladder led,
And cuffed her young ones off to bed!
Invited shortly to partake
Of venison, milk and Johnny cake,

"The stranger made a sumptuous meal,
And glances round the room did steal!
One side was lined with divers garments;
The other spread with 'skins of varmints.'
Dried pumpkins overhead were strung,
And venison hams in plenty hung;
Two rifles placed above the door—
Three dogs lay stretched along the floor.

"In short, the domicile was rife,
With specimens of Hoosier life;
The host, who centered his affections
On game, and range, and *quarter sections*,
Discoursed his weary guest for hours,
Till somnus' all-composing powers
Of sublunary care bereft 'em,
As fast asleep he slily left 'em.

"And then—but how the story ended
It matters not. What I intended
Is to apply the Scottish poet,
That all who read may surely know it:
'That burly chiels and clever hizzies,
Are bred in sic a land as this is.'"

(We insert some biographies of non-residents for obvious reasons.)

EDWARD EDGER, SR.

Edward Edger, Sr., father of the present Edward Edger, was born in Scotland about 1750, and died in 1833.

He brought eight children to America, and one was born in America.

He never used spectacles, either to read or to write. He never lost a tooth, never was sick a day, and never paid a dollar's doctor bill.

The Sabbath before he died, he read in the Bible all day.

Some thirteen years after his death, his remains were removed, and his heart was found to have become ossified.

He was a farmer by vocation. He came to America in 1807; removed to Virginia and lived one year; went to Kentucky and resided several years, and finally settled at Castine, Darke Co., Ohio, where he died and was buried.

Of his children, one son and one daughter are still living. The surviving son is Edward Edger, who resides at Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., an old man, and a long time resident of the county.

REMINISCENCE—REBECCA JULIAN, WAYNE COUNTY.

Read Old Settlers' meeting, June, 1863.

(Date of commencement, before 1811. She lived in Wayne County. Wayne County was settled in 1805; Randolph, in 1814; battle of Tippecanoe, 1811.)

The country was an entire wilderness, except here and there a cabin, with (perhaps not) a small family. We were in fine spirits till the battle of Tippecanoe (1811). After that, we lived in constant fear, and passed many sleepless nights. At length, some soldiers were sent to our fort (——) for our protection. My husband served as a volunteer three months, but was not called from the fort.

The Indians harmed none who were known to be peaceable. They killed a young man, Shortridge, but he had on the dress of another who had threatened the Indians, and it is thought they mistook him for that other.

In the spring following, Charles Morgan and his two half-brothers were killed at their sugar camp and scalped, and one of them thrown into the fire. This took place about six miles from us. These dangers gave us trouble for two or three years, and drove us from home; but peace came, and we returned with glad hearts.

To make homes in the heavy timber was hard work, but the settlers were hearty and strong, and in good spirits, and took to their work with a will. The men cleared the ground and rolled the logs, and built the dwellings and the barns and the fences, and the women often went to help cook, and we had first-rate times. Many modern diseases we had never heard of—dyspepsia, neuralgia, etc., etc. It was not fashionable then to be weakly and puny and helpless. We would take our spinning-wheels and walk two or three miles to a spinning-frolic, and, after supper, we would take the wheels and walk home again, and feel good over it. We took no special pride in having soft, lily-white hands. Our hands were made for use, and we needed them, and we used them. We did not keep them simply to be looked at.

MICAJAH MORGAN, WAYNE COUNTY, IND.

Micajah Morgan was born in 1795, in North Carolina; his wife, in 1800. He died in 1860. His wife is living yet, with her son, Dr. R. H. Morgan, Spartansburg, Randolph Co., Ind.

Mr. Morgan came to Richmond in 1808, and to the old Morgan place, south of Arba, in 1818. He was an upright, honest Christian man, of the Quaker faith.

It is said of him that he would sell corn only to his poor neighbors, and at a moderate price—say 25 cents. Though corn went up to $1, he still sold for his price, and only a grist at a time, that his poor neighbors might have the advantage of his generosity.

He had eleven children, seven now living. Six of the seven are boys, all of whom were in the Union army. None were killed nor died in service; only one was wounded, and all the six are living now.

His sons in the army were:

Thomas, Twelfth Indiana, scout in Kentucky; Sergeant Fifth Indiana Cavalry; was in Eastern Army, and in many battles; discharged at close of war; served about four years; enlisted at Richmond in 1861; mustered out 1865; now a merchant in Columbus, Ind.; one son, a lawyer, in Columbus, Ind.; three daughters, married, one in Grant County, two at Columbus, Ind.

Charles, Forty-fifth Indiana, captured near Jackson, Miss.; lay in a dungeon sixty days at Jackson, nearly dying of starvation; an old acquaintance, who had gone South, and was Quartermaster in the rebel army, recognized him, and got him released from the dungeon; he was kept a prisoner six months, and set free; he was with Banks up Red River, with Butler at New Orleans, and elsewhere; he served to the end, mustering in and out at Indianapolis; he resides in Wells County, Ind.; is a farmer, and has five children.

Robert H. (account under the head of "Physicians").

George (account under Greensfork Township).

William, Seventy-fifth Indiana, sapper and miner; wounded and disabled; detailed into the Invalid Corps; discharged at the close of the war; lives in Randolph County; is a farmer, and has six children.

Clarkson, Fifty-seventh Indiana; captured near Perryville; prisoner at Danville, Va.; discharged; is a blacksmith at Arba, and has two children.

W. A. PEELLE, RICHMOND, WAYNE COUNTY.

W. A. Peelle was born in North Carolina in 1820; studied law at Winchester, and admitted to the bar in 1840; resided at Marion 1845; settled at Winchester in 1846; became Prosecuting Attorney in 1848; was elected Judge in 1854, and Secretary of State for Indiana in 1860, having been defeated in 1858, and again in 1862.

He resumed the practice of law at Centerville in 1864, and that city has been his residence ever since that time until lately, residing now at Richmond.

He was made Judge of the Criminal Court in 1867; was a member of the Legislature for Wayne County, in 1867.

Judge Peelle was hotly engaged in the fierce contest that was waged in Wayne County over the removal of their county seat from Centerville to Richmond. He carried on the fight with an energy and desperation worthy of success, but fate was against him and he had to yield.

His life has been an active one in politics and in the business of his profession. He was a Whig, and is a Republican.

His early life was characteristic. He studied by the log fire of his log-cabin home, or by a blaze made of hickory bark; taught school at sixteen, and onward till 1842, some seven years; began to study law in 1839, and was admitted to practice in 1845.

His father came to Indiana in 1820, when William A. was one year old.

After his admission to the bar, he spent some time at Marion, Ind., but he soon returned and settled at Winchester.

At Centerville, he purchased the residence of Hon. O. P. Morton, but, when the county seat was removed, there was nothing left but to get away.

He is a good lawyer and an energetic worker, not polished in speech nor manner, but clear, plain and forcible, and sometimes fiery in his surpassing enthusiasm.

Judge Peelle has worthily won the reputation he so gallantly bears.

NANCY (RICHARDS) STOCKDALE, DARKE COUNTY, OHIO.

Nancy (Richards) Stockdale was born in Maryland in 1790; married, in 1808, to Eli Stockdale, born in 1788, died 1845.

They came to Greensfork, Randolph County, in 1835, forty-seven years ago. Her husband died in Greensfork.

In 1855, she moved to Darke County, Ohio, where she still resides.

Her husband was a soldier in the war of 1812 for fifteen months, and she now draws a pension of $8 per month on his account.

The old lady is quite strong and healthy. She has been hard of hearing for twenty-five years, but her mind is clear and bright. She rode to town in a spring wagon, into which she climbed herself, with but slight help.

She has had thirteen children, eight living.

David, farmer, north of Spartansburg, Ind.

Henry, money-lender, Union City, Ohio.

Larkin, farmer, Hillgrove, Ohio (lives with him).

Edward, farmer, near Spartansburg, Ind.

Richard, farmer, near Spartansburg, Ind.

Jane (Morrow), California; husband a Presbyterian clergyman.

Susanna (Arnigosch), farmer, Darke County, Ohio.

Mary (Caskey), Union City, Ohio.

It is truly wonderful to the present generation what hardships and privations these heroic souls, remnants of a by-gone age, have endured in their time. The life of this aged grandmother dates to the year after the Presidential inauguration of Gen. Washington, and her life measures almost the whole space of our constitutional existence as a nation. When she first opened her eyes upon the light, we were an infant republic, despised by the old nations, hardly daring to believe in its own future, striving feebly to carve out an unknown destiny, now a strong and mighty people of fifty millions of souls. Then, a narrow string of settlements scattered along the Atlantic coast; but now, lo! the whole boundless stretch of continent from ocean to ocean is ours!

She is old enough to have seen all the Presidents, since she was a lass in her tenth year when Washington died. Her life has witnesed the entire growth of the gigantic West. Only a few thousand persons were in the great valley of the Mississippi at the date of her birth. Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Detroit, were but insignificant villages. Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, had not been even imagined. Chicago was not begun till she had passed her third of a century.

What will the next ninety years show to the dwellers in this land, in the year of grace 1982?

G. CLARKSON TUCKER, SWEETSER, IND.

G. Clarkson Tucker, son of Rev. E. Tucker, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1846; moved to Randolph County, Ind., in 1846; Nora, Ill., 1854; Liber, Ind., 1859; volunteered in the One Hundredth Indiana, Company H, September, 1862; first with Grant, then with Sherman. The regiment marched with Grant, in the fall of 1862, to Central Mississippi, and back to Holly Springs after the capture of the supplies there by Van Dorn; went down near Vicksburg in the spring of 1863; to Jackson in pursuit of Jonhston; across Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia to Chattanooga; into East Tennessee after Longstreet, and back, fall and winter of 1863; through Georgia with Sherman's conquering columns to Atlanta and the sea; from Savannah to Raleigh, Richmond and Washington; thus accomplishing a march of I know not how many thousands of miles, east, south, north, through Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, District of Columbia. They were in all the battles fought by the army of which they were a part, bearing, with cheerful ardor and unflinching courage, all the hardships and sufferings which fell to their lot, leaving their dead behind at every step, but pressing onward, ever onward, to the goal of victory. The regiment was never captured, and never driven back in battle. Always forward, right forward, was its unvarying motto. It had to retrace its steps, indeed, from Central Mississippi, but that was the fault of the troops who were sent (but who failed) to defend the supplies gathered for their use.

He was but sixteen years of age, a mere lad, when he enlisted, but, without a murmur and without a fear, with steadfast heart and determined will, with his gallant comrades, he traversed the length and breadth of the land, resolved never to seek his childhood home again until the work of crushing the rebellion was an accomplished fact. And he achieved his purpose. The One Hundredth Indiana was a part of the mighty host, veteran and stalwart, bronzed with toil and worn with hardships, but resolute and determined as ever, that marched in solid phalanx through the streets of Washington on that wondrous gala day, in grand review, under the kindly, kindling eye of the commanding Generals, especially of that one who, for long years, had been their especial leader, trusted, tried, wellnigh idolized.

The work of war was done. The reign of peace had come, and the citizen-soldiers came home to be soldier-citizens.

And grandly did that mighty host undergo that transformation. A single month after the last regiment was discharged, a stranger traversing our country would never have dreamed that, within a brief period, the land had been alive with soldiers and filled with marching armies.

The subject of this sketch went forth a mere boy in years, but firm in purpose, steady of habit and faithful to principle. He returned to his home as he went out, only more so—more firm, more resolute, more settled in the great principles of truth and liberty, for the defense of which he offered himself to the service of his country.

And thousands upon thousands of others did the same. The baptism of war through which they passed was to them a holy, sacred, purifying flood, which brought them into a new and glorious life for God and their fellow-men.

He now resides at McGrawsville, Miami Co., Ind., between Marion and Logansport, on the Pan Handle Railroad.

He has resided, since arriving at manhood, at Kingston, Mo., Nora and Lena, Ill., Raymond and Midway, Miss., and Union City, Sweetzer and McGrawsville, Ind.

He has been a teacher, a farmer and a carpenter, and he now owns and runs a steam saw-mill at McGrawsville.

He is a Congregationalist and a Republican.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Pomroy, of Nora, Ill., and the second was Emma Teagle, of Grant County, Ind. He has had three children, all of whom are living.

He has the reputation of unusual strength. Stories pass from lip to lip among his acquaintances of the remarkable feats he has performed in this respect.

G. C. Tucker, on the 5th day of June, 1865, was hurt in the saw-mill, in which he had been working for several years, by accidentally having his foot thrown against the saw in motion. The limb had to be amputated. Blood-poisoning (pyemia) set in, and in about ten days, June 15, 1865, at about 2 P. M., he departed this life, with a well-grounded hope of a part in the first resurrection; and his mortal remains were on the next day deposited, in the presence of weeping family and sympathizing friends, in the cemetery at Marion, Ind.

REUNIONS, SURPRISES, WEDDINGS, ETC.

In the olden pioneer times, weddings were often a very simple thing. Frequently they were celebrated with no display or ado. At one occasion of the sort within the knowledge of the writer, the wedding feast consisted of a bountiful supply of roasted potatoes, scraped from the ashes and eaten, as the custom was, with salt.

But in these later times, occasions of festivities have become very elaborate and expansive affairs. And, as each age produces

something new, so, in these days, we have re-unions, surprises, golden, silver, diamond, etc., weddings. And especially the last few years have been fruitful in surpises. The times selected are chiefly some anniversary of birth, marriage, etc. Many have been held in the county, some very large, with several hundred in attendance. It would not be easy to state the method employed, since no two are alike. Often one of the heads of the family is taken into the secret. Sometimes, however, both are kept entirely in the dark until the whole thing bursts suddenly upon their astonished vision. The party (one or more) to be surprised is sometimes enticed from home to give a clear field for the denouement of the plot.

Particulars cannot well be given. Suffice it to say, the occasions are sources of much labor, considerable expense and more or less astonishment. But the pleasure afforded to all concerned is reckoned to be an abundant recompense for all the outlay incurred, of whatever kind.

WEDDINGS.

Within a few years past, the various sorts of wedding anniversaries, golden, silver, etc., have been celebrated by a supper and the bestowal of more or less costly presents.

The anniversary of the wedding of John and Jane Fisher, who had been married sixty years, was celebrated two or three years ago with a large assemblage of relatives and much rejoicing. The old patriarch has lately been called from earthly labor and suffering to heavenly peace and rest And so, at the present writing, has the bereaved widow, Jane Fisher, dying nearly a year after her husband.

Weddings themselves have, for a short time past, been made the occasion, among well-to-do people, of costly, not to say valuable gifts. Sometimes a mere list of the presents bestowed fills half a column in the newspaper publishing a notice of the nuptial festivities.

It would seem a pity that such costly practices could not be discouraged and checked. Were none but the wealthy to adopt the custom, it might not (though useless, even with them) be so harmful. But in this country, no one likes to be behind, and the general adoption of so needless, not to say foolish, a custom, will lead many into costly outlays who can ill bear the expense.

CHAPTER XX.

MILITARY.

REVOLUTION—INDIAN WARS—WIDOWS, PENSIONS, ETC.—MILITIA, 1832—MEXICAN WAR—WAR OF 1861—GENERAL RELIEF, BOUNTIES, ETC.—ACCOUNT OF REGIMENTS, BATTLES, PRISONS, OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, DEATHS, BURIALS, RELIGION, DECORATION DAY, RE-UNIONS, ETC.—REMINISCENCES, BIOGRAPHY—SANITARY OPERATIONS.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

RANDOLPH had small connection with the war of Independence. A few old soldiers came to these wilds to spend the tranquil evening of their days amid the Western forests. One Revolutionary veteran lies buried in Fairview Cemetery, dying at the age of ninety years, long, long ago, though the date of his death is not stated.

Another was laid to rest in Mt. Zion Graveyard, in White River Township, not far from the former residence of William Kennedy, himself a pioneer of that region, perhaps the earliest to settle east of Winchester. He is stated to have been one hundred and five years one month and fifteen days old, dying February 15, 1851, not, indeed, of weakness and old age, but, as will be presently seen, by a fatal accident, bringing his life to a premature close.

The ancient veteran must have been more than twenty-nine years old at the first rattling of musketry at Lexington, and nearly forty years of age during the closing hours of the great struggle for independence. And he lived on through toil and trouble till he reached his one hundred and sixth year. How much longer the ancient soldier might have dwelt among men cannot now be told. His life was brought to an untimely end by an unlooked-for casualty. His bodily health and strength had been good, and he had not ceased to perform active labor on the farm. While upon a load of oats which was being driven to the barn, after he had loaded the sheaves as they were pitched by a boy from the shock, in the month of August, 1850, as the wagon drew up alongside the stable where the grain was to be deposited, he was somehow jostled from the load, and, being blind, he could not see to shield himself. Falling upon the end of a log projecting from the corner of the stable, his ribs were broken, and internal injuries were received. Yet even this did not suffice to kill the old veteran, but he clung to life still, lingering on from August, 1850, till February, 1851, and only dying at the latter date.

We know not much of his history. It would have been a thing of interest to trace, had the thing been possible, his pathway backward into the mists of departed years, and discover the momentous events during a life of so unusual duration, and his own connection therewith.

He was a child when Gen. Washington, himself a mere youth, accomplished his perilous journey, at a risk of life several times repeated, through the Virginia mountains to the valley of the Ohio, to give warning to the French that the English intended not to allow them an undisturbed occupation of that wondrous stretch of country in the Mississippi Valley, and bearing back the answer which hurled French defiance against English threats of warning. And when that war closed, when the Gallic power yielded the contest and gave the English free scope through that whole vast continental territory, that aged soldier, who died a violent accidental death in the latter half of the nineteenth century, was, though young, yet a man in stature and in strength, able to hew through the busy world his stubborn way, either in the conflicts of rugged war, or in the hardy labors of the workshop or the farm. He was a lad of nine years when the world was startled by the earthquake which tumbled the city of Lisbon to ruins, and whelmed thousands of her terrified people fathoms deep beneath the wrathful billows of the Atlantic.

When the young republic of the West shouted rejoicing acclamations for the elevation of the venerated Washington to the chief magistracy of the nation he had saved, our soldier had advanced into the forty-fourth year of his earthly existence. He witnessed the accession of thirteen Presidents, five of whom performed a double service.

There were doubtless others, perhaps many of them, who dropped in one by one, accompanying, in their old age, or following their sons or their daughters from the worn-out lands east of the Alleghanies, into the Western Paradise, the grander Canaan of the "New Era."

This aged patriarch was almost threescore years and ten when the very earliest emigrant planted his stake in the soil of Randolph, and he hoped, doubtless, when he changed his domicile from the land of the rising to that of the setting sun, simply to behold with his failing eyesight the paradise of the poor and the landless, and to thank God, as he closed his aged eyes, for the prospect that his posterity would enjoy so goodly a land through the ages to come.

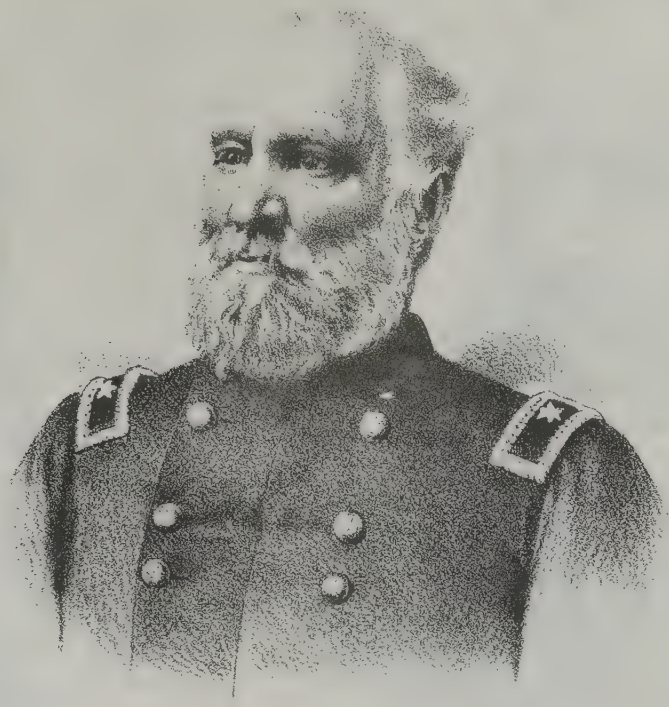
But lo! through more than a generation he was spared to witness with his own vision the transformation which began in 1814 and progressed in a rapidly increasing ratio to his latest day.

But he died at last, and was buried; and all of him that was mortal rests in peace in the sacred soil of Randolph.

The one who was buried in the cemetery at Fairview was the father of Antony McKinney, who was himself a pioneer of Green Township, and a soldier in the war of 1812.

Meshach Lewallyn, the earliest emigrant to settle in Franklin, was an old man when first he plunged into the dark forests on the banks of the Mississinewa.

James Massey, too, who was among the very first on the same river above what long afterward came to be the bustling town of Deerfield, was an old man.



Silas Colgrove

GEN. SILAS COLGROVE.

Among the many prominent citizens of this county, few, if any, are entitled to more recognition and popular gratitude than he of whom we write. As a pioneer, as an attorney and as a soldier, he occupies a place that is inseparably a part of the history of Randolph County, and in each of these positions has rendered distinguished services. He is a native of Steuben County, N. Y., where he was born on the 24th of May, 1816. His educational advantages in youth were limited, being only such as the common schools of early days afforded. But the meager instructions there received were the groundwork for a rich and varied store of useful knowledge, acquired by patient study at leisure times, and by his energy and diligence, he has risen to the first rank in his profession. He is one of a family of eighteen children, of whom all but one grew to maturity and were married, and fifteen are still living. Five reside in New York, three in Ohio, and others in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and California, respectively. In 1837, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca P. Stone, in New York, and in the fall of the same year left home with his bride for the West. He was accompanied as far as Winchester, Ind., by some relatives, who were en route to Illinois, but at this point he took leave of them, having decided to locate here. He began the study of law at his home in New York, completing his course of preparation in the office of Zachariah Puckett, one of the early attorneys of Winchester. He was admitted to the bar of Randolph County in 1839, and has been one of its foremost members in the years that have followed. In April, 1839, he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving five years in this capacity. In 1852, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the district composed of the counties of Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Jay, Blackford, Grant and Delaware, in which capacity he served two years. In 1856, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature, from the district composed of the counties of Henry, Wayne, Randolph, Jay and Blackford, serving four years. His term of office had scarcely expired when the slumbering fires of rebellion broke out, and a call was made upon the patriotism of every American citizen. He was the first in this county to raise a company for the service, and his own name was the first on the roll of enlisted men. It was enrolled as that of a private soldier, and he expected to serve in that capacity. But in three days he had a company of 140 men, and before they left for Indianapolis, he was elected Captain by a unanimous vote. Of this number, 100 were accepted for the three months' service, the remainder returning to their homes. This company was assigned to the Eighth Regiment, and Captain Colgrove was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment was in Maj. Gen. McClellan's army, in the West Virginia campaign, with Gen. Rosecrans as their brigade commander. They took part in the battle of Rich Mountain, and assisted in the capture of Garnett's forces. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, Col. Colgrove returned to Winchester, and assisted in organizing the Eighth Regiment for the three years' service. Shortly afterward, however, he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which was sent forward and placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Banks. They took part in the terrible battle at Ball's Bluff, and helped to convey the dead across the Potomac after the fight. The regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac, serving first with the Fifth and afterward with the Eleventh Corps, and participating in all the important battles in which these corps were engaged. Finally, the Eleventh and Twelfth were consolidated, under the name of the Twentieth Army Corps, with Gen. Hooker in command, and sent to Chattanooga, where they joined Gen. Sherman, remaining with his army until the fall of Atlanta. During his period of service, Col. Colgrove was wounded several times, but remained bravely at his post, although his injuries were sufficiently serious to justify him in leaving the service, had he chosen to do so. He was a brave officer, and his distinguished services to the Union were recognized by President Lincoln, who conferred upon him the rank of Brigadier General, by brevet, on the 7th of August, 1864. He resigned, later in that year, and returned to his home at Winchester, having, in the meantime, been appointed by Gov. Morton to fill the unexpired term of Judge Elliott, who had been chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In the same year, he was elected President of the Cincinnati, Fort Wayne & Grand Rapids Railroad, and on the 19th of December, 1864, was appointed President of the Military Commission for the trial of Horsey, Milligan and Bowles, the traitors. The trial was in progress for a period of 100 days, and the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to death. This sentence, however, was commuted to imprisonment for life, and the trio were finally set free by the Supreme Court of the United States, on the ground that a military tribunal had no jurisdiction over the offense. In 1865, Gen. Colgrove was elected Judge of the circuit composed of Randolph and Delaware Counties, serving six years. In 1873, he was again elected to this office, continuing to occupy the bench until 1879. Retiring from this position, he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he is still actively engaged. As an attorney, he has attained marked success; as a judge, his opinions were always profound and his decisions just. He was always respected for his kindness and courtesy in this capacity, and his entire course on the bench was marked by a conscientious fidelity to the trust reposed in him. As a citizen, he has always been enterprising and public-spirited, and during his residence in this county has been identified with many of its public improvements. In politics, he affiliated with the Whig party during its existence, but afterward became a Republican, and has ever since continued to act with that party. He united with the Odd Fellows of Winchester at an early day. He has lived nearly half a century in this community, and by an upright, honorable life has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His wife still survives, and shares with him the regard of a large circle of friends. To bless their wedded life, there were eleven children, four of whom are now living. One son became celebrated as an æronaut, but lost his life in the pursuit of this perilous profession, near San Francisco, Cal.

W. W. Macy
{EX-SHERIFF}
CAPT. CO. A. 20TH IND. V. VOL. INF.

Alice A. Macy.

CAPTAIN W. W. MACY.

William W. Macy was born October 17, 1841, in Randolph County, Ind. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Macy, who came from England, probably as early as the year 1635, and certainly not later than 1639. He was one of the first settlers of Salisbury, Mass.; was a man of prominence, and the progenitor, perhaps, of all who bear the name of Macy in the United States.

William W. Macy represents the ninth generation. His father, Dr. William Macy, owned and operated a steam saw mill at Farmland, and the son was engaged in assisting him about the mill when not attending school, by hauling logs through the woods; he became an expert in the management of oxen, this being his favorite branch of labor. At this vocation, too, and at that youthful age he manifested a zeal and an unyielding purpose, which have since so prominently characterized his career, both in military and civil life. His winters were spent in attending the public school of his district, and before his studies were interrupted by the war, he had acquired a fair common school education.

On the 15th of July, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company "C," Nineteenth Regiment, Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and was mustered into the service at Indianapolis, on the 29th of the same month. Shortly afterward, and before entering the field, he was promoted to the rank of Fifth Duty Sergeant. His regiment arrived at Washington City on the 9th of August, 1861, and was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac, forming a part of the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. The battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, 1862, was the first engagement in which the regiment participated, the preceding year having been passed in the routine of camp life. After this, they had their full share of the "grim labor of war," participating under command of Gen. Pope in the skirmishes against Stonewall Jackson along the Rappahannock, and in the battles of Gainesville, the second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. In the last named engagement, Mr. Macy received a slight wound in the scalp, a minie-ball leaving its track across his head. Though painful, it was not serious, and did not unfit him for duty. He took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, December 12 to 15, 1862, his regiment going into winter quarters at Belle Plain Landing, on the 18th of the same month.

On the 26th of April, 1863, he received his commission as First Lieutenant, having been promoted to that rank during the winter, for meritorious services. He took an active part with his regiment in the campaign of the following spring, participating in the battles of Fitz Hugh Crossing, April 28; of Chancellorsville, May 3, and of Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1863. On the morning of the 3d of July, just about daybreak, as he was lying asleep on the ground, he received the second minie-ball wound in the head, this one proving more serious than the first, though leaving less of a scar. On the 1st of November, 1863, he was detailed to return to Indiana on recruiting service, and after accomplishing his mission successfully, re-joined his regiment on the 24th of February, 1864. On the 3d of March following, he fell ill with smallpox, and for a month and a half was confined to the hospital, receiving a leave of absence of thirty days, after his partial recovery. On the 1st of June, 1864, he again joined his regiment, which was then at the Pamunky River, Va. From that time until the close of the war, he was constantly with the regiment, taking an active part in all the battles in which it was engaged, viz.: Petersburg and Richmond; the attack on the Weldon Railroad, August 18-21; the battles of Hatcher's Run; Gravelly Run, and in the running fight after Lee's army, from his evacuation of Richmond to his surrender at Appomattox, on the 9th of April, 1865.

In the meantime, he had been made the recipient of higher honors in the way of promotion. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Indiana Regiments were consolidated, under the name of the Twentieth Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteers, and Lieut. Macy was commissioned Captain of Company A. His conduct as a soldier was brave and honorable, and his advancement from the ranks to the command of a company was but a just recognition of his valiant services. At Petersburg, on the 29th of July, 1864, he was in line, a little to the left, at the springing of the mine in front of that city. He was in the service just three days less than four years, being mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 12th of July, 1865. During the review of the troops at Washington, just after the close of the war, his company formed a part of the Grand Army that filed through the Nation's Capital, under the inspection of the Generals who had led them to victory on the field.

Capt. Macy gladly resumed the arts of peace, and, after his return from the army, spent some time in attendance at Liber College, Jay County, Ind., preparing himself more fully for active business life. Retiring from college, he for a time engaged in commercial pursuits at Union City, Ind. In 1870, Sheriff Ford selected him to serve as Deputy, and at the death of said Sheriff, in 1873, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, which duties he discharged for about nine months with fidelity. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was made Deputy Sheriff, under W. A. W. Daly, and in 1878, the Republicans of Randolph County elected him Sheriff, the duties of which office he discharged with marked ability for two years.

Capt. Macy now occupies a responsible position in the Pension Department at Washington, D. C., to which place he was appointed in May, 1882.

On December 20, 1867, Capt. Macy was united in marriage with Miss Alice Addington, a native of Randolph County, Ind., and a young lady of rare culture and accomplishments. For about six years, she was associated with the schools of this county, being a popular and successful teacher. She was the daughter of John L. and Sally Addington.

Capt. and Mrs. Macy are the parents of one child, Orla A. Macy, now a boy of about fourteen years.

A young man, also, by the name of Albert H. Addington, now in his sixteenth year, and a nephew of Mrs. Macy, has been living with them since the fall of 1878, being considered as one of the family.

In all the relations of life, Capt. Macy has proved himself a gentleman of irreproachable integrity, and has won the esteem of all who know him.

As a public officer, he was reliable and efficient. As a soldier, was a favorite among his army comrades. While as a citizen, he is a valued member of the community.

But as to who or how many of the aged men who came to the new West had been soldiers under Washington, or Gates, or Schuyler, or Morgan, or Greene—had witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, or of Cornwallis at Yorktown, or had felt the blood trickling from their chapped and frozen members as they tracked, with unshod feet, the winter snows of Valley Forge, is now unknown to mortal man.

How soon and how easily are the heroes of one age lost from the sight and from the memory of the ages that come after them!

But, though the remembrance of the men as individual citizens may perish, the memorial of their inestimable services remains more enduring than imperishable marble; the freedom bequeathed by a nation of heroes to succeeding generations of men dwelling in this fair land—"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

The name of the ancient hero of whom the especial sketch is given above was W. E. Fitzgerald. Another veteran pioneer, still older, but who died two years later, and who was born one year later (1747), lies buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, east of New Salem, in Jackson Township. He was one hundred and six years and seven months old, having been born in 1747, eight years before the old French and Indian war, and the same length of time before the earthquake at Lisbon.

We do not know whether William Cline was a soldier of the Revolution or not, nor, in fact, anything of his parentage, or birth-place, or history. He was twenty-eight years old when the first crash of hostile arms wakened the morning echoes on Lexington Green in 1775; was in the ripeness of manhood, at the age of forty-two, when Gen. Washington took the oath of office as the first President of the new Western republic at New York, on the famous 30th of April, 1789; was verging to old age, at fifty-five, when Ohio joined the sisterhood of States, in 1802; was nine years past his full threescore when Indiana boldly stepped into line to the "music of the Union," in 1816; was ninety years old and nine when old "Rough and Ready marched his army to the Rio Grande against the self-confident Mexicans; and for almost seven more annual suns, he yet lingered on these mundane shores after his days had rounded out their full century of years for this aged veteran as a dweller in this world of labor and of sorrow.

WARS OF 1789–1795.

As a link to bind the history of Randolph to that rough and stormy time when the whole region of Western Ohio was a theater of war; when the forests were filled with cordons of fortresses stretching far and grim along the border; when army after army cut their "traces" through the pathless woods, of which at least the names "St. Clair's Trace," "Wayne's Trace," "Hull's Trace." still remain to greet the ears of the present generation—for the purpose of marching against the bloody Indians; when the women and children of Western Ohio crowded into block-houses built in the dense forests, while the husbands and grown-up sons were, almost to a man, with Harmar, or St. Clair, or Wayne, and many of whom never returned from those fatal and bloody defeats; when the hunters of Kentucky, those hardy and gallant foresters of the olden time, flocked across the Ohio to defend the northern frontier and secure a peaceful home in the coming years for their own posterity—we repeat, we give, as a solitary link to connect these days with those times of cruel warfare with savage nature and more savage men, a narrative concerning a single veteran of the Army of the Northwest, who did faithful and heroic service during those times, through three long, eventful years—from January, 1792, to January, 1795—which period comprises the time in or near which occurred the bloody defeats of Gens. Harmar and St. Clair, and the decisive victory of Gen. Wayne—"Mad Anthony" Wayne—which last fully convinced the Indians that further resistance to the rising power of the whites was but a vain and fruitless struggle against destiny and fate.

This veteran, herein referred to, was David Thompson, grandfather of Mrs. J. F. Hedgepeth, of Union City, Ind. As will be seen, he was a Corporal in the United States service, and his grand-daughter possesses valuable relics in the shape of copies of papers once belonging to her venerable progenitor, transcripts of which are given a little below.

David Thompson seems to have been a Virginian, as he emigrated from that State to Wayne County, Ind., in 1820.

He died of cancer, in Delaware County, Ind., October 22, 1847.

He must have been an old man. He entered the United States Army in 1792. If he was then twenty years old, he must have been born in 1772, and in that case his age at his death would be seventy-five years. He was probably somewhat younger than that.

His obituary in a Delaware County paper was as follows:

"Died, October 22, 1847, David Thompson, of cancer, who was a remarkable man. He served three years in the old Indian wars, being under Gen. Wayne in his celebrated campaigns against the Indians, and of the General's private scouts. And for reckless and daring bravery, he had no equal."

We give below a certificate from his Captain, as also one from Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, each of which will explain itself:

TESTIMONIAL.

The bearer, David Thompson, has served as a Corporal in the Army of the United States, from which he has obtained an honorable discharge. But in justice to the said Corporal, for the many services he has rendered the public, I consider it my duty, and am fully warranted to say that his conduct has uniformly met with my approbation, as well as that of all other officers who have had the opportunity to know him. Corporal Thompson was generally employed in reconnoitering the Indian country, in paths leading to and from the Indian villages, as well as being constantly in advance of the army during the campaign. While thus engaged, he assisted in the capture of seven Indian prisoners, all warriors, except one, while in the vicinity of their towns gaining information for the army. In the accomplishment of his object, several skirmishes ensued, in which he behaved in a brave and soldier-like manner. And when the garrison of Fort Recovery, which I had the honor to command, was surrounded and attacked by nearly two hundredsavages, this Corporal Thompson made his escape through them, with intelligence to the Commander-in-Chief, who was twenty-four miles from the place, for which I now beg leave to return him my sincere thanks, and hope that all good people who are friends to their country may receive and treat with respect the said David Thompson, a reward he has merited.

Certified under my hand and seal, at Staunton, in the State of Virginia, this 29th day of October, 1795.

ALEXANDER GIBSON,
Captain Fourth Sub-Legion.

The following is a copy of his discharge, under the hand of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Northwest:

COPY.

By His Excellency, Anthony Wayne, Esq., Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the Legion of the United States.

These are to certify that the bearer hereof, David Thompson, a Corporal of the Fourth Sub-Legion, has served in the above said Legion and in Capt. Gibson's company for the space of three years, and is, for the reason below mentioned, discharged from the service of the United States, he having received his pay up to the 1st day of January, 1795, clothing of all kinds, and all other just demands for the time of his enlistment in the Legion to the day of his discharge, as appears by the following receipt. He is discharged, having faithfully served the whole term of time for which he engaged.

And, to prevent any ill use that may be made of his discharge, by its falling into the hands of any other person whatsoever, here follows a description of the said David Thompson:

He is twenty years of age, five feet, eleven inches high, dark complexion, black hair and black eyes, born in the county of Amherst, State of Virginia, a farmer.

Given under my hand and seal, at headquarters, this 19th day of August, 1795.

WILLIAM CLARK.
Lieutenant Acting Sub-Legion, Major and Inspector to the Fourth Sub-Legion.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

To whom it may concern, civil or military.

It is certain that a large number of the early pioneers were soldiers in the Indian wars during the closing years of the eighteenth century, either as residents of Ohio, Virginia or Kentucky. We should delight to record their names, and their service as a part of the work of patriotism performed by the men of that generation, but time and space fail us, and the requisite information is not at hand.

INDIAN WAR OF 1811–13.

No settlers had at that time come into Randolph. The Indians were here, and emigrants had planted themselves in Preble County, Ohio, and perhaps in Darke, and in Wayne County, Ind.;

and the savages roamed through all that country. A few outrages, yet only a few, were committed in the region; none, however, on the soil of Randolph. Morgan was killed in Wayne. The man burned at the stake met his fate near Muncie, in Delaware County.

War is cruel, and savage warfare is always attended with features of peculiar atrocity; yet it is remarkable how uniform is the testimony of those who had then moved into these wilds that the Indians molested none who were peaceable. Mrs. Diggs, the wife of William Diggs, who is still alive, and now known as "Old Billy Diggs," and who resides with his children in Iowa, used to relate to her oldest daughter (and the rest) that the Indians would come to her cabin on White River after her settlement had been made in Randolph County, and tell how easily they might have killed and scalped her and her sister as the Indians lay in hiding among the bushes, while the girls were milking the cows, at their forest home in Wayne County. But they did the maidens no harm.

An account, perhaps sufficiently long, is given of the troublous years of the Indian war of Tecumseh and his fierce and savage brother, the Prophet, in the chapter on Indian history, and in the reminiscences given by several of the pioneers; and no further space will be occupied here with details concerning it.

The history of the general war of 1812–15 of course belongs not to Randolph, except that participants therein may have afterward pitched their tents within its borders, and spent the remnant of their days upon its fruitful domain. But to trace such facts in detail would swell too greatly the bulk of our present treatise, and we forbear.

SOLDIERS IN THE INDIAN WARS.

(Some of the men never belonged to Randolph County.)

Thomas Irvin, Butler County, Ohio.

Samuel McDowell, died near Fort Recovery.

McCormick was shot through the mouth and his teeth knocked out.

Capt. Cissna, Butler County Ohio.

William Denoon, St. Clair's army, Franklin County, Ohio.

David Thomson came to Greenville with Connor, Wayne's army. His daughter, widow of Judge Beers, north of Greenville, died in the summer of 1881.

Daniel Lucas, south part of Darke County, Ohio.

William Dugan drew a pension as a soldier, having been a boy in Wayne's army.

John Martin, father of Mrs. Mary Reeder, born in 1773, came to Warren County, Ohio, before 1794; was with St. Clair and Wayne, and with Harrison at Tippecanoe and the Thames in 1811–13, and with Col. Crogan at Fort Stephenson. He came to Randolph County in 1822, and died in Missouri in 1839, sixty years old.

SOLDIERS AND WIVES WHO HAVE HAD PENSIONS.

Benjamin Cummins, 1812, lived near Salem, dead.

John Ruby (1812), lived at Union City, dead.

Mrs. Eleanor Ruby, widow of John Ruby, Union City, Ind., living.

Rebecca Harris, widow of William Harris.

Mr. Harris obtained a pension while residing in Mercer County, Ohio. It was transferred to his widow.

Polly Marquess, widow of Kid Marquess, living.

Mrs. Lacey, mother-in-law of Frank Morgan, widow of Mr. Lacey. He died in 1870, and she is living.

Jacob Johnson (1812), Jackson Township, died in spring of 1881.

Nunnamaker (1812), Jackson Township, died in 1880.

Charles W. Thomas (1812), near Hollansburg, dead.

Mrs. Mary A. Paschall, widow of Jesse Z. Paschall, Pennsylvania militia, 1812.

Mrs. Sarah Bussear, widow of Martin Bussear, 1812.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Poyner, widow of Peter Poyner, Ohio militia, 1812.

Mrs. Sarah Baxter, widow of Joseph Baxter, Pennsylvania militia, 1812.

Mrs. John Baxter, Pennsylvania militia, 1812, received a land warrant.

Jane Leeka, widow of Henry Leeka, Tennessee militia, 1812.

Mrs. Mary Ann Mosher, widow of Solomon Mosher, Tennessee militia, 1812.

Mrs. Margaret Wine, widow of George Wine, Virginia militia, 1812.

William D. Stone, pension for Mexican war, entered service in war of 1861; pension ceased.

Walter Ruble, Ohio militia, 1812, dead.

William Rash, 1812, dead.

John Irvin, 1812, dead.

David Riddlebarger, Virginia militia, 1812, dead.

John Grubbs, Ohio militia, 1812, dead.

Samuel Barker, Vermont militia, 1812, dead.

Mrs. Sarah E. Brown, widow of William Brown, Ohio militia, 1812.

Mrs. Susanna Brooks, widow of Thomas Brooks, Ohio militia, 1812.

Mrs. Mary Whitenack, widow of Cornelius Whitenack, New Jersey militia, 1812.

Mrs. Nancy Stockdale, widow of —— Stockdale. Her husband had a pension till he died, and it was transferred to his widow.

SOLDIERS, 1812, ETC.

Jesse Gray, died in Jay County.

Jonathan Lambert, buried at New Lisbon.

Philip Lambert, buried at New Lisbon.

David Heaston, buried at Winchester. war of 1812.

James Lambert, war of Black Hawk, 1837, buried at Pleasant Hill.

John Dye, buried at Windsor, war of 1812.

Jacob Cline, buried at Windsor, war of 1812.

Samuel Wilson, buried at Windsor, war of 1812.

James Hays, buried at Windsor, war of 1812.

John Bolender, buried at Winchester, grenadier, wars with Bonaparte.

Curtis Cleny, buried at Lynn, war of 1812.

Mr. McKinney, buried at Fairview, Revolutionary war.

William Fitzgerald, Mt. Zion, southeast of Winchester, Revolutionary war.

Mr. Dudley, Stony Creek, Revolutionary war.

Thus the tombstones and the pension rolls bear witness to the presence in former days within the limits of Randolph of a large number of the soldiers of those old wars. And doubtless many more than the ones whom we have mentioned made their domicile in early times in this county of ours, but we cannot trace them, and must be content.

MILITIA OF RANDOLPH—1832.

A very curious reminiscence of the military doings of "auld lang syne" has been discovered among the old papers of Judge Edmund B. Goodrich, now in possession of Mrs. John C. Goodrich, widow of the ex-Clerk of Randolph County.

It seems there was a "militia system" in the "Hoosier State" many years ago, though how long it lasted we are unable to tell. That it was in active or attempted operation in 1832, at least, is shown by the relic referred to. It is an old paper, purporting to contain a list of persons fined for refusing to bear arms on account of "conscientious scruples" against the practice; also a list of persons not scrupulous in that respect who were fined for absence or other dereliction of militia law. In the first list, the fine is $1.50 in each case; in the other, the amount varies from 25 cents to $10. The regiment concerned was the Seventieth, and there seem to have been six companies, with Jeremiah Smith as Colonel of that same regiment. The redoubtable Captains were Messrs. Comer, Butler, Denton, Hunt, Fleming, Heaston. Butler resided at Deerfield; Heaston, at Winchester; Hunt, probably near Huntsville; Denton's men were residents of Nettle Creek region; Fleming's men were from Stony Creek; and Comer's from Greensfork, Jericho, White River, etc.

The "conscientious" men were returned from three companies—Comer's, Denton's and Fleming's. There seem to have been none of that sort in either Butler's, Heaston's or Hunt's. How many Capt. Comer had of non-delinquents it would be interesting to know, as he returns sixty-one of the "scrupulous" sort. Capt. Denton gives but four, and Capt. Fleming, twenty-one, or eighty-six in all. Of the other persons fined "for cause," there were in Butler's company, fifteen; Denton's, forty-three; Hunt's, forty-four; Fleming's, twenty-two; Comer's, none; total, 154; grand total, 240; perfect ones, unknown.

One Captain was fined; one Lieutenant, three Sergeants and two Corporals.

It may not be amiss to append the names of those who refused to bear arms, as it will be a very fair index of the Quaker element at that time among those of military age:

Comer's Company—Moorman Way, Isaiah Cox, Simon Cox, Joshua Cox, Simon Pickett, Nathan Puckett, Zachariah Puckett, David Haworth, Henry Yeakley, Littleberry Diggs, Armsbee Diggs, William Diggs, Benjamin Diggs, Lewis Osborn, Jesse Way, Robert Way, Joshua Robertson, John Cox, Benjamin Davis, Nathan Barker, William Harris, Benjamin Harris, Silas Hiatt, Robert Woody, Joseph Picket, John Puckett, Thomas Buckingham, Moses Mendenhall, Joshua Trueman, Benoni Hill, Henry Hill, John Peacock, Elijah Case, William Case, John Pike, Thomas Hinshaw, Nathan Freeman, Stanton Bailey, Samuel Cox, John Rhoads, Nicholas Robison, Amos Peacock, James Foust, Welcome Puckett, Thomas Green, Nathan Green, Jacob Yeakley, William Mann, Tyre Puckett, James Clayton, Jonathan Hiatt, Sr., George Hiatt, Martin Hiatt, Moses Hiatt, Joseph Hiatt, Jonathan C. Hiatt, Thomas Conner, Nathan Hiatt, Jacob Knight, George Knight, Jesse Wright—sixty-one.

Denton's Company—Jonathan Macy, Nathan Macy, William Lee, Alva Macy—four.

Fleming's Company—Joseph Thornburg, Isaac Thornburg, Amos Smith, Isaac Beals, Nathan Thornburg, John Diggs, Mark Diggs, William Holloway, Robert Fisher, John Holloway, Joseph Fisher, Thomas Fisher, Joab Thornburg, Job Thornburg, John Thornburg, Jacob Beals, Solomon Wright, Jonathan Thornburg, Mordecai Bond, Ornan Bond, Benjamin Car—twenty-one.

The Captain was fined $5; one Lieutenant, $6, and one $10; two Sergeants, $3, and two $2 each; two Corporals, $1 each.

Among those fined "for cause," perhaps for want of a "primer" to their guns, or some other heinous military offense, occur such names as Elias Kizer, Daniel Worth, William Macy, Burkett Pierce, Temple Smith, David Bunker, Philip Brown, Isaac Amburn, James Porter, William Chamness, William Smith, Smith Masterson, Samuel Hawkins (then of Jay County), Samuel Simmons, Daniel B. Miller, Davis Pegg, Stephen Dye, Hamilton Snodgrass, Joseph Jay, John Borroughs, Lemuel Vestal, Andrew Aker, Henry D. Huffman, Jacob Harshman, William Lumpkin, Thomas Maulsby—and so on, to the tune of 154 in all.

The surviving veteran pioneers who find their names in the above list will doubtless chuckle with glee at reading this "reminder" of what must have been regarded, even at the time, as a huge joke.

The papers are made out in all due form, signed by Jeremiah Smith, Colonel, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, delivered to Edmund B. Goodrich, Paymaster of Seventieth Regiment; and the list is receipted by Robert Irvin, Constable, with order to him to collect the fines aforesaid. Whether any at all were paid is not now known. Jesse Way says that Robert Irvin used to relate, years afterward, that, as he was on his collecting tour, he lodged with a good-natured Quaker, one of the number who were fined for "scruples," and that, on asking his host what was his charge—"I charge thee," was the reply, "that thee go home and find some better business, and never be caught in such a scrape again as long as thee lives."

Robert replied, "I believe I will do it," and he did it, and kept the advice, too. He used to laugh over the joke, and say that it was the best advice he ever got in his life.

MEXICAN WAR.

War had, to Randolph County dwellers, been a thing well-nigh unknown. Until the struggle of the rebellion, only one other had called our nation to arms, and that was small and of short duration, viz., the Mexican conflict. And in that contest, barely three (as we have been told) were Randolph County boys—Allen O. Neff, Augustus Kane and William D. Stone. Capt. John Neff did, indeed, join the army at that time, and rendered service for several years, but he did not go to Mexico. Kane was much on the sick list, and Neff was shortly transferred to the band, so that the reputation of Randolph for warlike valor in this struggle would seem to have been left in the exclusive keeping of William D. Stone. He was in the war fourteen months, seeing, in that time, some severe service, and taking part in several hard battles, especially those fought by our gallant little army around the city of Puebla, as well as in some others.

When the regiment containing our "especial three" arrived at Vera Cruz, Gen. Scott had stormed San Juan de Ulloa and had captured Vera Cruz; had set his eager legions on their march into the interior; had climbed the frowning heights of Sierra Gorda and hurled backward in inglorious defeat the armed Mexican legions; had crossed the smiling Table Lands, occupied the unresisting city of Puebla, and captured the strong fortress of Perote; and had pressed still onward, till his gallant troops had invested the capital. They had fought and won the memorable contests at Churubusco and Chapultepec, and Molino del Rey, and had at length marched in triumph into the imperial city of the Montezumas, and were taking a brief respite from their warlike labors in that renowned metropolis.

The regiment to which that before-named "three" belonged had, after undergoing a somewhat romantic experience on their outward passage, landed at Vera Cruz. In company with other regiments, they took up their course of march for Puebla, drove off the Mexican army, who had for a considerable time been beleaguering that town in possession of the American forces, relieved the besieged garrison, and entered the city amid the plaudits of the rescued ones.

Peace at length was declared, and the army returned to their homes, since the causeless and cruel Mexican war at last was over.

REMINISCENCES—MEXICAN WAR—W. D. STONE.

In May, 1847, he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Volunteers as a private. In the Gulf of Mexico, bound for Galveston, on board the Ann Chase, one of the boilers exploded. Several men were killed, and sixty-five went on boats and upon rafts to the Louisiana Shore, nine miles away, landing near the mouth of Calcasieu River. Stone was one of that company. For some unknown reason, the steamer managed to repair somewhat the damage done, and went on her course, leaving that company of men in the swamps, helpless and desolate, to their fate. They would not give up, however, and footed it sixty-five miles, having no food nor any suitable drink, through swamps and jungles, during two days and nights, to Sabine City, La., at the mouth of Sabine River. Here they stayed a week. At this point, thousands of Texas cattle used to cross. The cattle had to swim, and the alligators would often catch them. Every little while, a bullock would give a spring and a plunge, and that was the last of him. An alligator had him.

The boys, to pass away the time, tried hunting alligators. Four of them took a skiff, with only one gun for them all, and rowed out into the river.

Presently a huge monster came swimming along, and Stone said, "Let's lasso him." "Agreed," said the rest.

So they fixed a rope to the skiff and threw it around the head and neck of the creature. The moment he felt the rope, he started for the gulf at full speed. He dragged the boat and its frightened crew half a mile or more in "double quick." The boys tried to get him to shore. After bringing him into about four feet of water, one of the men, Brewer by name, a big, burly fellow, tall and stout, jumped from the boat into the river to pull on the rope and help land him. Instanter the alligator "took for" Brewer, and the chap made some rather lively splashing through that water about that time.

However, they got him ashore and shot him. They thought him a "whaler," he being seven or eight feet long, or perhaps

longer than that, and larger by far than they cared to encounter again, and so they gave up the business.

Three hundred men were still on board the steamer, and, managing to "rig up" in some way, as has been stated, the ship made for Galveston, paying no heed to the men on shore. They reported at Galveston that sixty-five men had made the shore, and that they were on the coast starving. A schooner was sent for them outright, and they were found at Sabine City. By that schooner the squad were conveyed to Galveston; thence to Brazos de Santiago. Most went by steamer, but fifteen of them went in another way, to wit, by an old yawl. What possessed them to go out on the gulf in such a crazy conveyance is "one of those things that no fellow can ever find out." But go they did, and a sorry time they made of it. When out on the gulf, the yawl would dip and veer, first one side and then the other, and they came near drowning many times; but, through God's mercy, they were spared to tread once more the solid land.

The men in the yawl had no gun, and could not shoot any of the sharks.

Mr. Stone says: "But we did one thing that was not planned. Col. Gorman, of the Fourth Indiana, had put a lot of hams into the bottom of the yawl to be conveyed to Brazos. We got at these, pitching them out, one after one, to the sharks."

From Brazos, the regiment was sent up the Rio Grande some two hundred miles by steamer to Gen. Taylor, but they were ordered to report to Gen. Scott, at Vera Cruz; and, marching back by land to Matamoras, they took passage over the gulf again to the Mexican fortress and seaport, San Juan de Ulloa (Sahn Hwahn da Ool-yo-ah), and Vera Cruz (Va-rah Crooz), which, however, had been reduced and captured before their arrival.

Most went by steamer, but a part were taken (by their own choice) in an old sailing vessel across the Mexican Gulf to Vera Cruz.

The Mexican forces, meanwhile, had retaken a part of the route from Vera Cruz to the metropolis, and had surrounded Puebla with an army of 7,000 men, under Gen. Ria, the place being held against them by the gallant Gen. Childs, with only a small garrison.

The little army fought every day, more or less, for twenty-nine days, all the way to Puebla. At Huamantla, 1,500 American soldiers routed 5,000 Mexicans, secured the pass in triumph, and raised the siege of Puebla.

Gen. Scott, before this time, had taken San Juan de Ulloa (at Vera Cruz), and had fought Sierra Gorda at the pass up to the heights of the Central Table Land; had taken Puebla and Perote, and had also, about this time, fought and won the terrible battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and Molino del Rey; and had either just made or was then ready to make his triumphal entry into the imperial city of the Montezumas.

After Puebla, they fought at Tlascala to protect the "tobacco train," a bevy of wagons laden with a supply of that fragrant weed for the use of the American soldiers.

The bombardment of Atlixco on the march, though a cruel thing, was nevertheless a magnificent spectacle. The artillery was posted on the heights, and the town lay far down, hundreds of feet below in the valley. It was in the night, and the track of the shells through the starlit sky could be distinctly seen as they went speeding on their path of destruction. The shells would burst in the midst of the town, scattering death and ruin far and wide. The city could not long endure so unequal a contest, but surrendered at discretion.

These troops did not go to the City of Mexico, as Gen. Scott was in possession, and the actual war was over. The army remained in the conquered country during some months, till the treaty of peace had been made. The evacuation then took place, and the soldiers came home during the summer of 1848.

(Capt. Stone has in his possession a Mexican sword, captured by him in a hand-to-hand fight at Puebla. He was one of a patrol, and, suspecting a certain house, they entered, and found it filled with Mexican soldiers. The Mexicans fought, but they were beaten, and Capt. Stone captured the sword, turning it over to the Quartermaster, and Gen. Joseph Lane gave it to the captor as a memento of his valor, and he has it yet.)

CAPT. JOHN NEFF, WINCHESTER.

He was commissioned Captain in the United States army in 1846, during the time of the Mexican war. He did no service in Mexico, but was stationed at St. Louis, under Col. Enos McKay, as Assistant Quartermaster. His labors were great, and his responsibilities extensive. At one time, his Colonel wished transportation for $120,000 in gold and silver, chiefly the latter, to Fort Leavenworth. The steamboats refused to carry it for less than 2 per cent upon the whole amount. The Colonel would not submit to such extortion, and directed Capt. Neff to convey the funds to their destination overland, and asked him, "What escort do you wish?" "The less the better," was his reply. He took four men, and, with a wagon laden with the precious treasure, they drove through in fourteen days. When four days out, the discovery was made that their guns were utterly useless; but they accomplished the journey without mishap, at a cost of about $130, thus effecting a saving to the Government of $2,270.

It would seem that Capt. Neff's duties did not embrace any direct connection with the Mexican war, but the time of his service was during its progress, and he was a resident of Randolph County, and a faithful and efficient officer; and this brief account of his labors would appear to be not out of place at this point in our history.

WAR OF SECESSION.

Before 1861, war's grim and terrible front was a sight which, by the mass of the dwellers of Randolph, had never yet been seen. They had read of wars, but most had never taken any part therein. Even military musters and training days had been out of vogue so long that only the elders in the land had ever witnessed even those mock presentments of martial display.

It was, therefore, a marvelous scene to behold, when rebellion lifted on high her Gorgon head and raised aloft her traitorous arm, and our country sounded the sudden alarm of fierce and furious war, how, from city and hamlet and farm throughout our wide-spread land, and from this county of ours as well, there sprang forthwith hundreds and thousands of brave men, unskilled, indeed, in the practice of war, yet nobly loyal, eager to press into the ranks as defenders of their native land.

None knew till then how much he loved his country. A sublime sight, indeed, it was to see, when the Union flag had been lowered in defeat and surrender from the walls of Fort Sumter, how rose, in bitter indignation and lofty defiance, the heart of a mighty nation, torn and rent indeed by sedition and treason, but stalwart and powerful still.

Randolph County had been for years before the outburst of the civil war strongly Republican in politics, and its loyal people naturally responded with enthusiasm to the agonized call of the commonwealth in distress. Though it is indeed true that party lines were nearly ignored and men of widely varying political opinions enlisted like brothers in a common cause, into the armies that were mustering East and West, like a mighty host, to avenge the wrongs of the country and to maintain the integrity of the nation. Great numbers, first and last, from Randolph County, joined the Union armies, and helped to bear aloft, through hostile regions, the glorious stars and stripes; and came back, at length, victorious, from fields bravely fought and nobly won, or lay down, one by one, from time to time, on Southern soil, to rise upon earth no more; and a simple tombstone in a national burying-ground, consecrated by a nation's tears, in the far-off South, remains the sole memorial of their existence and their deeds. Nay, to many of our dear ones lost, even this poor boon was denied, and of the spot in which their lifeless frame found its last earthly rest, like the place of the sepulcher of Moses of old, "no man knoweth to this day."

And yet, though grand the uprising and numerous the bands that enlisted from our county, still it is a fact, strange though it may seem, that to obtain detailed, accurate accounts of the companies (whole or partial) that were enrolled from within its bounds during the progress of the war of the rebellion, has been found to be well-nigh impossible. Soldiers of the conquering armies remain in abundance, but each man can tell only his own tale, and none can furnish the history of his company or his regiment.

It would surely seem a strange thing, now we look back upon the events of the time, that no accurate list even of the names of Randolph soldiers is to be found anywhere within any record kept by the authority of the county or by her direction. She sent her sons by hundreds and by thousands into the tented field, but who went, or what they did, or how they came back, or whether they ever returned or not, seemed to be no concern of hers. And she would not appear to care, even to this day, now twenty years gone by since the power of that witchcraft of rebellion burst upon our people, enough for the memory of her soldier heroes to take a reckoning of them; but it has been left to a precarious private enterprise to hunt them out haphazard, and that under the disheartening certainty that large numbers of those who joined the armies of the country and marched away full of heart and hope to risk all that to them was dear, have died unnoted and unknown, and their very memorial has been lost from among men.

It has, indeed, been one of the purposes actuating the labors of the author and the publishers of these sketches to rescue from oblivion every name that can possibly be found belonging to a heroic soul who nobly volunteered in his country's cause.

Yet the work is sufficiently difficult of accomplishment. Almost the only documentary evidence available is found in the report of Adjt. Gen. Terrell to the Governor of Indiana shortly after the close of the war. Gen. Terrell doubtless did his best, with the materials at his command or within his reach: yet those who are familiar with the matter know and deply regret the fact that the report referred to is greatly deficient, not to say largely erroneous.

The truth is that the military reports furnished to the Adjutant General's office must have been wonderfully lacking, both in accuracy and completeness. It is a veritable fact, for instance, that out of the 208,367 names of soldiers enlisted from Indiana in the war of the rebellion, no clew is given concerning about forty-five thousand of those soldiers, as to where they came from, and about fourteen thousand are wholly unaccounted for. This is a sad showing, though, indeed, not very wonderful. Still, when searching is done, as now and in future time will be attempted by relatives and friends, to find the record of acquaintances and kindred dear in the memorial volume referred to, with what a sigh of unavailing regret will the bootless search be ended, to think that no mark nor token remains of services rendered, of sacrifices made—nay, perhaps it may even be of life shed forth as a free-will offering on the altar of country and of right. And so many are without record of residence and of final result that it will be in no wise remarkable if the names of many Randolph men are not to be found in the record which in this work is attempted to be made, to tell to coming generations what Randolph County did to secure the preservation of the Union, and to maintain the integrity of the nation.

So that, while we would desire exceedingly to furnish a detailed history of Randolph County in this respect, sheer necessity compels us simply to generalize the matter, and to be content with a meager recital of such scanty, and, for the most part, isolated facts as the materials within reach will allow.

It is estimated by those who may be presumed to be best qualified to judge that more than two thousand men, at one time and another, joined the Union army in the war of 1861 from the fields and workshops and dwellings of brave and loyal Randolph.

The regiments to which these men belonged were found, during the progress of the conflict, everywhere in the front, marshaled against the serried ranks of armed rebellion. At the opening conflicts at Rich Mountain, etc., in West Virginia; at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff; with Lyon at Wilson's Creek, and Mulligan at Lexington; at South Mountain and Antietam; at Shiloh and Vicksburg and New Orleans; at Chickamauga and Chattanooga and Atlanta; at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor and the Wilderness; at Charleston Harbor and Wilmington and Mobile; at Savannah and Columbia and Raleigh; at Resaca and Kenesaw; at Franklin and Nashville; at all points where hard and bloody work was to be done; and, moreover, in the wretched and murderous prison pens of the Southern land—at Libby and Danville and Florence; at Millen and Savannah and Andersonville—the worst the world has ever seen—in all these places, and in others still, were found Randolph men to perform their part, and to endure the toil and the danger, and the suffering and wounds, the sickness and death, that lay in the path of duty.

Tender boys, who had never slept off a feather bed in their lives, and who had lived abundantly and daintily always, went cheerfully to the field, wrapped their frames, weary with long marching, contentedly, and even merrily, in their blankets, and lay down without a murmur on the cold, damp ground, or upon the rails laid in the mud to keep their bodies from actually sinking in the mire, after a supper made of corn shelled from the cob and hastily parched in a scanty fire kindled upon the ground. Hardships and privations, forced marches and camping without food or water in the woods and in the trenches; fierce and sanguinary battles, wounds, imprisonment and death—all these were borne cheerfully, as though it were a summer pastime, or accepted meekly as a sacrifice needful to be made for the defense of a country, the richest, the noblest and the best beneath the circuit of the sun.

Through all coming time, the war of 1861 in the United States will be reckoned to have been a conflict waged by the people, and carried on to the very end by their indomitable will and their unconquerable spirit; by their relentless determination that traitors should be made odious and that treason should be crushed.

And thus it came to pass, that, in spite of political Generals, and commanders ignorant or dissipated, or even secretly tainted with covert sympathy for treason and hostile to liberty, the spirit of the common soldiery triumphed over every obstacle, and bore the country straight forward to assured and abundant victory and triumphant success.

Gen. Ousterhaut said to Gen. Hooker, as they stood side by side viewing the magnificent charge up Lookout Mountain to fight the "Battle in the Clouds," when Gen. Hooker said, "See your men; they are in disorder," as they went rushing at the top of their speed over rocks and logs, every man bent on being foremost at the summit.

"Cheneral Hooker! Cheneral Hooker! You sees my mennsh? Dey bees all Prigadeer Chenerals! Dey git to te top of dat mountain all right—you see!"

The rank and file felt each man of them as if on them each one lay the burden of conquering the rebellion. Like the ancient Swiss heroes, Arnold Van Winkelried and his compeers in the little Swiss army, boldly facing the serried Austrian phalanx, each man for himself felt

> " * * * As though himself were he
> On whose sole arm hung victory!"

And so it did. Gallant deeds and noble daring and heroic endurance have had their reward. And, while many remained to lay their bones in that hostile land, many more survived to return with the laurels of the victor on their honored brows, and the land is filled with the survivors of that memorable conflict, still energetic for good, and active in every manly enterprise for gain, and for public and private advantage, and foremost to achieve success in every worthy and profitable undertaking.

God grant to put far away the evil day that shall call these heroes and others like them to form once more the marshaled line to go forth in battle for their country's cause.

Many of the Randolph County soldiers suffered the horrors of imprisonment worse than death in those prison hells in the rebel land, the like of which the world never saw before; and many gave up their lives in those dens of horror and filth and starvation. Tongue cannot describe, imagination cannot conceive, the human mind instinctively even refuses to believe as possible (so utterly fiendish were they) the terrible facts of those awful months; the unutterable woes inflicted upon our luckless countrymen condemned to drag out weary weeks and months in those fearful prison pens on those waste and scorching Southern plains!

But those scenes are past, thank heaven! let them live only in the memory of a nation shuddering even yet at their unspeak-

able enormity, and grateful for security, liberty and justice, even thus dearly purchased.

GRAND UPRISING.

When the news flashed over the wires that Fort Sumter had lowered her flag at the behest of armed treason, it thrilled the nation like an electric shock.

On the 13th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter was evacuated. The news reached Indianapolis Sunday morning, April 14. On the morning of April 15, Gov. Morton telegraphed to President Lincoln as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, April 15, 1861.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you, for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, *ten thousand men.*

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

The same day, President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops, and the quota of Indiana was set at 4,683 officers and men, to serve for three months.

The next day, April 16, Gov. Morton called for six regiments.

The day after the call, 500 men were in camp. By the 19th of April, 2,400 men were on hand, and they were pouring in by every train, and in less than seven days, more than twelve thousand men had been tendered—nearly three times the number called for. One company was there from Randolph of 140 men, April 18, Capt. Colgrove.

Orders were received from the President, April 20, to organize six regiments, and the work began the same day.

One Company from Marion County was partly mustered on that day, and the rest of the sixty companies were organized as follows:

April 21—Five companies.

April 22—Nineteen companies and a half.

April 23—Ten companies, and eleven companies besides, not mustered into the six first regiments.

April 24—Fourteen companies.

April 25—Eleven companies.

And also, on that last day, April 25, the whole six regiments were completed and mustered into service.

When this work had been accomplished, there remained in camp at Indianapolis twenty-nine companies besides, and sixty-eight companies had been raised and tendered that had not come forward. Out of these, Gov. Morton determined to organize several State one-year regiments, and instructed to form five such regiments.

On the 6th of May, the Legislature passed an act requiring six regiments of State troops.

On the 11th of May, 1861, five regimests were reported as complete—the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and, shortly afterward, the Seventeenth was mustered into service.

These 120 companies forming the twelve regiments were recruited from different counties, to wit:

Allen, four companies; Bartholomew, three companies; Boone, one company; Benton, one company; Clay, one company; Clinton, one company; Cass, two companies; Carroll, one company; Delaware, one company; Dearborn, five companies; Daviess, one company; Decatur, two companies; Elkhart, one company; Floyd, two companies; Franklin, one company; Fountain, one company; Fayette, one company; Grant, one company; Howard, two companies; Henry, two companies; Hamilton, two companies; Hendricks, one company; Hancock, three companies; Huntington, one company; Jefferson, five companies; Jennings, two companies; Jackson, one company; Johnson, one company; Jasper, two companies; Kosciusko, two companies; Knox, two companies; La Porte, three companies; Morgan, one company; Marion, eight companies; Madison, one company; Montgomery, four companies; Miami, one company; Martin, one company; Monroe, one company; Ohio, one company; Owen, two companies; Porter, one company; Putnam, four companies; Parke, one company; Rush, one company; Randolph, one company (146 men); Ripley, two companies; Shelby, three companies; St. Joseph, two companies; Tippecanoe, four companies; Tipton, one company; Union, one company; Vigo, three companies; Vanderburg, one company; Vermillion, one company; Wayne, one company; Wabash, one company; Warren, one company; Washington, one company.

Seventeen companies were formed by taking the men for each from more than one county. Doubtless many, probably all the counties in the State not named above, sent volunteers in connection with other counties. Many of them were represented in the mixed companies above specified. The forty extra men from Randolph were sent home.

Regiments containing Randolph soldiers are the following, so far as known:

Eighth, three months; Sixth, three years; Seventh, three years; Eighth, three years; Ninth, three years; Eleventh, three years; Twelfth, three years; Thirteenth, three years; Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery), Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth (First Cavalry), Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Forty-second, Forty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry), One Hundred and Twenty-first (Ninth Cavalry), One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry), One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, One Hundred and Fortieth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, Fortieth Ohio, etc.

This list may be even now incomplete, since it is true that many are put down to the wrong county, as Randolph men to Wayne, Jay County men to Randolph, etc., and for great numbers their places of residence were left entirely blank—a defect much to be regretted, indeed, but which, at this late day, it is impossible to supply.

Many Randolph soldiers also enlisted in regiments from other States, or in the regular United States service. For instance, a large number joined the Fortieth Ohio Regiment, of which Col. Jonathan Cranor was the commanding officer.

Besides, most of the colored volunteers from Randolph (of whom there were many) joined in such a way that their names do not appear on the record made by the Adjutant General's office as enlisting from Randolph, or, indeed, from the State of Indiana at all.

Very many, also, of the soldiers now residing in Randolph, enlisted from other counties, and many, too, even from other States, which fact causes the preparation of a full and accurate account of the soldiers of and in Randolph to be a task doubly and trebly difficult.

The Adjutant General's office is not to be blamed for its lack of information, since doubtless the reports of the regiments and companies have been given as they were furnished. Yet it is a matter of deep regret that the chief available source of statistical authority in this matter should be so incomplete and defective, not to say erroneous, as it even is, however, in some cases. Every possible effort was made by the Adjutant General's office to correct errors and to supply omissions, and, in great numbers of cases, with gratifying success; yet, in very many instances also, no additional or rectifying information has been obtained.

STATE RELIEF, ETC.

This branch of the subject is very extensive, and might well receive a far more elaborate discussion than can be attempted in this work. And it may be questioned by some whether, in a local history of a single county, any special mention of this department of military action should be made. But, to the writer of these articles at least, it seems clear that such action will be a thing especially appropriate, even in a history of Randolph County.

Since the work performed by the State of Indiana through the pre-eminent activity of Gov. Oliver P. Morton, assisted by his numerous subordinates, was greatly prominent throughout the entire war, and since, as will be related, one of our own citizens

was closely connected with that work, almost from the very beginning of the conflict, it will be eminently in place to insert a brief account thereof in this history of Randolph County, and hence we proceed to the pleasing task. The war broke out so suddenly and rose so rapidly to gigantic proportions that the Government found itself without adequate means of equipment or of support.

The soldiers were hurried to the conflict, but the Nation, unused to war, knew not how to handle so vast a movement. The supplies, particularly of clothing, were scanty and tardily furnished. Gov. Morton was among the first to foresee and to attempt to provide for the destitution. August 20, 1861, he telegraphed from Washington to Indianapolis: "Urge Maj. Montgomery (United States Quartermaster at Indianapolis) to get overcoats of any good material, and not wait for a public letting. Do have them made at once. The men are suffering and I am distressed for them. Perhaps a few thousand can be forwarded by Capt. Dickerson at once from Cincinnati."

This urgency came none too soon. The men were already shivering under the damp and chilly nights of the mountains of West Virginia. This direction was given before any complaints from the troops had come to hand.

But in two days those complaints began to arrive. Maj. Montgomery failed to furnish a supply, but Capt. Dickerson, at Cincinnati, sent forward 4,000 overcoats in care of Gen. Rosecrans, then in command in Western Virginia. They did not arrive, however. September 14, 1861, Gen. Asahel Stone, Commissary General, was sent forward to assist in hunting them up; 1,200 were found and pushed through, but it was some weeks before the "tape" was broken and supplies in quantity were received. October 7, Brig. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, then commanding an Indiana brigade, telegraphed thus: "Clothing is coming forward. In a few days we shall have a supply for the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regiments, except shoes and socks and caps—the last not so important—shoes and socks much needed. These regiments have suffered greatly, but not a man among them has any fault to find with the Governor of the State."

Gov. Morton saw that the men would suffer, especially for overcoats, and he resolved that they should be supplied, if "Uncle Sam" would pay, well; if not, the boys must have coats, anyhow. He went to New York and bought, through Hon. Robert Dale Owen, purchasing State agent, 29,000 overcoats. For a part he paid "regulation price"—$7.75, but for the rest he had to pay $9.25. Quartermaster Gen. Meigs refused to pay more than $7.75, and Gov. Morton said: "If the United States will not pay for them, Indiana will. The troops must not suffer." When complained of, Gov. Morton replied: "Well, the overcoats have been bought, no matter now by whom, so the men get them."

But other things must be had and in abundance. October 16, 1861, Gov. Morton appealed "to the patriotic women of Indiana for additional blankets, socks, gloves, mittens, woolen shirts and drawers," to be furnished at once and forwarded to the camps. This appeal was earnest, eloquent and patriotic, and not in vain.

The State Quartermaster General, J. H. Vajen, in May, 1862, reports in substance: "This proclamation met with a most cordial response, and many thousands of dollars worth of blankets, socks, gloves, mittens, shirts and drawers were forwarded, as also sheets, pillows, pads, bandages, lint and dressing-gowns, for hospital use, in so much that a circular was issued announcing that the supply was enough."

Indiana was the first to organize for temporary relief, under the energetic supervision of the State Commissary General, Asahel Stone, Esq. The duty of this agency was "to render all possible relief to our soldiers, especially to the sick and wounded, whether in transit, in hospitals or on the battle-field." By this agency, sanitary supplies, hospital stores, donated or purchased, surgeons, nurses, etc., were sent forward wherever needed, and Indiana was generally "first on the ground" to proffer a helping hand.

In 1862, it was realized that the war was going to last, and the "General Military Agency of Indiana" was established by the appointment of Dr. William Hannaman, of Indianapolis, a gentleman of large experience, integrity and humanity, as General Military Agent," December 16, 1862; and local agents were appointed in the army and elsewhere, who were directed to do "everything possible to be done for the comfort of the soldiers." Steamers were chartered to carry stores, surgeons and nurses and to bring home the sick and wounded. Boats were dispatched, heavily laden with vegetables, hospital stores, clothing, delicacies for sick and convalescent soldiers, etc., bringing home hundreds on hundreds of sick and wounded to hospitals and homes. Supplies were sent to the prisons. Claims for bounty, back pay, etc., were collected. The pay of the soldiers was conveyed to friends at home by hundreds of thousands of dollars. The good done by this and other agencies is beyond the power of language to express.

The State Sanitary Commission was established still earlier, February, 1862. Contributions were large and frequent. The order of Freemasons contributed at one time $10,000. The State Sanitary Fair, in the fall of 1863, netted $40,000. The results are reported by Dr. Hannaman thus:

On hand at organization—cash, $13,490.92.

Contributions in 1862—cash, $9,038.20; goods, $86,088.

Contributions in 1863—cash, $36,232.11; goods, $101,430.74.

Contributions to December, 1864—cash, $97,035.22; goods, $126,086.91.

Contributions to close of commission — cash, $91,774.30; goods, $45,394.38.

Total—Cash, $247,570.72: goods, $359,000.03.

Total to State Sanitary Commission, $606,570.78; contributions to United States Commission from Indiana, $16,049.50; contributions to soldiers' relief by counties, etc., $4,566,898.06, making in all above $5,000,000, besides vast amounts of which no record was ever kept.

During the year 1863 alone, seven steamers were sent down the Mississippi by the State Sanitary, as follows:

Capitola, George Merritt, to Vicksburg, February 19; contents, 454 packages stores, twenty-five female nurses, twenty-five surgeons; twenty-five Indiana regiments visited and supplied.

Lady Franklin, Dr. C. J. Woods, 1,000 packages, several nurses and surgeons.

Courier, Dr. Talbot Bullard and Gen. A. Stone, 500 packages, several nurses and surgeons. The steamer brought back a large number of sick and wounded soldiers. Four surgeons (among them Dr. Bullard) died on the trip or soon afterward.

Atlanta, Col. W. E. French, 200 packages, several surgeons and nurses. Brought back from Memphis 175 sick and wounded.

City Belle, Gen. A. Stone, 400 packages and a large company of surgeons and nurses, reaching Vicksburg July 4th, the day of the surrender.

Sunny Side, E. J. Putman, 1,100 packages and Dr. W. H. Wishard as surgeon; 200 sick soldiers were brought back.

City Belle, Dr. C. J. Woods, 2,000 packages; 100 sick came north on the return trip.

As a specimen of the work accomplished, we give the following concerning the City Belle:

December 19, 1863, left Cairo, Ill., for a trip down the Mississippi River. At Port Pillow, Fifty-second Regiment, left fourteen barrels potatoes, two barrels of onions, six barrels of apples, three barrels of turnips, four dozen cans of fruit. At Memphis, Twenty-fifth and Eighty-ninth Regiments, fifty barrels of potatoes, five of onions, five of turnips, two of crackers, thirty of apples, twenty dozen cans of fruit, four boxes of clothing. At Helena Hospital, 400 sick men, twenty barrels of potatoes, nine of onions, fifteen of apples, five of turnips, twenty dozen cans of fruit. At Vicksburg, Twenty-third and Fifty-third Regiments, forty barrels of potatoes, twenty-six of apples, ten of onions, ten of turnips, two of cabbage and twenty dozen canned fruit. Vicksburg General Hospital, forty barrels potatoes, thirty of apples, ten of turnips, twenty dozen canned fruit, one box bottled whisky. At Natchez Marine Hospital, three barrels of potatoes, two of onions, four of apples, one of crackers, two dozen

canned fruit. At Baton Rouge, Twenty-first Regiment, forty barrels potatoes, ten of onions, twenty-five apples, five corn meal, ten turnips. Baton Rouge Hospital, one barrel of cabbages, one of pickled cabbage, one of crackers, four of apples, two onions, four potatoes, one turnip, one box bottled whisky, two dozen canned fruit, four boxes clothing, two boxes reading matter. At New Orleans, 441 barrels of potatoes, 438 barrels of apples, 121 onions, 148 turnips, 13 of crackers, 112 boxes canned fruit, 23 boxes bottled whisky, 160 boxes reading matter and clothing—2,012 packages in all, mostly barrels. October 24, 1863, eleven boxes of clothing and one bale of blankets were shipped to Richmond for Union prisoners; 200 caps, 200 shirts, 200 pair of drawers, 200 pair of socks, 200 blouses, 700 blankets, 200 pair of trousers, 200 great coats, 200 pair of shoes. Why so large an amount of supplies was left by the City Belle as above at New Orleans is not explained. Doubtless there was a sufficient reason; perhaps many regiments were stationed there at the time.

James H. Turner, Agent Indiana Sanitary Commission, at Chattanooga, during Sherman's advance to Atlanta, summer of 1864, during the period between February 15 and September 1, distributed as follows: 2,640 barrels of potatoes, 15,985 pounds of dried apples, 1,295 gallons of kraut, 1,168 cans of fruit, 1,278 pounds of dried peaches, 442 bottles of wine, 137 bottles of whisky, 988 bushels of onions, 461 dozen eggs, 493 pounds of butter, 211 gallons apple-butter, 157 pounds small fruit, 132 dozen lemons, 220 bottles ale, 558 pounds crackers, 35 pounds rice, 1,800 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds tobacco, 19 bed sacks, 230 gallons pickles, 35 bottles cordials; 995 shirts, 410 drawers, 124 sheets, 77 pillows, 182 pillow slips, 9 comforts, 3,149 pounds rags, 4,055 bandages, 355 fans, 82 pants, 35 combs, 445 handkerchiefs, 543 pairs socks, 228 towels, 308 pads, 450 comfort-bags, 25 boxes reading matter.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY.

Thomas A. Goodwin, agent, came North, June 2, 1862, from the Army of the Tennessee with $125,000. July 9, 1862, he brought $31,000.

October 5, 1862, B. F. Tuttle reports $59,050 from Camp Nevin, Nashville and Woodstock.

Gen. A. Stone, in January, 1862, brought home for the Eighth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth, $15,484.60.

In March, 1862, Gen. Stone brought from Pea Ridge, Ark., for the Eighth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second, $58,049.55.

During the course of the war, 40,060 packages, containing about $2,000,000, were sent home through the State agents without expense to the senders (except the expressage from the agent's residence) and without the loss of a single package.

SOLDIERS' HOME—INDIANAPOLIS.

June, 1862, a building was erected, 150x24 feet, with a kitchen twenty-four feet square; 100 feet were fitted with bunks. In the fall, another building, 250x24 feet, for a dining-hall, seating about 1,000 men, was added. In 1863, a third building was made, 150x24 feet, for a hospital. In April and May, 1864, two more were built, 175x28 feet each, accommodating 1,000 men with bunks. The "Home" could then lodge 1,800 and feed 8,000, yet Gen. Stone says there were times when not half could be accommodated that needed to be cared for. The saving in rations alone amounted, from August, 1862, to January, 1865, to $71,310.22. Total meals furnished in three years and ten months, 3,777,791, showing an average per day in 1862 of 1,400; 1863, 2,240; 1864, 4,498; 1865, 2,842; 1866, 463.

The above brief and imperfect statement gives but a slight idea of the importance and magnitude of the operations of Indiana as a State in aid of the Federal Government in suppressing the rebellion.

Indiana began the movement of separate State co-operation; was chiefly first at every place of need and continued to be a model of promptness, efficiency and economy, and, in the execution of this vast work, under the hand of our noble war Governor, Gen. Asahel Stone, our respected fellow-citizen, was proved a valuable, efficient and successful assistant.

BOUNTIES, RELIEF, ETC.

Very soon after the war commenced, the fact became apparent that great and speedy efforts would be needed for the relief of the families of the soldiers. Their wages were not enough for the purpose, those wages were often greatly in arrears, and to send the money home when obtained was nearly or quite impossible. The Legislature of Indiana passed an act, authorizing counties, cities and towns to afford relief when needed and to levy a tax for that special object. Great sums were raised under this act and expended for bounties and relief. Often bonds were issued and funds obtained by the sale of the bonds. Townships also acted and raised and expended large amounts for the support of soldiers' families.

This issue being of doubtful legality, the Legislature passed another act, March 3, 1865, legalizing the action of cities, towns and villages, as also townships when approved by the County Commissioners, and directing the levy of a tax for payment. The next day, still another act became a law, levying 3 mills on the dollar for the years 1865 and 1866, to aid sick soldiers, soldiers' families, etc. The Legislature passed several laws evincing a similar generous and patriotic spirit and a sincere and earnest purpose to discharge the whole duty of the State to her suffering children.

COUNTY RELIEF, ETC.

The loyal citizens throughout the whole North were active and enthusiastic from first to last in rendering assistance in every possible way to the soldiers in the field and to their families at home. Much of their aid went through the State Commissioners, but no small amount was sent forward privately as individual benefactions to special friends or the companies or regiments to which they belonged. The author of Delaware County History, lately published, has collected much information of this sort as to that county. Perhaps a similar account might be obtained concerning Randolph County, if the requisite pains were to be taken. The author regrets that time has failed him to make the needed researches in this particular.

The statistics found in the Adjutant General's report as to relief are as follows:

Randolph County, $49,397.53; townships, $45,050; total, $94,447.53; Henry County (all), $82,178.09; Grant County (all), $31,546.25; Adams County, $18,359.44; Allen County, $73,853.22; Cass County, $82,624.93.

Only eleven counties in the State have exceeded Randolph in the amount raised by taxation for soldiers' relief, to wit: Decatur, Delaware, Hamilton, Jackson, La Porte, Marion, St. Joseph, Tippecanoe, Vigo, Wabash, Wayne.

Thus it will appear that this county has come fully up to the State at large in rendering relief to soldiers' families.

Doubtless like other railroad towns, Union City and Winchester fed the soldier as they passed to and fro on the trains along the railroad, and collections of money and goods were made throughout the townships and the county at large for sanitary and relief purposes, and the loyal people gave freely of their means to cheer their heroes at the front and their dependant ones at home. Possibly at some future day it may be practicable to collect details of information as to this most interesting topic, but for the present we must forbear.

NATIONAL ACTION, ETC.

No nation probably has dealt so liberally as has our own with her soldiers of the war of 1861.

1. The wages were uncommonly large for the most part—$13 and $16 besides full support.

2. The supplies were abundant and excellent.

3. Large bounties were given by the Nation, by counties and otherwise.

4. Great sums were expended for relief.

5. Immense amounts were applied in their behalf, through sanitary commissions, national, State and voluntary.

6. Large quantities of bounty land have been offered and generous pensions have been secured to the crippled and disabled soldiers.

Homes have been established for the helpless, which are

supported in a style of excellence and even magnificence unparalleled among the nations of the earth.

In many other ways, by hospitals, nurses, etc., labor and money have been expended for their benefit both during and since the war. Thus the Nation has shown her generous, motherly kindness, and declared that the soldiers were her constant care. Suffering and distress have, of course, existed nevertheless; yet wonderful efforts have been exerted without ceasing to help and comfort, to relieve and bless. The National bounties are stated below.

It is understood to be a fact that the soldiers at the Dayton Soldiers' Home, and presumably at the other institutions of the kind throughout the country, are allowed to have and enjoy full possession and full control of their pensions, in addition to the support furnished them at the "Home" at which they may be residing.

NATIONAL BOUNTIES.

AMOUNT.	AUTHORITY.	TO WHOM.	TIME.
$100	Act July 22, 1861	All Volunteers	To July, 1864.
400	General order July 25, 1863	Re-enlisted Volunteers	June 25, 1863, to April 1, 1864
300	Circular Oct. 24, 1863.	Recruits in old Regiments	Oct. 21, 1863, to April 1, 1864
300	Telegram Dec. 24, 1863	Recruits in any 3-year organization	Dec. 21, 1863, to April 1, 1864
100	Act July, 1864, Cir. 27.	Volunteers one year	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865
200	Act July, 1864, Cir. 27.	Volunteers two years	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865
300	Act July, 1864, Cir. 27.	Volunteers three years	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865
300	Order 287, Nov. 28, 1864	First Army Veteran Corps	Nov. 28, 1864, to July 1, 1865
10	Letters Nov. 29, Dec. 22, 1863	Colored Recruits	April, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1863.
100	Act of Congress	All Colored Volunteers	April, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1863.
10	Act of Congress	Colored Volunteers new Regiments	Oct. 24, 1863, to Dec. 24, 1863
100	Act of Congress	All Colored Volunteers	April 1, 1864, to June 1, 1864
300	Act of Congress	Colored Volunteers old Regts.	Oct. 25, 1863, to March 31, 1864
100	Act of Congress	Colored Volunteers liable to draft	Oct. 17 to Oct. 24, 1863.
300	Act of Congress	Colored Volunteers new Regts	Dec. 25, 1863, to Mar. 31, 1864
300	Act of Congress	Colored Volunteers old Regts liable to Draft	Oct. 25, 1863, to Mar. 31, 1864
300	Act of Congress	Colored Regiment (new Regiment), liable to Draft	Dec. 25, 1863, to Mar. 31, 1864
100	Act of Congress	Colored Volunteers one year	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865
200	Act of Congress	Colored Volunteers two years	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865
300	Act of Congress	Colored Volunteers three years	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865

Besides this bounty land is given to each soldier, and also the length of service in the army is deducted from the time otherwise requisite to fix a homestead claim.

COUNTY BOUNTY.

According to the Adjutant General's report, Randolph had given up to that time $115,705. In this respect other counties have far exceeded her. But the fact that large bounty had to be offered by the county is not a proof of superior loyalty, but rather otherwise. Fifty-four counties exceed Randolph in the amount of bounty reported as paid by public taxation. One exceeds a million dollars ($1,224,000); two average $500,000; seven more above $300,000; seventeen more exceed $200,000; twenty-seven more above $115,000. These statistics, though accurate, may, perhaps, not be full, since in some cases, at least, the counties have expended money in this matter in later years. For instance, Delaware County, in the Adjutant General's report, is rated at $230,905.75, whereas she actually did expend at least $360,000, her full amount for bounty having been $181,900.

The whole sum throughout the State for bounty and relief, up to 1869, is estimated at fully $20,000,000—a wondrous sum, willingly paid for the safety of the Federal Union, besides, of course, twenty times that amount in public National expenditure as the share of Indiana in the general burdens endured on account of the war.

The National pensions are given briefly as follows:

NATIONAL PENSIONS.

All civilized nations pension their injured or disabled soldiers or provide for those dependent upon such. The survivors (as also their unmarried widows) of the war of 1812 receive $8 per month. Those injured or disabled in other military service receive sums differing in monthly amount, rising in some extreme cases, as for the loss of both hands, eyes or feet, to $72 per month; and those dependent upon such soldiers obtain, in case of death, the amount which he would have received if living, with, in some cases, an additional $2 monthly for each child under sixteen years of age. The Nation has, in addition to giving pensions established several "Soldiers' Homes," at which disabled soldiers may receive a complete support. The "Home" nearest Randolph County is at Dayton, Ohio, at which, as in like manner elsewhere, no pains or expense is spared to furnish maintenance and comfort to these "heroes of the Nation," and in these "Homes" several thousand enfeebled or disabled men are enjoying the bountiful supply furnished by the National Government to such crippled and helpless ones.

Such struggles, such burdens borne, such sacrifices made, men, money, means, so freely, so lavishly, so persistently given—such hardships, perils, sufferings, wounds, imprisonment and death so heroically endured—such fearful things undergone through four long and bloody years over the face of a vast continent, show the determination of a mighty people that the integrity of the Nation shall be forever inviolate. Loyalty to the Union lies deep and steadfast in the hearts of the people, and in that grand, that sublime conviction, Randolph County, like the rest of our noble commonwealth, is settled and grounded in a purpose firm, steadfast, unalterable! *Sic sit semper* (so be it always).

ACCOUNT OF REGIMENTS.

Eighth Regiment Infantry, three months.—The Eighth Regiment of Infantry of Indiana Volunteers was mustered in the service April 25, 1861, William P. Benton, Colonel. The muster-in took place at Indianapolis, and the muster-out at the same place, August 6, 1861. The statistics of the regiment are as follows:

Companies, 10, A to K inclusive; officers, 37; men, 747; total, 784; died, 7; deserters, 15; accounted for, 784.

Each company consisted of seventy-four men. They were enlisted as follows:

Company A, April 21, Wayne County.
Company B, April 23, Grant County.
Company C, April 24, Randolph County.
Company D, April 21, Delaware County.
Company E, April 22, Madison County.
Company F, April 25, Henry County.
Company G, April 22, Wayne County.
Company H, April 25, Wayne County.
Company I, April 21, Hancock County.
Company K, April 23, Wabash County.

The regiment was made up of three from Wayne, one from Grant, one from Randolph, one from Delaware, one from Wabash, one from Madison, one from Hancock and one from Henry.

They remained in camp at Indianapolis until June 19, 1861, when they were ordered to Western Virginia, which was reached by rail via Cincinnati, Marietta and Parkersburg. Remaining at Clarksburg two days, the regiment marched thirty miles, to Buckhannon, to find the rebels, who had, however, moved to Rich Mountain. Thither the troops marched July 9, and lay in camp July 10 in front of the foe, ascending the mountain the next day; fought the battle of Rich Mountain July 11, 1861, driving the rebels from their position on the mountain, and sustaining a loss of three killed and seventeen wounded.

Going into camp at Beverly for two weeks, on the 24th of July, they returned to Indianapolis, and were soon afterward mustered out of service, August 6, 1861.

The troops in the campaign in Western Virginia performed good service. At the expiration of the term, Maj. Gen. McClellan addressed Gov. Morton as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
WEST VIRGINIA, CAMP NEAR BEVERLY,
July 21, 1861.

Gov. O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GOVERNOR—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis; there to be mustered out and re-organized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that a short time only will elapse before I shall have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Morris also issued an address to his brigade, an extract from which is here given:

"The General tenders to all his thanks for the soldierly bearing, the cheerful performance of every duty and the patient endurance of the privations and fatigues of campaign life which all have so constantly exhibited. * * * They have cheerfully endured the fatigues of long and dreary marches by day and night, through rain and storm; they have borne the exhaustion of hunger for the sake of the country. Their labor and sufferings were not in vain. The foe they met and vanquished. Your friends welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors."

After the dissolution of the regiment, the great body of its members re-entered service in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, enlisted for three years. The officers and men from Randolph County belonging to the Eighth Indiana Three Months' Regiment are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel, Silas Colgrove, mustered out; re-entered service as Colonel Twenty-seventh Regiment. (Where no time is given the person was mustered out at the close of service.

Company C, Eighth, three months—Captain, Silas Colgrove, promoted Lieutenant Colonel April 26, 1861, Thomas J. Lee, resigned; First Lieutenant, E M. Ives, mustered out, term expired; Second Lieutenant, Allen O. Neff, mustered out, time expired; re-entered service as Sergeant in the Eighth Regiment, three years; promoted Second Lieutenant.

Non-commissioned officers—Jonathan B. Harrison, First Sergeant; Samuel Humphrey, Michael P. Voris, Thomas S. Kennon, Sergeants; John McConnell, Benjamin Shoemaker. James Addington, Sylvanus White, Corporals; Jackson Keller, John W. Thomas, Musicians.

Privates—Joseph A. Anderson, John R. Anderson, Ezra Bond, James N. Bright, William Burris, Harrison Burris, Jefferson Bush, Hiram Bromagem, Nelson Barnes, Joseph W. Cox, Edgar Craig, Justice G. Crowell, Eli Edwards, John Edwards, John Frackler, George W. Fisher, Noah Freck, Prentice Garrett, Laban E. Garner, Thomas W. George, Harrison Hill, Kennedy Hollingsworth, John C. Hollowell, T. P. Hollingsworth, James E. Huston, Joseph R. Jackson, John Jones, James Jones, James E. H. Jones, Samuel G. Kearney, Thomas Kent, Isaiah W. Kemp, John Kizer, William F. Locke, John D. Lytle, Jethro Macy, Charles McGuire, George W. McKinney, Thomas B. McIntyre, Nathan B. Maxwell, Anthony Mincer, James M. Moore, Robert H. Morgan, Uriah Mock, George W. McCormick, George W. Price, Francis M. Puckett, Lafayette Pursley, John C. Rush, Reuben S. Scott, Charles Souke, Edward Stanton, Charles M. Stine, Jefferson Stoner, Samuel Strahan, David B. Strahan, James M. Thomas, Henry T. Way, Jesse Way, Samuel H. Webb, William H. Weaver, Samuel Williams, William H. Williams, John Yost.

Company G—Second Lieutenant, George W. H. Riley, promoted Captain Company C; Captain in Eighth Three Years' Infantry; also Lieutenant Colonel, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment. No losses or casualties occurred in Company C. Every man came back safe and sound as he went out, leaving his country better for the peril he had undergone in her behalf, and happy in the experience he had gained in the brief campaign spent among the bluffs and mountains of Western Virginia.

SIXTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Was mustered in at Indianapolis September 20, 1861; Colonel, T. T. Crittenden. Mustered out at Chattanooga September 22, 1864. Officers, 46; men, 950; recruits, 126; died, 242; deserters, 48; unaccounted for, 10; total, 1,118.

The Sixth Regiment was re-organized from the Sixth Three Months' Regiment September 20, 1861. Its first service was to cross to Louisville, Ky., then threatened by Buckner, which it performed the very day of its organization, being the first body of troops to enter Kentucky from a Northern State. They marched to Muldraugh's Hill, forty miles distant, camping near Elizabethtown. The Sixth was assigned to Rousseau's Brigade, of McCook's Division, and marched with the division to Munfordsville and Bowling Green, and, in March, 1862, to Nashville; March 29, 1862, they left for the Tennessee River, reaching Shiloh April 7, and fighting bravely in the battle of Shiloh April 8, saving a battery from capture, and with a determined charge aiding to turn the tide of victory. The regiment was in the siege and battle of Corinth.

They then marched with Buell's army through Tuscumbia, Huntsville, Florence and Stevenson to Nashville and to Louisville, arriving October 2, 1862. Thence they returned to Tennessee, marching with Rosecrans upon Murfreesboro, and fighting in the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862, January 1 and 2, 1863.

The regiment campaigned between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga during the summer of 1863. It was at Chickamauga September 19 and 20, Col. Baldwin being killed on the first day. It skirmished at Brown's Fer y October 27, and fought at Mission Ridge November 25. They marched into East Tennessee and remained till the spring of 1864.

The gallant Sixth returned to Northern Georgia for the Atlanta campaign, taking part at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Dallas, New Hope, Allatoona Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta and before Atlanta.

They returned to Chattanooga in August and the body of the regiment was mustered out September 22, 1864. The veterans (few in number) and the recruits were transferred to the Sixty-eighth Indiana. When that regiment was mustered out, nineteen of the old Sixth were found still in service, and they were again transferred to the Forty-fourth, and were mustered out with that regiment September 14, 1865.

The engagements of the Sixth were as follows: Philippi, Va., June 3, 1861 (three months' service); Carrick's Ford, Va., July 12, 1861 (three months' service); Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 7, 1862; Corinth, Miss., siege, April 11, to May 30, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 1, 2, 1863; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 20, 1863; Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, 1863; Mission Ridge, Ga., November 25, 1863; Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 6, 1864; Buzzard's Roost, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resacca, Ga., May 15, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864; Allatoona Ridge, Ga., 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Marietta, Ga., July 3, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 21, to September 2, 1864.

The service rendered by the Sixth was honorable and faithful, and it was nobly and cheerfully performed.

MEMBERS FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Company H, Sixth Indiana, three years—William H. Johnson, wounded at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1853.

Hiram Phillips, appointed Corporal, mustered out September 22, 1864.

James Chandler, died October 1, 1863, wounded at Chickamauga.

SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Mustered in at Indianapolis September 13, 1861; Colonel, Ebenezer Dumont. Mustered out in the field September 20, 1864. Officers, 45; men, 1,001; recruits, 207; veterans, 46; died, 212; deserters, 26; unaccounted for, 27; total, 1,299.

The Seventh Regiment was re-organized for three years September 13, 1861, under Col. Dumont, and moved immediately to Western Virginia, joining Gen. Reynolds at Cheat Mountain October 3, 1861; it was in the battle at Greenbrier, Va., and shortly afterward marched into Shenandoah Valley, camping there through the winter.

The regiment fought at Winchester Heights March 30, 1862, and at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, and at Front Royal, Va., June 12, 1862. Marching under Gen. Shields to Fredericksburg and back to the Shenandoah, it was assigned to Gen. McDowell's Division. They were with Pope in the Army of Virginia, being engaged at Slaughter Mountain August 9, 1862, and at Second Bull Run August 30, 1862. They pursued Lee into Maryland, and fought at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, with a loss of two killed and eight wounded. At Ashby's Gap, Va., their loss was four killed and six wounded. It took part in the great battle of Fredericksburg, Va., under Burnside, December 13, 1862. They were at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2

to 5, 1863, and at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1 to 4, 1863, losing heavily in both battles. The regiment was engaged at Mine Run, Va., November 30, 1863. After camping at Culpeper, Va., till the spring of 1864, they moved with Grant in the fearful campaign of that awful year through the "great and terrible Wilderness" and most of the sanguinary battles during that fearful summer. They fought in the campaign of 1864 in front of Richmond, as given below:

Wilderness, May 5, 6; 1864; Laurel Hill, May 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864; Po River, May 10 to 12, 1864; North Anna, May 25, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 30, 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. The assault on Petersburg was made June 16, 1864, and the Seventh was in that fierce but unsuccessful attack. It remained in the siege of Petersburg till August 18, and then moved to cut the Weldon Railroad, and took part in the fight at Yellow House, Va., August 19, 1864. On the 23d of September, 1864, the Seventh was consolidated with the Nineteenth, under the name of the Nineteenth, and this new regiment again with the new Twentieth (made up of the Fourteenth and Twentieth united) October 18, 1864.

Its members were mustered out with the Twentieth Indiana July 12, 1865, returning to Indianapolis for payment and final discharge. Its battles were these:

Greenbrier, Va., October 3, 1861; Winchester Heights, Va., March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; Front Royal, Va., June 12, 1862; Slaughter Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862; Antietam, Va., September 17, 1862; Ashby's Gap, Va., November 2, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 to 5, 1863; Gettysburg, Penn., July 1 to 4, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, 1864; Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 12, 1864; Po River, Va., May 8 to 10, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 25, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 31, June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1862; assault on Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; siege of Petersburg, Va., June 17, August 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18, 1864; Yellow House, Va., August 19, 1864.

A formidable list of battles indeed for a single regiment! Twenty-three engagements, and among them Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. The blood curdles at the heart only to think of so fearful an experience of three such long years of hardship, peril and bloodshed as was undergone by the heroic and unconquerable Seventh Indiana.

The men in the Seventh Indiana (three years) from Randolph County are as follows:

Company B, Seventh Indiana Infantry—John M. Bray, discharged February 9, 1862; disability.

Wesley Bray, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; died.

Eli Gregory, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; captured; died in Salisbury Prison November 22, 1864.

EIGHTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Mustered in at Indianapolis September 5, 1861; Colonel, William P. Benton. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., August 28, 1865. Officers, 46; men, 1,000; recruits, 177; re-enlisted, 480; unassigned recruits, 17; died, 245; deserted, 75; unaccounted for, 47; total, 1,672.

The Eighth Indiana Regiment of infantry left Indianapolis September 10, 1861, arriving at St. Louis the next day. Joining Gen. Fremont's army shortly, they marched to Jefferson City, reaching that town September 14, staying there a week, and while there being united with the brigade commanded by Col. Jeff. C. Davis, of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers. September 22, the regiment set out for Springfield. Reaching that place in fourteen days, they returned to Otterville in seven days. At Warrensburg, Mo , they aided in capturing 1,300 rebels, December 17, 1861. Returning to Otterville, the regiment encamped till January 24, 1862, and then joined Gen. Curtis at Springfield, continuing the march to Cross Timbers, Ark., soon after which the Eighth participated in the great battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6, 7 and 8, 1862. Remaining at Cross Timbers nearly a month, the regiment crossed the Ozark Mountains, marched down White River Valley, and so to Batesville, Ark. They made a halt for two months at Sulphur Rock. Helena on the Mississippi was reached July 13, 1862. This march was a severe journey, provisions being very scarce and hard to get. Four ears of corn and a little meat were often a day's rations. On this march the battle of Cotton Plant was fought.

In August, the battle of Austin took place; October 6, 1862, they were put under command of Gen. Steele, went to Sulphur Hill, near St. Louis, thence to Ironton, where they arrived October 11. The regiment was kept on the march to and fro in Southeast Missouri till March 5, 1863 They were then sent to Milliken's Bend, where they were assigned to Benton's Brigade, in Carr's Division of the Thirteenth Corps, McClernand commanding. April 29, 1863, the regiment crossed the Mississippi, and helped to fight the battles near Port Gibson, losing thirty-two; they were at Jackson May 14; at Champion Hills May 16; at Black River Bridge May 17, and in the siege of Vicksburg from May 19 till July 4.

July 5, the regiment went again to Jackson. The place was captured and the troops returned to Vicksburg July 24, remaining there till August 20. They were then ordered to Carrollton, near New Orleans, by steamer, as also across the country through the Teche region, under Gen. Banks, and thence via Berwick City over the waters of the Gulf to Texas. November 17, the fort on Mustang Island, near Aransas Pass, was taken by the Union troops, and, November 27, Fort Esperanza was captured.

They went thence to Indianola, and there re-enlisted as veterans, January 1, 1864, 417 out of 517 being mustered into the new organization. Before this time, the losses by death in the regiment were as follows: Killed in action, 48; died of wounds, 32; died of disease, 137; total, 217. Of course, a larger number still had been discharged for disability, while yet many recruits had joined their ranks.

The regiment in the spring received a furlough and reached Indianapolis April 22. In May, they returned to the South, went to Morganza Bend, July 27, and defeated the confederates at Atchafalaya July 28. Soon afterward, this veteran regiment was transferred from the extreme South to the army on the Atlantic seaboard. They reached Washington City August 12, 1864, being sent immediately to Berryville, Va, and joining the Nineteenth Corps. They were with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, being present in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, September 19 and 22 and October 19. January 16, 1865, the regiment left for Savannah, Ga., by way of Baltimore, reaching the former place January 26, 1865, after a rail and steamer trip of ten days. It was retained on duty in Georgia till August, 1865.

They were mustered out (probably at Savannah) August 28, 1865. They arrived at Indianapolis September 17, 1865, under Col. John R. Polk, with fourteen officers and 245 men.

Gov. Morton addressed the returned veterans in words of blended welcome and farewell, as they were assembled in his presence in the capitol, and that heroic band of faithful comrades, many of whom had gone through fire and flood together and traversed a continent in company, gave each to each the parting hand and sought each for himself his home and family and friends.

The travels of the Eighth were a marvel. To St. Louis, Jefferson, Springfield; to Cross Timbers, Pea Ridge; across through the Arkansas swamps to Helena; back to St. Louis again; down the river to Vicksburg, thence to New Orleans; through Louisiana to Texas, home on a furlough, and to New Orleans; thence by a single movement to the eastern slope of the Alleghanies and the sea; to the Shenandoah and to Georgia, and at last, "When that cruel war was over," they made just one more movement, from the waters of the Gulf to the lovely valley of the Ohio, and to the homes of their childhood and the abodes of their youth and manhood.

The engagements in which the Eighth took part are given below in a connected view:

Warrensburg, Mo., December 17, 1861; Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6, 7, 8, 1862; Cotton Plant, Ark., July 7, 1862; Austin,

Miss., August, 1862; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, May 19 to July 4, 1863; siege of Jackson, July 9 to 16, 1863; Mustang Island, Texas, November 17, 1863; Fort Esperanza, Texas, November 17, 1863; Atchafalaya, La., July 28, 1864; Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

The officers and soldiers from Randolph County in the Eighth Indiana Infantry (three years), are as follows:

Regimental officers—Assistant Surgeon, George W. Bruce, resigned January 26, 1863.

Company G, Eighth Indiana—Captain, George W. H. Riley, resigned March 4, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Jesse W. Way, promoted First Lieutenant; resigned November 13, 1863; Benaiah C. Hoyt, First Sergeant, reduced to Fifth Sergeant; wounded at Pea Ridge, discharged March 4, 1863, disability; William H. Keller, Sergeant, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant, promoted Captain, mustered out August 28, 1865 (W. H. K. is from Cambridge City); Michael P. Voris, Sergeant, discharged September 25, 1862; Allen O. Neff, Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant: wounded at Pea Ridge, promoted First Lieutenant, resigned June 18, 1863.

Corporals—Charles C. Smith, appointed Hospital Steward April 1, 1862; Samuel H. Webb, wounded at Pea Ridge, veteran; died October 22, 1864, of wounds; William Pogue, veteran; mustered out August 28, 1865; Jefferson Bush, discharged March 12, 1863, disability; James M. Thomas, discharged October 27, 1862; disability; Stanton J. Peelle, discharged for promotion as Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-seventh Regiment.

Musicians—William Farra, veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865; Henry C. Voris, wounded at Pea Ridge, veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.

Privates (mustered out with regiment August 28, 1865)—Michael Doyle, veteran; John Farra, veteran; Isaac Gillum, veteran; Elijah Harlan, veteran, appointed Corporal; Kenworthy C. Hollingsworth, veteran, appointed Corporal, captured at Cedar Creek; Nathaniel Pugh, veteran; Edward Stanton, veteran; Sylvanus White, veteran; William W. Smith, veteran.

George Bartholomew, mustered out Sept. 4, 1864; Mansfield W. Bly, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade March 12, 1863, discharged; Henry C. Brandon, died May 5, 1863, of wounds received at Port Gibson, Miss.; Samuel Bumpas, discharged November 28, 1863; Thomas W. Coffin, veteran, mustered out June 7, 1865; Joseph S. Duer, appointed Corporal, wounded at Vicksburg, mustered out September 4, 1864; George W. Fisher, discharged October 16, 1862, disability; John Ford, mustered out June 14, 1865; Grover G. Fowler, discharged for wounds at Pea Ridge, Ark.; John French, died at Union City, Ind.; Thomas Gillum, record indefinite; Edward Fray, discharged December 23, 1862, disability; George W. Grimes, wounded at Pea Ridge, discharged March 17, 1863, disability; Abner Hinshaw, died at St. Louis January 7, 1863, disease; John T. Jenkins, veteran, killed at Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864; Richard E. Jenkins, died at St Louis, Mo., April 16, 1863, disease; Benjamin Jordan, mustered out September 4, 1864; Wesley Jordan, mustered out September 4, 1864; Lewis Mock, veteran, record indefinite; Isaac C. Moody, died, date unknown; Charles C. B. Mullen, record indefinite; Clark Predmore, mustered out September 4, 1864; William Pullman, wounded at Pea Ridge and Vicksburg, mustered out September 4, 1864; Michael Rariden, died at Union City, Ind., December 20, 1863; James C. Smith, discharged December 31, 1861, disability; James T. Smith, wounded at Pea Ridge, mustered out September 4, 1864; George W. Starbuck, record indefinite; William Stine, discharged January 8, 1863, minority; Isaac C. Sutton, discharged August 9, 1862, disability; Martin R. Thomas, died at Winchester, Ind., August 10, 1862, disease; William Tutor, record indefinite; Henry T. Warner, died at St. Louis, Mo., October 10, 1862, disease; Samuel Wilson, died at St. Louis, Mo., November, 1861, disease; Charles Wood, died at Humansville, Mo., November 12, 1862, disease; Christian H. Wright, discharged May 17, 1862, disability.

Recruits—William H. Ashville, mustered out June 14, 1865; Alexander Jordan, veteran, captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, mustered out September 22, 1865; Charles McGuire, died at St. Louis February 22, 1863, disease; Anthony Mincer, died June 7, 1863, of wounds received at Vicksburg; John W. Page, veteran, mustered out June 14, 1865; Francis M. Puckett, veteran, discharged June 14, 1865; Isaac A. Sharp, discharged March 17, 1863, disability; Ezra Smith, discharged December 31, 1862, disability; John R. Smith, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 31, 1864; Letaman A. White, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 31, 1864.

NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Mustered in at La Porte, Ind., September 5, 1861; Colonel, Robert H. Milroy. Mustered out in Texas September 28, 1865. Officers, 47; men, 1,010; recruits, 747: veterans, 291; died, 351; deserted, 125; unaccounted for, 18; total, 2,195.

The regiment went first to Western Virginia, encamping on Cheat Mountain summit for winter quarters, participating in the battle of Greenbrier October 3, and of Alleghany December 13, 1861. January 9, 1862, they marched to Fetterman, Va., remaining till February 19, 1862. They were then sent by rail to Cincinnati and to Nashville by steamer, joining Gen. Buell's army. March 29, 1862, the regiment marched to Tennessee River, taking part in the second day's fight at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; thence to Corinth, Miss. They marched thence by Athens, Ala., and Franklin and Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Nashville; thence to Bowling Green and back to Nashville; thence by Louisville and in pursuit of Bragg to Perryville; thence by Danville and Crab Orchard to the Wildcat Mountains and to Nashville. In these marches, the Ninth Regiment was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Danville and Wildcat Mountain. They afterward marched to Murfreesboro and were at Stone River, Tenn., marching thence over the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River to Chattanooga. They fought at Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, thence across the Cumberland range again to Bridgeport and to Whiteside, Tenn. Here the soldiers of the Ninth re-enlisted as veterans, December 12, 1863, taking veteran furlough, and left Valparaiso, Ind., for the front February 21, 1864, passing through Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga to Cleveland, Tenn. The regiment went through the entire Atlanta campaign, during the spring and summer of 1864, marching through Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, around Allatoona Mountain, to Ackworth, Big Shanty and Marietta and in the flank movement around Atlanta; through Jonesboro and Lovejoy, and back to Atlanta. In this campaign of months of solid fighting, the soldiers of the Ninth fought at Taylor's Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy. They pursued Hood to Dalton, marching thence to Athens and to Pulaski, Tenn., arriving November 1, 1864. It was engaged at Columbia, Tenn., at Franklin and at Nashville, and chased Hood's flying legions to Huntsville, Ala., remaining there from January 6 to March 13, 1865. They then passed into East Tennessee, beyond Bull's Gap, and back to Nashville, reaching it May 25, 1865. It was sent thence to New Orleans and to Texas, remaining as part of Sheridan's Army of Occupation till September, 1865, when it was mustered out of service, in Texas, and the soldiers were sent to their respective homes.

The battles of the Ninth Indiana Infantry are as follows: Greenbrier, Va., October 3, 1861; Alleghany, Va., December 13, 1861; Shiloh, Tenn., April 7, 1862; Corinth (siege), April 11, to May 30, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Danville, Ky., 1862; Wildcat Mountain, Ky., October 21, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, January 1, 2, 1863; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Ga., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Ga., November 25, 1863; Taylor's Ridge, Ga., May, 1864; Buzzard's Roost, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 19, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Marietta, Ga., July 3, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 21, September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; Dalton, Ga., August 15, 1864; Lovejoy,

A. Q. Marsh
CAPT. 59TH U.S. COLORED, INF.

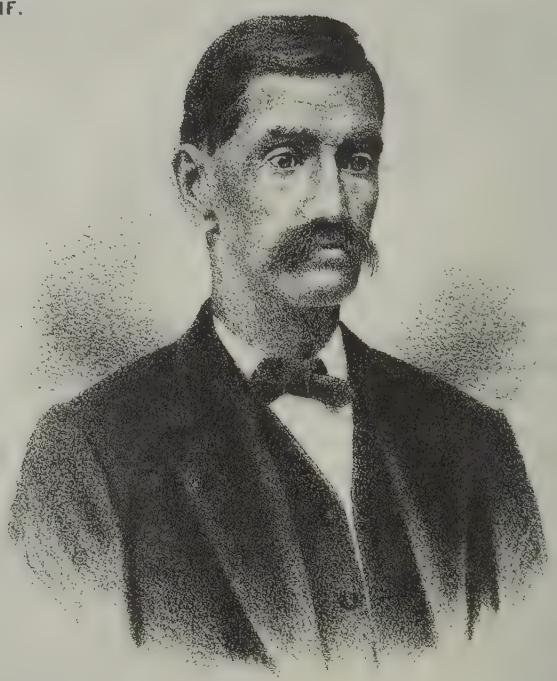
W. H. W. Daly
(EX-SHERIFF.)
1ST LIEUT. CO. B. 5TH IND. VOL. CAV.

Ralph O. Murray
(SHERIFF)
CO. D. 36TH REGT. IND. VOL. INF.

P. A. Leavell
(EX-CLERK) CO. E. 36TH REGT. IND. VOL. INF.

Yours Truly
J. N. Whitfield
CO. F. 69TH IND. V. INF.

AMOS HALL.
CO. H. 84TH IND. V. INF.



Robt. W. Hamilton M.D.
CAPT CO. C. 19TH IND. V. INF.

Ga., September 2, 1864; Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 16, 1864.

The Ninth Regiment, it will be noticed, did their full share of fighting, being engaged in twenty-six battles, to say nothing of skirmishes, etc. Many of them were chief among the engagements of the war—Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, Franklin, Nashville—ten large battles make a strong showing for the record of the Ninth Indiana.

The members of the Ninth Indiana (three years) from Randolph County are as follows:

Company A—Charles Anderson, mustered out June 20, 1865; Francis M. Singer, assigned, never reported.

Company C—Samuel Armstrong, died May 23, 1865; Eli Cadwallader, Job Horner, Jeremiah Horn, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Substitutes—William C. Blizzard, mustered out September 27, 1865; Eli Burkett, died of disease December 18, 1864; Silas S. Clark, Peter Funderburg, mustered out September 28, 1865; Thomas K. Karnes, record indefinite; James McFetridge, died June 17, 1865, disease.

Company G—Col. N. Steele, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Company H—Wilson Benning, mustered out September 28, 1865; Jonathan Edwards, mustered out June 19, 1865; Robert Engle, record indefinite; Daniel Fry, mustered out August 13, 1865; Henry Garrett, William F. Stillwell, mustered out June 19, 1865; James N. Wright, mustered out June 19, 1865; Jacob D. Bales, mustered out May 30, 1865; Austin F. Conyer, James P. Ellis, Philip W. Miller, mustered out September 28, 1865; James Nicholas, died January 15, 1865; Aaron Oren, mustered out May 30, 1865 (the last six were substitutes).

Company I—John W. Clark, mustered out June 21, 1865; Josiah French, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 5, 1865, disease.

Company K—David Boocher, mustered out September 28, 1865, absent, sick; Joseph Devoss, mustered out June 20, 1865; David A. Green, discharged May 25, 1865, disability; Joshua Green, mustered out May 23, 1865; John A. Green, Elias Phillips, David A. Switzer, mustered out June 20, 1865; John W. Switzer, discharged June 8, 1865, disability; Isaiah Woodard, died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 30, 1865; Sylvester Willey, discharged June 8, 1835, disability; Darius Orr, mustered out May 20, 1865.

ELEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

The synopsis of the record of the Eleventh Regiment, given in the report of the State Adjutant General, stands thus:

Upper Potomac (three months), 1861.
Western Kentucky (three years), 1861.
Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
Siege of Corinth and pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Against Vicksburg 1863.
Louisiana, 1863–64.
Shenandoah Valley, 1864.

STATISTICS.

Mustered in at Indianapolis, August 31, 1861, Colonel Lewis Wallace. Mustered out at Baltimore July 26, 1865.

Officers, 49; men, 1,010; recruits, 963; veterans, 296; died 245; deserted, 25; unaccounted for, 239; total, 2,348.

Veteranized at Madisonville, La., February 1, 1864; took veteran furlough by steamer from New Orleans via New York, and thence by rail to Indianapolis, arriving February 21, 1864; public reception by Gov. Morton on that day; reached New Orleans in return May 8, 1864; came by steamer to Fortress Monroe July 28, 1864; Shenandoah Valley, July 28, 1864, January, 1865; Baltimore, Md., January 7, July 26, 1865; mustered out at Baltimore July 26, 1865; public reception at Indianapolis August 4, 1865. The Eleventh Regiment marched 9,318 miles. Battles in which they took part:

Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Teche Country, Lake Tasse, Perryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, New Market.

Members of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry (three years), from Randolph County:

Company I (Eleventh Indiana)—John Day, record indefinite; Richard Fay, record indefinite.

TWELFTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Mustered in at Indianapolis August 17, 1862, Colonel William H. Link. Mustered out at Washington City June 8, 1865.

Officers, 41; men, 907; recruits, 384; died, 193; deserted, 8; unaccounted for, 13; total, 1,332.

SYNOPTICAL RECORD.

Upper Potomac, 1861–62.
Shenandoah Valley, 1862.
Against Kirby Smith in Kentucky, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
West Tennessee, 1862.
Against Vicksburg, 1862.
Chattanooga and East Tennessee, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Sherman to the sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

BATTLES—TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Richmond, Ky., 173 killed and wounded; regiment mostly taken prisoners; Col. Link killed.

Battles of the Vicksburg campaign, Mission Ridge, Atlanta campaign, Griswoldsville, Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville.

The regiment returned to Indianapolis 270 strong, and were publicly received by Gov. Morton June 14, 1865.

The recruits and drafted men were transferred to the Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Regiments, and kept in service another month, being mustered out July 15 and 17, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

Men belonging to the Twelfth Indiana from Randolph County:

Company A.—Joseph Urick mustered out June 8, 1865; Benjamin Mann, mustered out June 8, 1865.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Mustered in at Indianapolis June 19, 1861; Colonel J. C. Sullivan. Mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., September 5, 1865.

Officers, 41; men, 1,006; recruits, 232; veterans, 148; died, 136; deserted, 103; unaccounted for, 25; total, 1,427.

The Thirteenth was one of the earliest six regiments for three years from Indiana, viz.:

Twelfth, May 11, 1861; Sixteenth, May 11, 1861; Fourteenth, June 7, 1861; Seventeenth, June 12, 1861; Fifteenth, June 14, 1861; Thirteenth, June 19, 1861.

It left for the field July 4, 1861, reaching McClellan's forces at the base of Rich Mountain July 10, going into the action of Rich Mountain the next day, with eight killed and nine wounded. September 12 and 13, the battles of Cheat Mountain and Elkwater were fought, and the Thirteenth was engaged in both.

The regiment fought at Greenbrier and Alleghany, and at Winchester Heights March 22, 1862, losing six killed and thirty-three wounded; also pursuing Stonewall Jackson to New Market and Columbia Bridge. At Summerville their loss was four wounded and twenty-four prisoners. They marched over the Blue Ridge to McDowell, and were sent back to Shenandoah Valley June 28, 1862; they were sent to Harrison's Landing on the James, and afterward to Fortress Monroe and to Suffolk on the Nansemond River. There they stayed nine months, engaging in numerous operations. Among them were reconnoissances to Blackwater October 3, November 7, December 15; battle of Deserted Farm, January 50, 1865.

Repulse of Gen. Longstreet from Suffolk April 10, May 3, 1863; tearing up forty miles of track from two railroads May 13 and 19, 1863. They marched 400 miles and lost two killed, nineteen wounded and seven prisoners.

After destroying railroads north of Richmond, the regiment was dispatched to Charleston harbor, reaching Folly Island August 3, 1863, and taking part in the siege of Forts Wagner and

Gregg, entering the first into Fort Wagner in the assault against that fort September 7.

The regiment veteranized on Folly Island December, 1863, and the veterans reached Indianapolis on home furlough January 1, 1864.

Returning to their flag, the regiment was with Gen. Seymour at Jacksonville in Florida until April 17, 1864, and was then transferred to Gen. Butler's army in front of Richmond, arriving at Bermuda Hundred May 5, 1864.

They were in the actions of Wathal Junction May 7, Chester Station May 16, and Foster's Farm May 20, losing in the three engagements about two hundred men. They were at Cold Harbor June 3, and in various actions with the Potomac Army until June 12, and then returned to Bermuda Hundred, aiding in the assault on Petersburg June 16. The non-veterans left the regiment June 19, going to Indianapolis to be mustered out.

The regiment was at the fatal charge on Petersburg after the explosion of the mine July 30, 1864, as also at Strawberry Plains, Chapin's Bluff and the attack on the rebel works before Richmond October 10, 1864. They were ordered to New York to assist in preserving order at the elections in November, and returned December 3 to join the expedition against Fort Fisher.

When the non-veterans left, the regiment was formed at first into a battalion of five companies, but was afterward made a full regiment by adding five companies of drafted men.

January 3, 1865, the regiment sailed against Fort Fisher, assisting to capture that stronghold, as also Fort Anderson on the 19th of February, 1865. They were a part of the forces that occupied Wilmington February 22, and after some weeks marched to Raleigh, arriving April 14, and remaining there until July 20, 1865. Thence they went to Goldsboro, and were mustered out at that place September 5, starting for Indianapolis September 7, and arriving September 15, 1865, with twenty-nine officers and 550 enlisted men.

Men from Randolph County in the Thirteenth:

Company E (re-organized)—Hiram W. Seeley, appointed Corporal; mustered out September 5, 1865.

Company I (re-organized)—Edward Courtney, record indefinite.

John S. Debolt, mustered out August 19, 1865.

Fidel Higi, mustered out September 5, 1865.

Joseph E. Ruhel, First Sergeant, mustered out September 5, 1865. John Thomas, record indefinite.

SIXTEENTH INDIANA, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Indianapolis August 19, 1861; Colonel, T. J. Lucas; regiment mustered out at New Orleans June 30, 1865.

Officers, 42; men 921; recruits, 523; veterans, none; died, 271; deserted, 36; unaccounted for, 204; total, 1,486.

Upper Potomac, 1861; Shenandoah Valley, 1862; against Kirby Smith, 1862; Mississippi Valley, 1862–63; against Vicksburg, 1863; Louisiana, 1863; Red River, 1864; Louisiana, 1865.

Mustered out at New Orleans June 30, 1865.

Arrived at Indianapolis with 365 officers and men July 10, 1865. Public reception by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey and others.

The recruits whose terms of service had not yet expired were transferred to the Thirteenth Cavalry, the Sixteenth having served as cavalry for some time with acceptance.

With the Thirteenth Cavalry the recruits were mustered out in October, 1865.

Members from Randolph County: Elliot Robertson, mustered out May 15, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Indianapolis June 12, 1861; Colonel, Milo S. Hascall; regiment mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 8, 1865.

Officers, 49; men, 1,014; recruits, 940; veterans, 288; died, 232; deserted, 161; unaccounted for, 82; total, 2,311.

Loss in killed and wounded, 238; assisted to capture more than five thousand prisoners; marched more than four thousand miles; captured more than six thousand stand of arms; captured seventy pieces of artillery; captured eleven stand of colors; captured more than three thousand horses and mules.

Regiment mounted during February, 1863; armed with Spencer rifles May 18, 1863.

Regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn., January 4, 1864.

Regiment arrived at Indianapolis on veteran furlough January 25, 1864.

Regiment purchased horses in Indiana for remounting and returned mounted to Nashville, and to Sherman's army before Atlanta May 10, 1864.

Regiment engaged in skirmishes in the Atlanta campaign at many places—Pumpkin Vine Church, Big Shanty, Belle Plain Road, Kenesaw, Marietta, Chattahoochie River, Stone Mountain, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, Rome, Coosaville, Leesburg and Goshen.

Remounted at Louisville, Ky., December 24, 1864, and went South again to Alabama. It fought Roddy and Forrest at Ebenezer Church, Ga., April 1, 1865; fought also at Selma, Ala., April 2, capturing four pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners; at Macon, Ga., also, they assisted in taking 3,000 prisoners, five stand of colors, sixty pieces of artillery and 3,000 small arms. The Seventeenth was an exceedingly energetic regiment, and performed efficient and thorough service, which helped greatly in conquering the rebellion and compelling a peace; for all which and for their heroism, and for their great achievements, all honor to the gallant Seventeenth Indiana.

Members belonging to the Seventeenth: David H. Chase, appointed Hospital Steward; mustered out June —, 1865.

NINETEENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Solomon Meredith, Colonel; regiment mustered in at Indianapolis July 29, 1861; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

Officers, 43; men, 1,011; recruits, 447; veterans, 213; died, 267; deserted (unknown); unaccounted for. 451; total, 1,614.

NOTE.—A larger number is unaccounted for than in any other regiment.

The Nineteenth had not nearly so large a field of operations as some others, spending its whole four years in the Army of the Potomac But what it lacked in extent of territory was made up in severity of service. In sickness, in loss by killed and wounded and prisoners and death by disease, the sufferings and hardships of the Old Nineteenth were wonderful. Its first experience of battle was at Lewinsville, but by no means its last. At Gainesville and Manassas Junction. South Mountain and Antietam, and the terribly fatal attack on Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg and the fearful Wilderness campaign, ever in the post of danger and of death, the brigade composed in part of the Nineteenth, long before the battle of Gettysburg had richly earned the name by which it was known throughout the Potomac Army—"The Iron Brigade."

The history of the Nineteenth Indiana may be given in brief as follows:

Leaving Indianapolis August 5, 1861, it joined forthwith the Potomac Army August 9. At Lewinsville they were engaged with a slight loss of three killed and wounded, and three prisoners. They were in the engagement at Falls Church September 28, and wintered at Fort Craig, on Arlington Heights. The regiment spent the spring and summer until August in reconnoissances in Virginia, marching to Fredericksburg, to the Shenandoah Valley, to Warrenton, to Fredericksburg again, Spottsylvania and Cedar Mountain. At Gainesville, their loss was heavy —187 killed and wounded, and thirty-three missing.

Maj. Isaac M. May fell in that action. They were engaged at Manassas Junction, and not long after at South Mountain September 14, 1862, with forty killed and wounded, and again in the world-renowned conflict of Antietam September 17, 1862, with fearful hardships and heavy loss, their Lieutenant Colonel, Alois O. Bachman, being killed on that awful field of blood and slaughter.

October 6, Col. Meredith was promoted Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Williams became Colonel. The regi-

ment fought in the attack on Fredericksburg December 13, 1862, and wintered at Belle Plain.

They marched to Gettysburg, arriving on the morning of July 1, 1863. A large part of the regiment was captured in that battle, and the poor sufferers spent weary months in those dens of unspeakable horror, the rebel prison-pens. The "Iron Brigade" opened the battle of Gettysburg about 9 o'clock in the morning of July 1, the Nineteenth being the regiment first engaged.

In the campaign of the Wilderness, during the summer of 1864, the Nineteenth was conspicuous in the sanguinary contest of that memorable period.

During the winter of 1864, a portion of the remnant of the Nineteenth re-enlisted as veterans. Col. Williams was killed in the Wilderness, and Lieut. Col. Lindley took his place.

The old regiments had become so reduced that a consolidation was effected in the fall of 1864. The Fourteenth and Twentieth were united as the new Twentieth. The Seventh and the Nineteenth were joined as the new Nineteenth September 23, 1864.

The two new regiments were again consolidated as the Twentieth October 18, 1864, with Col. William Orr as the commanding officer. The Twentieth was mustered out at Louisville July 12, 1865.

These regiments had in truth undergone a hard, severe, laborious, deadly service.

Great numbers were killed and wounded, and a far greater number died of disease, and still more were discharged for disability. Four regiments were consolidated into one, and only a meager few remained even then to recount the story of their achievements. Out of 5,801 men who had belonged to the four regiments, there were present at the final muster-out of the Twentieth Regiment barely twenty-three officers and 390 men. The soul shudders at the incalculable sacrifice of health and life, and the unspeakable burden of human suffering wrapped up in the bare statement of statistics given above—5,801 men reduced to 410. Alas! alas! how little knew or cared the reckless men who struck the fatal blow that opened the mortal strife what a bitter fountain of poisonous, deadly waters was by their fratricidal hand unsealed to pour its fatal flood widespread over the horror-stricken land!

ENGAGEMENTS OF THE NINETEENTH INDIANA.

Lewinsville, Va., September 11, 1861, three killed and wounded, and three prisoners.

Gainesville, Va., August 26, 1862, 183 killed and wounded and three missing.

Manassas Junction, Va., August 30, 1862, slight loss.

South Mountain, Va., September 14, 1862, forty killed and wounded, and seven missing.

Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, lost 163 men.

Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863, loss 210.

Mine Run, Va., November, 1863.

Wilderness to Cold Harbor, May, 1874.

Petersburg, Va., June, 1864, casualties, 220.

Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19 and 20, 1864.

Members of the Nineteenth Indiana credited to Randolph County: Company C, Ninteenth Indiana Infantry—Captain, Robert W. Hamilton; resigned October 23, 1863.

First Lieutenant, Reuben B. Farra; resigned January 8, 1862.

Second Lieutenant, William M. Campbell, promoted Captain Company I; resigned October 15, 1862.

Joseph Cook, First Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant, Captain, died February 27, 1863.

Sergeants—Henry Ammerman (really from Jay County), promoted Second Lieutenant; resigned May 8, 1862.

Joel A. Newman, promoted Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant; resigned February 9, 1863.

Joseph T. Ives, wounded at South Mountain, promoted Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant; resigned February 9, 1863.

William W. Macy, wounded at South Mountain; promoted First Lieutenant; Captain of Company I, Twentieth Regiment; transferred to Company A, Twentieth Regiment; mustered out with regiment.

Corporals—William Williamson, not accounted for.

David Garringer, transferred to Twentienth Regiment.

William Griffin, not accounted for.

Benjamin F. Macy, not accounted for.

George Allman, appointed Sergeant; died October 11, 1862, from wounds received at Antietam, September, 1862 (Pennville, Jay County).

James H. Bowman, discharged March 2, 1864; wounded.

Luther Moorman, mustered out with regiment.

William Kinnon, not accounted for.

Musicians—Henry Knight, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment. James W. Crowell, unaccounted for.

Wagoner—Michael Seagraves, veteran, wounded at Laurel Hill; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Privates (unaccounted for)—William Arnold, John W. Baxter, Antrim C. Beeks, Austin F. Conyer, James Davis, Ira Davis, John T. Ellis, Warren Elzroth, Thomas B. English, Jonathan Gray, James H. Hiatt, Robert Harris, James M. Kames, Alva C. Kepler, John Kizer, Josephus Lewallen, John Lyons, William Marshall, William Mager, David C. McNees, Nathan Mendenhall, William H. Mettler, Frederick Mills, Newton W. Needham, John Nixon, Joseph A. Summers, Valentine Thompson, Christian S. Van Horn, William Zimmerman.

Eli Abernathy, died October 5, 1861.

Hiram Blackledge, wounded.

Daniel W. Britton, mustered out July 28, 1864.

Reuben Clark, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Lafayette Deardoff, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out July 12, 1865.

William Driver, died at Philadelphia September 5, 1863.

Joab Driver, discharged April 3, 1863.

William Fair, mustered out July 28, 1864.

Dr. F. Ford, mustered out.

Issac N. Frazee, appointed Sergeant of the One Hundredth, Company H, promoted Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant; Captain; mustered out with regiment.

John F. Flood, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out July 12, 1865.

David V. Garringer, veteran, appointed Corporal; wounded at Laurel Hill; transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out June 19, 1865.

James W. Grow, wounded; discharged March 25, 1864.

William A. Hamilton, mustered out July 28, 1864.

George W. Hester, wounded at Cold Harbor and Laurel Hill; mustered out as absent; wounded July 28, 1864.

William Hedgepeth, discharged February, 1863, from wounds received at Gainesville.

Samuel S. Hill, wounded; discharged July, 1863.

William Hoover, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

John Hunt, wounded; transferred to V. R. C.

Daniel B. Johnson, died November 3, 1861.

William H. Kepler, died at Washington October 19, 1861.

Enoch Kelly, died at Washington January 8, 1863.

Thomas Kirby, veteran, wounded at South Mountain; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Henry Kirby, veteran, wounded at Petersburg; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Robert W. Linton, wounded at Gainesville; died April 9, 1863.

William Marshall, died at Indianapolis.

Patrick McMahan, died October 16, 1862; wounds received at Gainesville.

George McJennett, wounded at South Mountain.

Samuel A. McNees, died September 23, 1862, from wounds received at Gainesville.

Thomas McKine, transferred to V. R. C.

George L. Moore, wounded at Petersburg; mustered out July 28, 1864.

John Q. A. Moffit, died at Washington November 21, 1861.

Willian Miller died September 7, 1862, from wounds received at Gainsville.

William E. Murray, mustered out.

John Murry, veteran, wounded at Gettysburg; captured at Yellow House; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Elihu M. Parker, transferred to Twentieth, re-organized; appointed Sergeant Major; mustered out as supernumerary October 19, 1864.

Thomas H. Parker died September 20, 1862; accidental wound.

Nelson Pegg wounded at Wilderness; mustered out July 28, 1864, as Sergeant.

Eleazar Pursley, wounded at South Mountain.

Isaac P. Rathbun, wounded at South Mountain.

George M. Rathbun, discharged for wounds.

Andrew J. Reeves, died February 8, 1862.

Eli Rich, discharged May 3, 1864, on account of wounds.

Benjamin F. Semans, veteran, wounded at Spottsylvania; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Joseph Stack, died at Washington February 23, 1862.

Clinton D. Smith, Sergeant Company E, Eighty-fourth; promoted Second Lieutenant Company E; honorably discharged April 2, 1864.

James H. Stine, wounded; transferred to V. R. C.

Christopher C. Starbuck, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

James Stickley, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

William H. Suter, died at Washington September 6, 1861.

Cornelius L. Weaver, wounded at Laurel Hill; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Andrew J. Wood, veteran, wounded at North Anna; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Levi Yost, veteran, wounded at Spottsylvania; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

RECRUITS.

Joseph A. Anderson, transferred to Company A, Twentieth Regiment, re-organized.

John R. Anderson, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Thomas E. Barr, transferred to Twentieth Regiment July 28, 1864.

Thomas Barnfield, appointed Sergeant; died June 13, 1864.

Alexander Burk, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Isaac Cherry, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Jasper Fry, killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.

Peter L. Foust, killed at Gettsyburg July 1, 1863.

Florin V. Flood, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Isaac R. Ford, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Spotwood T. Frost, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Joel Green, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

William R. Green, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

James H Ham, killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

William H. Harrison, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

James H. Hawkins, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Peter Hester, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

William A. Houren, veteran, wounded October 17, 1864; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Rufus King, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Anderson P. McNees, killed at Laurel Hill May 9, 1864.

Jacob Miller, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Uriah B. Murray, killed at Gainesville September 7, 1862.

Nathan B. Maxwell (Jay County), died at Washington December 12, 1862.

Thomas R. McGuire, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John Miller, wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Elias S. Moore, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Henry Marshall, veteran, captured at Yellow House; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John Mendenhall, veteran; wounded August 5, 1864; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Edward Packenham, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John A. Pegg, wounded at Gettysburg; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

David F. Pursley, veteran; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

James Rynard, killed at Petersburg June 30, 1864.

George W. Rains, veteran; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Milton Rains, wounded at the Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Charles R. Rider, wounded at the Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Company F—Recruits, Lafayette Pursley, veteran; wounded at Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Patrick Sullivan, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Company K—Adam Stonebraker, discharged 1864; disabiltity.

Unassigned recruits—James Castor, record indefinite

Amos Whiteneck, record not definite.

Martin Phillips, wounded at Wilderness and Cold Harbor; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

William Phillips, discharged June 2, 1862; disability.

Hugh M. Strain, Company K, recruit, October 23, 1862; wounded at Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out July 12, 1865.

John Thomson, Company K, recruit, February 20, 1864; wounded at Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out July 12, 1865.

TWENTIETH INDIANA, THREE YEARS.

We put the original Twentieth and the re-organized Twentieth in its various forms into one description.

STATISTICS.

Mustered in at Indianapolis July 22, 1861; Colonel, W. L. Brown; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

Officers, 42; men, 1,009; recruits, 410; veterans, 282; died, 228; deserted, 60; unaccounted for, 176; total, 1,743.

The first duty performed by the Twentieth was to guard the Northern Central Railroad in Maryland. September 24, 1861, it was sent to Hatteras Inlet, N. C. Remaining there till November 9, they returned to Fortress Monroe. Lying in camp there till March, 1862, the Twentieth moved to Newport News, taking part in the conflict between the steamers Merrimac, Cumberland and Congress, keeping the rebel captors from taking possession of the Congress after she had struck her colors. May 10, 1862, it assisted in capturing Norfolk, joining afterward the Potomac Army in the Peninsula. On the 24th of June, it was severely engaged at the "Orchards," with a loss of officers and men. The regiment was in all the battles of the "Seven Days" except Glendale, or Frazier's Farm, losing heavily. Forming part of the flank guard of the Potomac Army across the Peninsula to Yorktown, they were sent to Alexandria, to the Rappahannock and to Manassas Plains, taking part in the battle there August 29, 1862, losing Col. Brown early in the action. September 1, the regiment was in the battle of Chantilly, moving thence to Arlington Heights. October 11, they undertook to intercept Stuart's cavalry raid, but were too late by ten hours. They were at Fredericksburg December 13, and took a chief part at Chancellorsville. They captured the Twenty-third Georgia, stronger in numbers than themselves. They moved to Gettysburg in time for the second day of that great battle, losing there the officer in command, the gallant Col. Wheeler. They joined in the pursuit of Lee to Manassas Gap, and were ordered to New York City to prevent threatened draft riots in that metropolis. The regiment returned to the Potomac; was engaged at Locust Grove and Mine Run, and went into winter quarters. January 1, 1864, the regiment veteranized and the veterans took their home furlough.

They crossed the Rapidan with Grant's army, and helped fight the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tollopotanni and Cold Harbor. There the Fourteenth and the Twentieth were consolidated. They then crossed the James to the battles of Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains, and then to the trenches before Petersburg, under fire every day, losing many men. Here Lieut. Col. George W. Mikel lost his life. October 18, 1864, the consolidated Nineteenth was united with the new Twentieth, taking the name of the Twentieth, and the commanding officer, Col. James Orr, from the

Nineteenth. The new regiment lay in the works before Petersburg until spring, except in the advance on the Weldon Railroad. It took part at Preble's House and Hatcher's Run, and in all the engagements on the left from Hatcher's Run to the capture of Richmond. The last engagement by the regiment with the enemy was at Clover Hill, April 9, 1865.

The regiment shortly moved to Washington, and thence to Louisville. Ky., June 14, 1865. The men were mustered out July 12, 1865, numbering twenty-three officers and 390 men.

The following are the engagements of the Twentieth Indiana Infantry:

Hatteras Bank, Merrimac and Congress, Fair Oaks, Orchards, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Manassas Plains, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tollopotanni and Cold Harbor; assault and siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Preble's House, Hatcher's Run, Clover Hill.

In comparing different regiments, it would be difficult to tell which one endured the hardest lot in the prosecution of the great civil war. In fact, comparisons are needless. The history of the whole war presents a wonderful and perhaps unprecedented record. The wars of Napoleon, or of Alexander the Great, of the Russian Czar Peter, of Frederick the Great, of Russia and the allies in the Crimean war, of the Austrians against the French, or of the French against the Prussians, scarcely rival our great North American war. War is terrible anywhere; but for long marches, bravery of attack, heroism of endurance and perseverance in execution, the war for the Union stands high in the annals of the world.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT, RE-ORGANIZED.

Regimental Officers—Major, Joseph T. Ives; mustered out as Captain Company A, December 5, 1864.

Company A—Captain, Joseph T. Ives, mustered out December 5, 1864; William W. Macy, transferred from Company I; mustered out with regiment.

Men in the Twentieth Indiana from Randolph County:

Company A—Joseph A. Anderson, mustered out November 28, 1864; Thomas E. Barr, mustered out June 26, 1865; James A. Collett, mustered out March 11, 1865; Isaac Cherry, mustered out April 25, 1865; Lafayette Deardoff, mustered out July 12, 1865; John F. Flood, mustered out July 12, 1865; Florin V. Flood, mustered out June 13, 1865, as Corporal; Isaac R. Ford, mustered out May 31, 1865; Spotswood T. Foster, mustered out July 12, 1865; Joel Green, mustered out May 31, 1865; William R. Green, mustered out July 12, 1865; David Garringer, Corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865; William H. Harrison, mustered out July 22, 1865, as Corporal; James H. Hawkins, mustered out June 5, 1865; Peter Hester, mustered out July 12, 1865; William A. Houren, died October 18, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg; Rufus King, Corporal, mustered out as First Sergeant July 12, 1865; Thomas Kirby, First Sergeant, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment; Henry Knight, mustered out July 12, 1865; Henry Kirby, mustered out July 12, 1865; Thomas R. McGuire, mustered out July 12, 1865, as Corporal; Elias G. Moore, mustered out July 12, 1865, as Corporal; John Miller, mustered out April 25, 1865, disability; Henry Marshall, died in Salisbury Prison, N. C., February 12, 1865; John Mendenhall, discharged, disability; John Murray, Sergeant, captured at Yellow House August 19, 1864; Edward Packenham, from Nineteenth Regiment; John A. Pegg, mustered out February 1, 1865; David F. Pursley, mustered out July 12, 1865; Lafayette Pursley, mustered out July 12, 1865; George W. Rains, mustered out July 12, 1865; Milton Rains, mustered out July 12, 1865; Charles O. Rider, wounded at Wilderness; Benjamin F. Semans, mustered out; Michael Seagraves, mustered out July 12, 1865; Patrick Sullivan, record indefinite; Andrew J. Wood, Sergeant, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 19, 1865, mustered out July 22, 1865; Levi Yost; William Zimmerman, mustered out October 29, 1864, as Sergeant.

Company C—Grear N. Williams, veteran, mustered out as Corporal July 12, 1865.

Company E—Elijah Bales, mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865; John Hank, mustered out July 12, 1865; Thomas Harris, mustered out July 12, 1865; James Lamly, mustered out July 12, 1865; John W. Moore, promoted Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant; mustered out with regiment; Martin Phillips, wounded in the Wilderness, discharged May 22, 1865; William Phillips, record indefinite; Hugh M. Strain, mustered out July 12, 1865; Thomson Smelser, mustered out July 12, 1865; John Thomson, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Company I—William W. Macy, Captain, transferred to Company A, mustered out with regiment.

TWENTIETH RE-ORGANIZED—CONSOLIDATED.

First, the Fourteenth and Twentieth were united, making the Twentieth. Then the Seventh and the Nineteenth were consolidated, making the new Nineteenth. Lastly, the new Nineteenth and the new Twentieth were united, making a new regiment, still called the Twentieth, under Col. William Orr, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth, the final consolidation occurring October 18, 1864. The new Twentieth remained in the works near Petersburg until the spring of 1865, except that they were sent on expeditions to cut the railroad communications of the enemy. Toward the Weldon Railroad it advanced to Stony Creek, engaging in the actions at Preble's House and Hatcher's Run. Thence to the fall of Richmond it was in the advance division of the Second Corps, and in all the battles till the surrender of Lee, the last being that at Clover Hill, Va., April 9, 1865. They marched to Washington City, moving thence to Louisville, arriving June 21, 1865, and being mustered out July 12, 1865, with 390 men and twenty-three officers.

Returning to Indianapolis under Col. Albert S. Andrews (Fourteenth Regiment), Gov. Morton gave them a characteristic public welcome, speeches being made also by Gen. Hovey, Dr. Everts and Chaplain William C. Porter, and, a few days after, they were discharged for their homes.

STATISTICS—TWENTIETH REGIMENT, RE-ORGANIZED.

Officers, 38; men, 868; recruits, 33; died, 44; unaccounted for, 56; total, 939.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Mustered in at Indianapolis July 24, 1861—James W. McMillan, Colonel; changed to heavy artillery February, 1863; mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., January 13, 1866.

Officers, 80; men, 1,283; recruits, 2,028; veterans, 448; died, 392; deserted, 228; unaccounted for, 200; total, 3,839.

The following are the movements of the Twenty-first Indiana:

The first movement was to Baltimore, August 3, 1861, remaining till February 19, 1862.

The second movement was with Gen. Butler to reduce New Orleans, March 4, 1862. A part of the Twenty-first were the first to touch the wharf at New Orleans, May 1, 1862.

The third movement was to Baton Rouge, where the regiment remained till August, being engaged in the battle of Baton Rouge August 5, 1862, losing 126 men in three and a half hours.

The regiment spent the time from September, 1862, to February, 1863, in Louisiana and Texas, scouring the country and fighting rangers.

The regiment was mounted in February, 1863, and onward; and in July and October, 1863, two companies, L and M, were added. Ten companies were at Port Hudson, spending forty-two days in the siege.

Company F were mostly captured at Brashar City June 23. In the winter of 1863–64, a large number re-enlisted as veterans. They were furloughed home, and a magnificent reception was tendered them at Metropolitan Hall, Indianapolis, February 19, 1864. Companies G and H were up Red River with Banks.

In April, 1865, six battalions assisted in the investment and reduction of Mobile, with Forts Morgan and Gaines, and Spanish Fort.

After the war, the batteries were stationed at various places—Forts Morgan, Pickens and Barrancas, at Baton Rouge, as follows:

Companies B and C, at Fort Morgan.
Companies H and K, at Fort Gaines.
Companies F and L, to Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Companies I and M, at Fort Pickens.
Companies H, E and G were at Baton Rouge.
Company D was at Port Hudson.

In November, 1865, the regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Port Hudson. December 24, 1865, the first grand parade of the whole regiment of twelve batteries took place; and January 10, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La., the men were mustered out of service, the regiment containing some nine hundred and thirty men. Two hundred and forty of them came to Indianapolis for discharge, but seven hundred preferred to remain and be discharged in Louisiana, and it was so done.

The Twenty-first traveled, during its term of service, more than fifteen thousand miles, and was remarkably successful as to preserving the health and general efficiency of its members.

The only men known to be connected with the Twenty-first from Randolph County were some unassigned recruits, of whom not much information is given—none except what follows:

William J. Bremer, mustered out July 28, 1865; George Denny, died at New Orleans February 26, 1865; Charles H. Freeman, mustered out July 27, 1865; Harrison Hull, not known; John C. Leonard, unaccounted for; Stephen C. Lewis, record indefinite; William J. McQuistan, mustered out July 27, 1865; Jeremiah Rawlings, mustered out July 27, 1865; Mannon Street, record indefinite; Sanford A. Stephens, mustered out July 27, 1865; Samuel P. Strahan, mustered out July 31, 1865, as Corporal.

There are also two Randolph men in Company C, viz., Jacob Conkle, mustered out January 13, 1866; William A. Crouch, died December 15, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service at Indianapolis September 12, 1861—Colonel, Silas Colgrove; mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., November 12, 1864.

Officers, 40; men, 912; recruits, 116; veterans, 154; died, 275; deserted, 47; unaccounted for 52; total, 1,322.

The regiment left for active service September 15, 1861, only three days after their muster-in, and were soon transferred to Banks' army of the Shenandoah Valley. During the winter, they were encamped near Frederick City, Md., in huts built for the purpose.

The regiment moved, in March, 1862, into the Shenandoah Valley, joining in the pursuit of Jackson after the battle of Winchester Heights.

They were engaged at Front Royal May 23, 1862, retreating toward Winchester, and fighting in the fierce battle at that place May 25. Gordon's brigade, to which the Twenty-seventh belonged, was assaulted by twenty-eight rebel regiments. The brigade withstood the attack for three and a half hours, and repulsed it; but the force of the rebel army was so great that the Union troops were finally defeated. The regiment crossed the Potomac at Williamsport May 26, 1862, and, not long afterward, it marched back into the valley, and to Culpeper Court House, joining Pope's army, of Virginia. August 9, they were engaged at Cedar Mountain, as also at Antietam September 17, 1862, sustaining a heavy loss. After Antietam, they picketed the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Opequan Creek, and lay, during the winter, near Fairfax and Stafford Court Houses. In the spring, the regiment crossed the Rappahannock and fought in the great battle of Chancellorsville, suffering great losses. It pursued Lee northward, and marched with the Twelfth Corps to Gettysburg, taking a prominent part in that great contest, and joining the pursuit of Lee to the Potomac.

In September, they were sent to the West with the Twelfth Corps, but joined the Twentieth, and were stationed at Tullahoma, Tenn., until spring. Some of the men re-enlisted January 24, 1864, and were furloughed home, coming back in time for Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. At Resaca, the regiment defeated the Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Alabama, taking about one hundred prisoners, including the Colonel of the Thirty-eighth, and its battle-flag, its own loss being sixty-eight killed and wounded. They were in the whole Atlanta campaign.

November 4, 1864, the non-veterans were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits were put into the Seventieth, serving with that regiment through Georgia and the Carolinas, and, when the Seventieth was discharged, the men from the Twenty-seventh were attached to the Thirty-third till the muster-out of that regiment at Louisville, July 21, 1865.

The following were the officers in the Twenty-seventh from Indiana:

Colonel, Silas Colgrove, honorably discharged December 30, 1864, time expired; brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers August 7, 1864.

Adjutant, Theodore F. Colgrove, promoted Major, mustered out November 4, 1864; re-entered service as Captain Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment; promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Assistant Surgeon, Willis H. Twiford; promoted Surgeon; resigned July 16, 1864.

Col. Colgrove was the first Colonel of a three-years regiment that served through his term to the time of muster-out. There were nine in all of this kind, to wit: Col. Colgrove, Twenty-seventh; Col. Baker, Twenty-eighth; Col. Coburn, Thirty-third; Col. Ben Harrison, Seventieth; Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second; Col. Fred Kneffler, Seventy-ninth; Col. M. C. Hunter, Eighty-second; Col. Charles Murray, Eighty-ninth; Col. D. C. Thomas, Ninety-third.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INDIANA, FIRST CAVALRY.

Did service in detached parts in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, West Virginia, Virginia, etc., doing much severe work and taking part in many battles.

Mustered in as follows:

Eight companies (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H) at Evansville, August 20, 1861; Colonel, Conrad Baker.

Companies I and K were independent companies.

Company I was organized as a State company, for one year, April 15, 1861.

Mustered into United States service for three years, July 4, 1861.

Company K was organized at Indianapolis June 20, 1861, and afterward assigned to the First Cavalry.

Companies L and M were made up of drafted men, who served only nine months from November 1, 1862.

The only member from Randolph County in the Twenty-eighth was Assistant Surgeon George W. Bruce, mustered out June 5, 1864.

Officers, 51; men, 988; recruits, 301; veterans, 5; died, 131; deserted, 65; unaccounted for, 319; total, 1,488.

The members of the regiment were discharged at various times, as follows:

Companies L and M were discharged August, 1863.
Company K was mostly mustered out June, 1864.
Company I was discharged August, 1864.
Body of regiment was discharged September 6, 1865.
Companies A and B (recruits), discharged June, 1865.
Part of Company K (forty-three recruits), discharged in summer of 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

William G. Smith, Company F, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant. (Put down as private from Randolph County; as Second and First Lieutenant from Bloomfield.)

THIRTY-THIRD INDIANA INFANTRY.

Company G—Levi J. Linsey, mustered May 29, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis September 19, 1861; John Coburn, Colonel.

Route of regiment—Louisville, Camp Dick Robison, Crab Orchard, Camp Wild Cat, London, Crab Orchard, Lexington, Cumberland Ford, Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee, Manchester, Oak Hill, Ohio, Danville, Lexington, Louisville, Nashville, Franklin, Columbia, Thompson's Station, Tullahoma, Shelby-

ville, Murfreesboro, Manchester, Estill Springs, Cowan, Tracy Station, Christiana. Re-enlisted, 450 veterans, on veteran furlough—Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta campaign, with Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas, Richmond and Washington City, reaching that place May 21, 1865; Louisville, mustered out July 21, 1865.

Commanders—Cols. John Coburn and Henderson, Maj. Miller, Col. Burton. Consolidated with it were the Twenty-seventh, Seventieth and Eighty-fifth; on the rolls, 1,500 men. The Thirty-third was a strong regiment, kept recruited and well together.

Officers, 43; men, 948; recruits, 886; veterans, 449; unassigned recruits, 492; died 267; deserted, 113; unaccounted for, 117; total, 2,875.

THIRTY-FOURTH INDIANA INFANFRY, THREE YEARS.

Mustered in at Anderson September 16, 1861; Asbury Steele, Colonel.

Re-enlisted as veterans, New Iberia, La., December 15, 1863.

Mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, February 3, 1866.

Arrived at Indianapolis with eighteen officers and 346 men February 18, 1866.

Publicly received at Soldiers' Home February 19, 1866.

Welcoming address by Gov. Baker.

Discharged from service February 19, 1866.

Officers, 42; men, 969; recruits, 357; veterans, 438; died, 236; deserted, 44; unaccounted for, 15; total, 1,806.

The route of the Thirty-fourth Regiment is given herewith: Jeffersonville, New Haven, Camp Wickliffe, Green River, Ky., Elizabethtown, Cairo, Ill., New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Memphis, White River, Aberdeen, Ark., Helena, Yazoo Pass, Milliken's Bend, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, New Orleans, Brashear City, Leche County, Carrion Crow Bayou, La., New Iberia, Pass Cavallo, Texas, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Home Furlough, New Orleans, Brazos Santiago, Texas, Palmetto Ranche, Brazos Island, Brownsville, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Indianapolis.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment was employed on difficult, laborious service of many kinds. At the siege of New Madrid, Mo., they helped to clear a passage through a forest covered with water, for the guns, cutting down many of the trees several feet under the surface of the water.

They were at work for two weeks clearing the Yazoo Pass of the heavy timber felled by the rebels into the stream. They helped to build the bridges for the passage of Grant's army from Milliken's Bend to below Vicksburg.

They were everywhere an active, hardy, reliable body of men, a faithful, energetic, thoroughgoing regiment. The number of re-enlisted veterans from this regiment was greater than any other except two, viz., the Thirty-third and the First Heavy Artillery, and it had the greatest proportion of veterans of any regiment in the field.

The following are the men from Randolph County in the Thirty-fourth Indiana:

Company B—Benjamin Fouch, discharged February 4, 1865; Charles C. Heck, veteran, died at Brazos Santiago, Texas, January 17, 1865; Nicholas Heifner, veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866; Wesley S. Iliff, mustered out February 3, 1866, as Sergeant, veteran; William S. Reeves, veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.

Company D—Edwin Parker, mustered out February 3, 1866.

Company G—Robert Johnson, veteran, left service December 28, 1865.

Company I—William B. Evans, died at New Madrid, Mo., May 25, 1862, accidental wounds; Nathaniel H. Gable, veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866, as Sergeant.

THIRTY-SIXTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Richmond September 16, 1861; Colonel. William Grose.

It left for the field soon after, with the Army of the Ohio, to Nashville, February, 1862; to Tennessee River and battle of Shiloh, March, 1862; loss, nine killed, thirty-eight wounded, one missing—total, forty-eight; siege of Corinth till the evacuation; eastward to Northern Alabama, and back to Nashville and to Louisville; pursued Bragg through to Kentucky; returned to Nashville; battle of Stone River—loss, 132; camped near Murfreesboro and at Cripple Creek; marched against Chattanooga; battle of Chickamauga, loss, 137; re-enlisted as veterans at Tyner's Station, Tenn.; went home on furlough February, 1864; moved in the Atlanta campaign with Sherman. Non-veterans mustered out at Indianapolis August 13, 1864. Pursued Hood's army north, and fought at Nashville, and chased him to Huntsville, Ala.; was joined with the battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment and went to Texas in July, 1865.

Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, November 25, 1865; reached Indianapolis December 6, 1865, with twenty-two officers and 180 men.

Public reception, December 7, 1865.

Final discharge of the members of the battalion.

Members of the Thirty-sixth Indiana from Randolph:

Assistant Surgeon Richard Bosworth, mustered out with regiment; had been Surgeon-at-Large for the State of Indiana, appointed in 1862.

Captain Company E, Samuel G. Kearney; resigned March 22, 1862.

Second Lieutenant, James R. Jones; resigned December 2. 1862. John Erwin, mustered out with the regiment.

Company K—Second Lieutenant, John S. Way; resigned February 6, 1862.

It may be that some of the men in the Thirty-sixth Regiment were from Randolph County, but none are so designated, and at least one company and many of the recruits have no residence assigned.

FORTY-SECOND INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Mustered in at Evansville October 9, 1861; Colonel, James G. Jones.

Re-enlisted as veterans (215) January 1, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

Publicly received at Indianapolis July 25, 1865.

Addresses by Gov. Morton and Gen. Sherman.

Officers, 43; men, 976; recruits, 929; veterans, 215; died, 254; deserted, 60; unaccounted for, 119; total, 2,163; killed, 86; wounded, 443; prisoners, 100; mustered out, 846.

Number of engagements, twenty.

Field of operation: Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia.

Company A—Andrew J. Fisher, mustered out June 18, 1865.

Company B—Ellis W. Scott, mustered out July 21, 1865; James A. Stitsworth, mustered out June 18, 1865; William Stoner, died at Chattanooga April 1, 1865; James A. Jarnagan, mustered out July 21, 1865; John A. Juddey, mustered July 21, 1865.

Company I—Antony Reiteuour, mustered out July 21, 1865.

FORTY-SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Anderson October 10, 1861, James R. Slack, Colonel.

Veteranized at New Iberia, La., December, 1863. Number of veterans, 409.

Public reception on home furlough at Indianapolis (Twenty-first and Forty-seventh Regiments) in Metropolitan Hall, February 19, 1864.

Mustered out at Shreveport, La., October 23, 1865.

Publicly received at Indianapolis November 1, 1865—thirty-two officers, 530 men. Officers, 41, men, 936; recruits, 362; veterans, 409; died, 312; deserters, 62; unaccounted for, 20; total, 1,748.

Men from Randolph County in Forty-seventh Indiana:

Company B—Israel I. Rickerd, died at New Orleans, La., September 14, 1865.

Company C—James Overly, veteran, mustered out October 23, 1865, as Sergeant.

FIFTY-FOURTH INDIANA, ONE YEAR SERVICE.

This regiment was composed chiefly of nine-months drafted

men and substitutes. It was organized in October, 1862, and mustered November 16, 1862, with Fielding Mansfield as Colonel. It was mustered out of service at New Orleans December 8, 1863.

Field of operations: Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862 (three months); Arkansas Post and Vicksburg, 1863; Louisiana, 1863.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment (one year service) moved from Indianapolis December 9, 1862, about three weeks after their muster-in, to Memphis, and was assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps. December 20, 1862, it embarked with Gen. Sherman's army for Vicksburg, and reached Yazoo River December 26, 1862, taking part in the engagements at Chickasaw Bluffs, losing 264 killed, wounded and missing. After the capture of Arkansas Post, it moved to Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, and, being assigned to Osterhaus' division, helped to lead the advance against Vicksburg. They were at the battle of Thompson's Hill (Port Gibson); were placed as garrison for Fort Raymond; escorted prisoners to Yazoo River and to Memphis; returned to the siege of Vicksburg; advanced to Jackson, and helped to capture that place.

Soon after, they were taken to New Orleans, going with the expedition up Teche River to Opelousas and Vermillionville. They were mustered out at New Orleans, December 8, 1863, and returned to their Northern homes.

A considerable number of Randolph men were attached to this regiment in Company I, under Capt. Henry Carter, of Winchester.

Company I—Captain, Henry Carter, Winchester, commissioned November 1, 1862, mustered November 16, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg, and resigned February 13, 1863. First Lieutenant, Samuel P. Strahan, Winchester, commissioned November 1, 1862, mustered November 16, 1862; mustered out with regiment December, 1863; re-enlisted as private in Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) September 8, 1864; mustered out as Corporal July 31, 1865. Second Lieutenant, William P. Beeker, Winchester, commissioned November 1, 1862, mustered November 16, 1862, resigned April 24, 1863.

Men belonging to Fifty-fourth Indiana (one year):

Company I (Mr. Harshman says it was Company G)—Company mustered November 16, 1862. Thomas G. Mullen, Sergeant, mustered out December 8, 1863; Newton W. Needham, Sergeant, left service January 21, 1863; Andrew J. Daly, Corporal, died January 20, 1863, of wounds at Chickasaw Bluffs; William C. Heaston, mustered out December 8, 1863; Nathan Coats, Corporal, mustered out December 8, 1863; Elisha Lambert, Corporal, mustered out December 8, 1863; William M. Hughes, Corporal, died October 6, 1863; Joseph S. Jellison, Wagoner, died March 1, 1863; George S. Barker, left service January 21, 1863; George W. Boyer, discharged December 9, 1862; Lorenzo Byram, died March 20, 1863; Erastus Carwin, mustered out December 8, 1863; Gabriel Coats, killed at Chickasaw December 28, 1862; Elisha Conner, discharged December 6, 1862; Elihu Coats, mustered out December 8, 1863; Peter Coblentz, died May 26, 1863; Harrison W. Dille, mustered out December 8, 1863; Andrew J. Fisher, mustered out December 8, 1863; John Goodman, died July 15, 1863; Samuel P. Heaston, mustered out December 8, 1863; William R. Hollowell, mustered out December 8, 1863; Joseph G. Hindsley, mustered out December 8, 1863; Manasseh Johnson, mustered out December 8, 1863; Wesley Johnson, mustered out December 8, 1863; absent, wounded; Robert N. Porter, left the service November, 1862; Vincent Smith, left the service January 18, 1863; Edward Sizemore, discharged July 20, 1863; Daniel Vardeman, mustered out December 8, 1863, as Corporal; Walter Vardeman, mustered out December 8, 1863; John Wright, mustered out December 8, 1864; Samuel Witter, mustered out December 8, 1863; William Wickersham, died October 10, 1863; David Warren, died February 22, 1863; Edward J. Harshman, December 1, 1862, mustered out December 8, 1863; William Kizer, October 25, 1862; Albert Coats, December 1, 1862, mustered out December 8, 1863.

The officers were one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, two Adjutants, two Quartermasters, two Surgeons, four Assistant Surgeons, ten Captains, ten First Lieutenants, ten Second Lieutenants—in all, forty-five. The Colonel was Fielding Mansfield, Madison, commissioned Colonel October 29, 1862; mustered November 17, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Twenty-seven of the forty-five officers continued through the whole term of service, being mustered out with the regiment; eleven resigned, one declined and four died—two of wounds and two of disease.

Officers, 41; men, 915; recruits, 33; died, 216; deserters, 81; not accounted for, 358; total, 989.

The Fifty-fourth had more men of whom no account is given than any other except the Nineteenth, which has 451 of that class.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE MONTHS).

The regiment was mustered in at Indianapolis June 16, 1862, John R. Mahan, Colonel. Mustered out at Indianapolis at the expiration of the term of service. Duties performed, guarded prisoners at Camp Morton, and marched into Kentucky to assist in repelling the incursion of Kirby Smith.

Company F—Reuben B. Farra, Captain, mustered out with regiment; James Addington, Second Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment.

Probably a large number of Randolph men were enlisted in Company F of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, but the places of residence are not given and the men cannot be designated. Officers, 36; men, 603; recruits, 19; died, 4; no deserters; unaccounted for, 19; total, 658. The men in Company F, perhaps from Randolph County, are as follows:

John J. Adams, William Addington, Harris H. Abbott, Solomon Bartholomew, Joseph Biddle, Isaac Blansett, John W. Bolling, Joshua Boyds, George Bonnywell, Franklin Broy, James G. Bush, Harmon B. Bolling, James M. Clark, Thomas J. Clevinger, Beda B. Cowgill, Isaiah Cowgill, William Cook, Joseph Coffin, Price Craig, Samuel B. Crosier, Dennis Carter, James Dailey, James H. Dearmond, Samuel Dougherty, Benjamin Dowden, Peter Dailey, Andrew Evans, John R. Fisher, John Foust, Adam Fraze, Peter F. Funderburg, John Francisco, John Gordon, Archy M. Gelly, Mordecai Harris, Thomas F. Hammond, Wilson J. Hiatt, Clark Hobbs, George Huffman, Patrick H. Hutchins, Luster Harris, William Hollowell, Anderson C. Hopkins, James A. Jarnagin, James M. Karnes, Thomas Karnes, Hiram Kale, Slatis Keene, James J. Kerr, Stephen Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, James M. Kirk, Asa Little, Corban Little, Milton Miranda, Robert McCracken, William G. McGuire, Jacob Miller, Luther G. Moorman, Jacob Mood, John W. May, Jesse Pegg, Franklin Pence, Thomas A. Pirth, William S. Price, George W. Price, Mahlon Ranier, Granville Rhodes, James H. Rice, Walter Ruble, Alfred Runyan, Henry H. Sumption, Adolphus C. Shaffer, Samuel S. Sherrard, Charles Sheltmyre, Thomas Short, Calvin K. Taylor, Wilson Thomas, Noland Thomas, Jeremiah Vance, Noah Wirt, Samuel Winship, John Winship, Elijah Wood.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Mustered in at Richmond November 18, 1861; Colonel, J. W. T. McMullen. Re-enlisted as veterans in East Tennessee January 1, 1864. Veteran furlough March and April, 1864. Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, December 14, 1865. Reached Indianapolis January 1, 1866, 23 officers and 168 men under Col. John S. McGraw. Officers, 50; men, 923; recruits, 464; veterans, 215; died, 267; deserters, 54; unaccounted for, 24; total, 1,652.

The Fifty-seventh was mustered into service at Richmond November 18, 1861. Moving to Indianapolis and remaining till December 13, it reported to Gen. Buell at Louisville; thence the regiment was ordered to Bardstown to join the Army of the Ohio, Sixth Division; soon it was moved to Lebanon, then to Munfordville by rail and to Nashville on foot, arriving in March. March 21, the Army of the Ohio set out from Nashville to join Gen Grant. The regiment arrived only on the afternoon of April 7, the second day of the battle, but engaged immediately, losing lightly. It remained through the siege of Corinth, and then marched into North Alabama, and about the middle of July, to Central Tennessee again, remaining near

Tullahoma and McMinnville till September 1. Bragg's attempt on Louisville aroused fresh activity, our troops were ahead and Bragg fell back to be pursued through Kentucky and defeated at Perryville. The Fifty-seventh took part in all this work, and marched again to Nashville. Although the Fifty-seventh had been in few great battles, yet its work was severe; guarding trains, foraging, skirmishing, kept the regiment busy and produced much hardship.

At Stone River a loss was suffered of seventy-five out of 250 engaged. Col. Hines and Lieut. Col. Lennard were both seriously wounded. Until the spring of 1863, they were encamped near Murfreesboro, scouting, foraging, picketing, skirmishing and drilling severely and constantly. Before the capture of Chattanooga and the battle of Chickamauga, the Fifty-seventh was north of the Tennessee, but when the rebels left the town, the brigade to which they belonged took possession, and the regiment was selected as Provost Guard. They were relieved in time to take a prominent part at Mission Ridge.

After Chickamauga, the Fifty-seventh was assigned to Sheridan's Division and continued so to the end. That division went into East Tennessee against Longstreet for the relief of Knoxville. That winter campaign among the mountains of East Tennessee can hardly be equaled in the annals of the war. The army went stripped of baggage into the fight around Chattanooga, and marched forthwith from the pursuit of the foe, starting on their perilous journey of hundreds of miles with no preparation and scanty supplies. One mess of seven in one of the regiments had nothing to cook on but two old canteens, torn open and flattened out as a sort of pan. But it mattered little, as they had almost nothing to cook. They had to depend on the country and a poor show they found it. Cattle indeed were somewhat plentiful, and the beef supply was pretty good; but breadstuffs were scarcely attainable at all. In some cases, wheat bran was their only resource. And before the army returned to their comrades in Northern Alabama, many had marched their shoes off and nearly their clothes as well. But they had done what they had undertaken—cleared out Longstreet and relieved Knoxville; and the brave loyalists of that mountain country and the "Union" boys felt happy. As soon as they reached the main body of the army, abundant supplies were obtained.

January 1, 1864, the regiment veteranized almost to a man. Their veteran furlough was postponed till March, and from that they returned just in time for Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. In all that wondrous campaign, the Fifty-seventh was unwearied in their exertions to push the rebels to their utmost. At Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville and New Hope, in the deadly struggles around Kenesaw, this regiment was among the bravest, and lost many officers and men.

After Atlanta, the Fifty-seventh was dispatched northward against Hood and made a part of Thomas' heroic army at Franklin and Nashville. When Hood's forces had been dispersed, this regiment camped at Huntsville for several months, moving to Bull's Gap, in East Tennessee, in April, 1865. After moving to Nashville in April and remaining there till July, they were transferred to Texas, and, on the 14th of December, 1865, were mustered out of service at Victoria, Texas, reaching Indianapolis January 1, 1866, with 23 officers and 168 men.

Worthily does the report of the Adjutant General pay a glowing tribute of praise to their achievements in the following noble words:

"The Fifty-seventh has seen much arduous service; its losses in battle have been heavy and its marches have been especially and exceedingly severe, having crossed the entire breadth of Kentucky three times and of Tennessee six times. It has behaved with great gallantry on every occasion, and has achieved an enviable record and an honorable fame."

Their officers were excellent men and thorough soldiers, and the regiment proved itself worthy of such commanders. Cols. McMullen, Hines, Lennard and Blanche have been seldom equaled and still more rarely excelled.

The members of the Fifty-seventh Regiment from Randolph County are as follows:

Company B—Daniel F. Anthony, discharged April 4, 1862, disability; Allen L. Chamness, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, Sergeant; William Fogleman, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, Corporal; Abraham L. Manning, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, Corporal.

Company C—John Hartman, Corporal, died near Union City, Ind., March 19, 1864, buried in Union City Cemetery; Thomas J. Boram, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865; Joseph W. Cox, discharged July 14, 1862; Sylvester W. Dunn, discharged July 5, 1862, disability; John House, died at Louisville January 13, 1862; Albert P. Leavell, killed June 18, 1864, at Kenesaw; William I. Miller, died at Nashville April 17, 1862; George W. Markle, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 30, 1863; John W. Starbuck, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps in the spring of 1863; John Wintermote, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, as Corporal; George W. Louder, recruit, mustered out December 16, 1865, as Corporal.

Company D—First Lieutenant, Robert H. Morgan, resigned February 28, 1863, disability; Charles Shoemaker, Sergeant, discharged August 14, 1862, disability; John B. Dravenstradt, Corporal, discharged January 28, 1862, disability; William Addington, Spartansburg, record indefinite.

Privates—Calvin W. Arnold, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Lewis Carroll, discharged March 20, 1863, disability; Benjamin Chenoweth, dischargad May 20, 1863, wounds; Isaac W. Elliot, died December 28, 1863, wounds; Warren Eltzroth, veteran, killed in battle November 30, 1864; Thornton Freeman, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Marion W. Farrens, discharged June 24, 1862, disability; William D. George, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Robert M. Hart, veteran; Jackson Kelly, discharged June 23, 1862, disability; Robert M. Mann, discharged February 25, 1863, disability; Reuben T. Manning, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, Corporal; Elias E. Manning, veteran, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864; James P. Meek, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865; Christian Morgan, record indefinite; John C. McCarty, died at Chattanooga July 7, 1864; John McKimm, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 22, 1864; William H. Neal, mustered out December 14, 1865; William H. Powers, veteran, killed at Franklin November 30, 1864; Joseph Redd, mustered out November 21, 1865; Henry Sauser, discharged January 28, 1863, disability; Simon B. Sermons, killed at Franklin November 30, 1864; Lewis S. Thomas, mustered out February 4, 1865; William G. Waltman, record indefinite.

Recruits—Paul S. Hunt, record indefinite.

Company E—Levi Thornburg, promoted Second Lieutenant, resigned November 8, 1862, disability; George Slack, Second Lieutenant, resigned April 20, 1862, disability; Elisha Johnson, ditto; Marquis D. Starbuck, Sergeant, discharged April 17, 1865, disability; Jesse Davison, Corporal, discharged May 17, 1862, disability; Joshua W. Starbuck, Corporal, discharged August 18, 1862, disability; Samuel R. Bevan, Corporal, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865; Welcome G. Starbuck, Corporal, discharged August 17 1862, disability; Nathan H. Mendenhall, Musician, discharged April 27, 1863, disability.

Privates—Thomas H. Bales, mustered out February 1, 1865; Amer J. Bales, died at Nashville April 16, 1863; Daniel Bales, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, Corporal; James H. Collin, discharged October 10, 1862, disability; Aaron Cox, died at Nashville April 26, 1862; Joseph Gordon, discharged February 28, 1865, disability; Eli Hiatt, died at Shiloh, Tenn., May 15, 1862; Ira Hanks, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; George W. Jarrett, veteran, discharged May 15, 1865, disability; Elisha Johnson, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, as First Sergeant; Alexander Jones, died at Corinth, Miss., May 19, 1862; Henry D. Kepler, record indefinite; John W. Knight, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Jesse H. Knight, discharged, disability; William H. Lasley, died at Corinth, Miss., May 12, 1862; Isaac A. Mills, discharged November 6, 1862, disability; John Morris, veteran, died at Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1864; William Morris, died at Knoxville, Tenn., December 7, 1863; Alvin M. Owens, discharged September 12, 1862, disability; Asahel S. Peacock, died on board steamer Empress May 15, 1862; Jona Peacock, died at Camp

Denison May 15, 1862; Joseph Quintle, discharged April 25, 1862, disability; James Reeves, discharged July 14, 1863, disability; Robert F. Robison, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864; John Slack, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, Sergeant; William W. Starbuck, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 14, 1864; John Venneman, discharged November 16, 1861, disability.

Recruits, Company E—James H. Jones, mustered out April 4, 1865; Calvin Puckett, veteran, discharged March 2, 1865, disability; Solomon Rynard, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 30, 1863; Timothy Rynard, died at Nashville, Tenn., February, 1863.

Company I—John D. Lytle, Winchester, February 5, 1862, veteran, mustered out June 19, 1865; Rufus K. Deem, discharged July 13, 1862, disability, wounds in action.

Company K—Stanton K. Peelle, Second Lieutenant, mustered out, date not given.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

The regiment was mustered in at Richmond August 19, 1862; Colonel, William A. Bickel. Mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 5, 1865. Public reception at Indianapolis July 18, 1865, with 16 officers and 284 men. Welcoming address by Gov. Morton. Officers, 42; men, 960; recruits, 98; died, 326; deserters, 61; unaccounted for, 21; total, 1,100.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was hurried into the field, leaving the very next day, August 20, for Lexington and Richmond, Ky., and fought in the battle there, August 30, 1862, with a heavy loss of 218 killed and wounded, being finally captured in a body and paroled on the field. They were sent to parole camp at Indianapolis, but were exchanged in a few weeks, and, on the 27th of November, 1862, the regiment was sent to Memphis and down the river with Sherman to Vicksburg. They were in the battle and repulse at Chickasaw Bluffs, behind Vicksburg, losing slightly. They helped to capture Arkansas Post and camped at Young's Point, losing over 100 men by disease at that deadly spot.

March 30, 1863, the Sixty-ninth led the advance against Vicksburg. At Richmond, La., they built 2,000 feet of bridging in three days and the army moved across the peninsula in front of Vicksburg. April 30, the advance crossed at Hard Times Landing, and the battle of Port Gibson was fought the next day, the Sixty-ninth losing seventy-one in killed and wounded. May 16 they were at Champion Hills and May 17 at Black River Bridge; in the siege of Vicksburg to May 22, and at Black River Bridge during the rest of the siege. The Sixty-ninth was in Osterhaus' division, which uniformly led the advance in the operations east of the Mississippi before Vicksburg was invested.

The Sixty-ninth was in the siege of Jackson. August 3 they were sent to Port Hudson and afterward to New Orleans, to Berwick City and the Teche country, returning to Algiers and embarking in November for Texas. Matagorda Bay was reached December 1, 1863. The regiment sailed for Indianola February 13, 1864, and came back to Matagorda Island March 13, suffering a loss of two officers and twenty men by the swamping of a boat.

They left Texas for New Orleans in April, and marched thence to Alexandria, engaging in the fight at that place and joining in Banks' retreat to Alexandria. They encamped at Morganza until December, 1864, making various expeditions from that place. December 7, 1864, it was sent to Mobile Bay, and, on the 14th, joined the Pascagoula expedition led by Gen. Granger.

January 22, 1865, a consolidation was effected into a battalion with four companies, with Oran Perry for commander. January 31, the battalion embarked for Barrancas, Fla., and thence, March 14, went to Pensacola. March 20, they moved with Steele's expedition through to Florida and Southern Alabama, arriving in the rear of Blakely April 1, 1865. The Sixty-ninth fought in the attack on Blakely, April 9, and were sent to guard prisoners from Blakely to Ship Island. They returned to Blakely and marched to Selma. May 3, they were ordered to Mobile for Texas, but remained at Mobile.

They were mustered out at Mobile July 5, 1865, and, with 16 officers and 284 men, reached Indianapolis, and after a public reception, July 18, 1865, the members of the battalion were discharged and joyfully dispersed to their homes.

The Sixty-ninth left its dead in eleven States, and its services, though not so prominent as were those of some others, were severe, and, in many cases, attended with great hardships and suffering. Its death list was very large. Only five regiments have a greater one, and the per cent of deaths in the Sixty-ninth is greater than that in any other, as will appear by the following figures:

Ninth (three years)—Deaths, 351; men, 2,141; 16⅓ per cent.

Twenty-sixth (three years)—Deaths, 336; men, 1,997; 17 per cent.

Thirtieth (three years)—Deaths, 365; men, 1,408; 26 per cent.

Thirty-first (three years)—Deaths, 366; men, 1,886; 19⅓ per cent.

Thirty-eighth (three years)—Deaths, 353; men, 2,028; 17⅓ per cent.

Sixth-ninth (three years)—Deaths, 332; men, 1,100; 30 per cent.

Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth)—Deaths, 239; men, 2,415; 14 per cent.

First Heavy Artillery (Twenty-first)—Deaths, 392; men, 3,839; 10 per cent.

Average per cent in the eight regiments, 16¾ per cent.

The Sixty-ninth is three times as high as that of the lowest of the eight regiments (First Heavy Artillery), 4 per cent more than the highest one besides, and almost double the average rate of the eight regiments.

The swamps of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama and Florida told fearfully against the lives of the poor fellows who followed the flag of the Sixty-ninth and in the soil of eleven once hostile (but now, let us hope, reconciled and friendly) States, these much enduring men have been laid to rest to await the Archangel's trump at the resurrection morn.

Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry (three years)—Major, George H. Bonebrake, mustered out on consolidation January 4, 1865; Assistant Surgeon, David Ferguson, declined; Jacob S. Monteith, retained in new organization and mustered out with battalion.

Residuary Battalion, Company B—William M. Reeves, Second Lieutenant, mustered out with battalion.

Company C—Captain, George H. Bonebrake, promoted Major, mustered out January 4, 1865, on consolidation; First Lieutenant, John K. Martin, resigned January 13, 1863; Second Lieutenant, John S. Way, promoted First Lieutenant, resigned March 19, 1863; Charles Stine, First Sergeant, discharged November 22, 1862, wounds; Charles Bachfield, Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant, resigned December 19, 1863; Robert R. Porter, Sergeant, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out January 23, 1865, as First Sergeant; John Edwards, Sergeant, mustered out January 23, 1865; Eli Stakebake, Sergeant, mustered out January 23, 1865; David Hoback, Corporal, discharged June 15, 1863, wounds; James E. Huston, Corporal, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, transferred as First Lieutenant to Company C, battalion, Sixty-ninth Regiment, mustered out with battalion; David Ward, Corporal, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 26, 1864; Albert L. Butts, Charles N. Monks, James M. Segraves, Charles W. Steel, Prentice Garrett, Corporals, mustered out July 5, 1865; William E. Jenkins, Lewis Truax, Musicians, mustered out June 5, 1865; William S. Hugh, Wagoner, discharged April 20, 1863.

Privates—Nelson Abbott, discharged January 20, 1863, wounds; David Abbott, discharged, disability; Eli Alman, mustered out July 6, 1865; Thomas Abbott, mustered out July 5, 1865; Jacob Bales, record indefinite; Frederick Bolander, mustered out August 12, 1865; William Brewer, died at Memphis December 2, 1862; Benjamin Brewer, mustered out August 12, 1865; Thomas Brewer, mustered out August 12, 1865; Jonathan Brown, died at Young's Point March 11, 1863; Thomas J. Calvin, died at New Orleans September 12, 1864; Richard J. Corry,

killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Jacob Camp, record indefinite; James G. Dement, mustered out July 5, 1865; Isaac Day, discharged April 30, 1864, disability; Eli Edwards, died near Milliken's Bend, La., January 6, 1863; Nelson Edwards, mustered out July 5, 1865; Sylvanus Foreman, ditto; James M. Flood, discharged January 18, 1865, disability; Dayton Favorite, discharged March, 1863, disability; Francis Flinn, discharged November 22, 1862, wounds; Charles Fox, record indefinite; John W. Green, mustered out July 5, 1865; John H. Huestion, discharged March 20, 1862, wounds; Benjamin F. Hill, died it New Orleans, La., October 6, 1864; James W. Hiatt, discharged April 20, 1863; William H. Hobbs, mustered out July 5, 1865; Clark Hobbs, mustered out August 23, 1865; George W. Hobbick, discharged; Abram Heaston, record indefinite; Jasper Hastings, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 10, 1863; William Hester, discharged November 20, 1862; W. H. H. Johnson, died at Vicksburg August 11, 1863; Frederick M. Lasley, killed at Mobile, Ala., May 25, 1865, in an arsenal explosion; Mahlon Lasley, record indefinite; Amos Lasley, record indefinite; Joseph B. Lucas, discharged March 6, 1863; Andrew K. Lewis, discharged November 20, 1862; Peter Meacham, died at Memphis January 1, 1863; James W. Morrison, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; Orange W. Moorman, mustered out July 5, 1865; Henry May, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Harrison Mucky, Gilbert Mucky, Robert W. Odell, mustered out July 5, 1865; David W. Porter, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out June 22, 1864; Benjamin Ross, discharged January, 1863; Henry F. Ramsey, discharged January 30, 1863; William E. Robbins, discharged March 30, 1863; Samuel Ruble, mustered out July 5, 1865; James Ranch, record indefinite; Robert B. Russel died September 10, 1862, wounded at Richmond, Ky.; George Steed, discharged March 28, 1866, disability; Joseph L. Stein, transferred to Company I November 10, 1862; James H. Surface, discharged November 10, 1863, wounds; Thomas Segraves, mustered out July 5, 1865; William Segraves, died on the Mississippi River January 3, 1863; Alfred M. Scott, Frederick Scholtz, Isaiah Shiver, mustered out July 5, 1865; Preston Swain, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 11, 1863; William Taylor, died at Memphis December 10, 1862; Isaac Thomson, discharged February 10, 1863, disability; Wesley Truax, mustered out July 5, 1865; Samuel Thomson, discharged January 9, 1863; Martin V. Tucker, discharged November 22, 1862; August Ulrich, died at Arkansas Post January 13, 1863; Perry M. West, discharged July 23, 1863; Daniel B. Williams, discharged April 30, 1863, disability; Thomas Webb, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; Austin Wright, mustered out July 5, 1865; Uriah Wright, died on hospital boat February, 1863; Alexander Wood, William R. Wood, mustered out July 5, 1865; Isaac R. Wood, transferred to Veteran Roserve Corps December 4, 1863; J. P. Yarnell, died September 1, 1862, wounds, at Richmond, Ky.

Recruits—Samuel Bartholomew, Henry C. Cox, transferred to Forty-fourth Regiment July 1, 1865; Calvin S. Engle, record indefinite; Daniel S. Hoggatt, died at home; James M. Hoggatt, died at Black River Bridge July 26, 1863; Joshua Jessup, died in hospital boat; Harvey E. Meacham, discharged March 6, 1863, disability; John Nevil, Thomas D. Smith, John C. Smith, David B. Strahan, transferred to the Forty-fourth Regiment July 1, 1865.

Company D—Captain, John Ross, resigned January 14, 1863; First Lieutenant, Samuel J. Miller, promoted Captain, resigned November 20, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Jacob A. Jackson, wounded in the left arm at the battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, resigned January 30, 1863.

Residuary Battalion, Company D—Captain, Joseph R. Jackson, mustered out with battalion; Second Lieutenant, Nathan B. Coggeshall, mustered out with battalion; First Sergeant, John R. Adamson, killed at Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863.

Sergeants—John Macy, promoted First Lieutenant, promoted Captain, transferred as First Lieutenant to Company B, Battalion, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Joseph L. Deputy, discharged December 20, 1863, wounds; James N. Cropper, promoted Second Lieutenant, resigned July 25, 1864; George W. McCormick, mustered out July 5, 1865, as private.

Corporals—David R. Lamb, discharged August 1, 1863; Simon R. Adamson, discharged October 10, 1863; William Adamson, mustered out July 5, 1865; John R. Allen, discharged February 14, 1865; William A. Wright, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864; Luna Wright, discharged March 15, 1862; Richard M. Hunt, discharged April 10, 1862; William J. Cox, mustered out as private July 5, 1865.

Musicians—Caleb B. Fleming, discharged March 6, 1863; Jason H. Greenstreet, discharged February 14, 1865.

Wagoner—John Mills, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Privates—James Adamson, Jonathan Beeson, Thomas W. Botkin, Corporal, John W. Botkin, William T. Botkin, as Sergeant, Bernard Bradfordfield, Bela N. Botkin, Corporal, Moses E. Conyers, Edward T. Cropper, Corporal, Edwin Cole, George E. Fleming, John Frazer, Henry H. Farmer, Thomas W. Gaddis, John W. Hunt, David Hutchins, William M. Hughs, Henry Clay Hunt, Giles P. Hunt, Bazil P. Hunt, Robert Haxton, Harry E. Harris, George O. Jobes, John T. Johnson, John Kepler, George Keever, George W. Lloyd, Albert C. Macy, Elijah Noftsker, William F. Phillips, Rodolph G. Quickle, Lewis Smith, Riley J. Salisberry, Amb. O. Valandingham, Goolope Wright, Jackson Anderson, died December 9, 1863; Oliver Atkins, died February 12, 1863; Edward B. Butler, discharged January 2, 1863; Robert B. Butler, discharged June 20, 1863; William T. Botkin, died February 6, 1863; Jeremiah Bly, discharged June 9, 1863; Matthew C. Brooks, discharged January 2, 1863; George M. Brooks, discharged April 29, 1863; Martin V. Beard, died February 23, 1863; Nicholas Bennett, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 10, 1864; William Chamness, transferred to the Twenty-fourth Regiment July 5, 1865; George W. Caty, died March 14, 1863; Thomas C. Cox, discharged January 20, 1863; Moses Caty, discharged August 6, 1863; John M. Densmore, discharged January 2, 1863; William S. Densmore, died January 5, 1864; Benjamin F. Edwards, discharged August 26, 1863; George W. Edwards, discharged January 2, 1863; Jacob Edwards, discharged April 20, 1863; Alonzo H. Good, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 25, 1864; Adonijah Holings, discharged May 22, 1863; Asa J. Haynes, died January 4, 1863; Evan Hacket, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 10, 1863; Henry C. Hunt, discharged March 6, 1863, wounds; Jonathan S. Jones, discharged April 20, 1863; Albert Kitelman, died May 2, 1863, wounds; Benjamin C. Lamb, mustered out June 3, 1865; Henry Mayer, died March 26, 1863; Sylvanus Macy, discharged June 19, 1863; Alonzo H. Marshall, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 25, 1863, wounds; David Niccum, discharged March 6, 1863; Peter Niccum, record indefinite; Daniel B. Orin, died May 25, 1863; William H. Peacock, discharged November 17, 1862, wounds; Columbus Quackenbush, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864; Elias G. Quickle, died November 29, 1862; Myron Ross, died January 16, 1863; James M. Rupe, died April 2, 1863; William H. Sheppard, discharged February 10, 1863; William R. Stephens, mustered out May 25, 1865; Andrew Snyder, unaccounted for; James M. Stephens, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 10, 1864; Andrew J. Stephens, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; John S. Sterling, discharged March 6, 1863; Patrick H. Sheppard, discharged January 10, 1865; Lorenzo Thornburg, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1865; Moses P. Veal, killed at Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863; Charles Wilson, died January 16, 1863.

Company E—First Lieutenant, Cornelius Longfellow, promoted Captain, resigned March 23, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Francis French, resigned March 27, 1863.

Sergeants—Robert E. Daly, died at Richmond, Ky., October 10, 1862, wounds; Christian E. Zimmerman, mustered out October 4, 1863, by order of War Department; Isaac M. Nichols, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, resigned October 8, 1863; James W. Sheppard, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Corporals—Jesse S. Byrd, died May 12, 1863, wounds received at Port Gibson; Thomas Hollingsworth, promoted First Lieutenant, discharged May 12, 1864, as Sergeant, disability; William Johnson, discharged April 3, 1863, as Sergeant, disability; William F. Locke, discharged April 29, 1863, wounds;

John Hinshaw, discharged May 22, 1863, disability; Daniel H. Miller, discharged January 10, 1863, disability; John Stanley, Musician, record indefinite; John Kirkman, Wagoner, discharged March 7, 1863, disability.

Privates—Isaac Ballinger, discharged June 24, 1863, disability; James M. Bachelor, record indefinite; Madison Beverlin, died at Young's Point, La., April 3, 1863; John Bachelor, discharged October 2, 1863, disability; John Blair, discharged November 22, 1862, wounds; Abner Bales, died at Young's Point, La., February 14, 1863, disease; Pleasant W. Bales, mustered out July 5, 1865; Isaac N. Bales, mustered out July 5, 1865; William W. Beeks, discharged April 1, 1863, wounds; Albin Baldwin, mustered out July 5, 1865; Jackson Bishop, died April 1, 1863; Joshua Cate, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 15, 1863; William P. Campbell, discharged November 22, 1862, disability; Joel Cook, died at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, disability; John H. Clark, died October 2, 1862, wounds; Thomas Cox, died at Milliken's Bend, La., June 28, 1863, disability; Orlister R. Caty, died day of discharge, May 22, 1864; Nathan B. Coggeshall, promoted Second Lieutenant, transferred to Company D, Battalion Sixty-ninth, mustered out with battalion; Allen Coggleshall, mustered out July 5, 1865; Thomas H. Cadwallader, discharged March 1, 1863, by civil authority; Jacob Clark, mustered out July 5, 1865; William L. French, discharged November 22, 1862, wounds; Joseph S. Frazier, died in hospital at Baton Rouge, La., January 1, 1863, disease; William Farmer, discharged March 7, 1863, disability; Ancil B. Freeman, discharged March 20, 1863, wounds; John R. Fisher, discharged April 7, 1862, disability; David G. Freeman, mustered out June 30, 1865; William L. Freeman, mustered out July 5, 1865; Timothy Gray, mustered out July 5, 1865; Levi C. Huff, discharged March 22, 1863, disability; Henry Hill, died at St. Louis, Mo., February 5, 1863; Nathan Harris, record indefinite; Jesse J. Hodgin, mustered out July 5, 1865; George L. Irwin, mustered out July 5, 1865, as Corporal; Isaac W. D. R. Johnson, James Jones, mustered out July 5, 1865; William Johnson, discharged April 3, 1863, as Sergeant, disability; Jonas Johnson, killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; David M. Kinsay, discharged November 26, 1862, disability; John W. Kennedy, discharged September 25, 1862, by civil authority; Demetrius Kimbraugh, mustered out July 5, 1865; John R. Longfellow, record indefinite; Daniel H. Miller, discharged January 10, 1863, disability; Hiram Moreland, discharged December 1, 1862, disability; John Morgan, died September 10, 1862, wounds; Isaac Mann, drowned in Mississippi River June 18, 1864; David Mann, discharged March 1, 1863, by civil authority; Pierce H. Moody, discharged April 8, 1863, wounds; Jacob S. Monteith, promoted Assistant Surgeon, retained in new organization and mustered out with battalion; William Mann, discharged June 13, 1863, disability; Tarlton Nichols, discharged April 13, 1863, wounds; Curtis L. Neal, died in rebel prison, Cahaba, Ala., November, 1863; William Odell, missing since battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1863; William H. Pierce, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 9, 1863, disease; Eli Pearson, discharged April 18, 1862, disability; David Pierce, mustered out July 5, 1865; Joseph Parmer, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; Levi Platt, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; William Platt, died at Milliken's Bend, La., June 9, 1863, disease; John Pearsonett, died at New Orleans, La., September 29, 1863, disease; Albert R. Quigley, discharged August 8, 1863, wounds; Henry C. Reynolds, died on hospital boat, Memphis, Tenn., February 27, 1863; George F. Rainer, discharged March 13, 1863, wounds; George W. Roberts, mustered out July 5, 1865, as Sergeant; Jasper Roberts, mustered out July 5, 1865, as Corporal; Wilbur F. Reynolds, Barzilla Reynolds, mustered out July 5, 1865; James C. Smith, died January 7, 1863, wounds; Wesley B. Stanley, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; Franklin Slagle, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 15, 1863, disease; Manlove Stigall, discharged February 9, 1863; Henry Stigall, discharged September, 1862, by civil authority; John W. Slagle, mustered out July 5, 1865; William Starbridge, discharged November 22, 1862, disability; William Stigall, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 31, 1863, disease; Daniel Taylor, record indefinite; Jonathan Thorp, discharged February 19, 1863, disability; William Thornburg, mustered out July 5, 1865, as Corporal; Henry Veal, died at Williamsburg, Ind., September 20, 1863; Jonathan Weaver, mustered out July 5, 1865; Jonathan R. Whitaker, discharged November 22, 1862, wounds.

Recruits—Squire C. Bowen, John W. Chenoweth, John Carr, Arthur B. Farr, James Farr, transferred to Twenty-fourth Regiment July 5, 1865; James Gray, mustered out July 5, 1865; Oliver C. Gordon, transferred to Twenty-fourth Regiment July 5, 1865; Benjamin F. Hutchins, mustered out July 5, 1865; Isaiah Kesat, transferred to Twenty-fourth Regiment July 5, 1865.

Company F—First Lieutenant, Joseph R. Jackson, promoted Captain Company E, transferred to Company D, residuary battalion, mustered out with battalion; Second Lieutenant, George W. Thomson, resigned January 21, 1863.

Sergeants—William M. Reeves, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, transferred to Second Lieutenant of Company B in Battalion of Sixty-ninth Regiment, mustered out with battalion; Solomon J. Harter, killed at Fort Bradley, Ala., April 6, 1865.

Corporals—Rinaldo Castle, mustered out July 5, 1865, as private; Daniel W. Shipley, drowned in Alabama River April 22, 1865; Albert Murphy, mustered out July 5, 1865, as private; Abner Page, discharged November 28, 1862; Henry W. Murphy, record indefinite; Harlin P. Castle, Musician, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Privates—Francis M. Cammack, as Corporal; James D. Dull, William F. Engle, Thomas E. Fulghum, as Corporal; Alexander Gullett, as Corporal; Allen W. Grave, as Sergeant; William Haywood, John W. Jackson, Hezekiah Jackson, Lemuel H. Jackson, William Y. Jackson, Alexander Moore, David Murphy, John F. Middleton, as Sergeant; Isaac E. Marshall, William A. Matchett, Lewis B. O. Neall, Sydney Potter, Martin V. Pinney, Henry Wise; Dexter P. Head, transferred to Twenty-fourth Regiment July 1, 1865; Aaron F. Adams, record indefinite; William R. Anderson, died January 12, 1863; John Barnes, discharged February 6, 1863; Nathan C. Beach, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863, wounds; George W. Busle, discharged from wounds at Richmond, Ky.; George W. Chenoweth, died May 14, 1863, wounds; Philip H. Clear, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 4, 1864, wounds; John W. Clark, discharged May 15, 1863, disability; Samuel A. Cooper, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out June 30, 1865; William Clough, killed at Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863; Ezekiel Clough, discharged March 27, 1863; Thomas H. Downing, died May 14, 1863, wounds; John Harness, drowned in Alabama River April 22, 1865; John M. Hill, discharged April 3, 1863; Matthew Jellison, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 4, 1864; Joel Lock, killed at Chickasaw Bluff, Miss., December 31, 1862; Nelson R. Lowder, died May 14, 1863, wounds; Jesse L. Lambert, discharged November 28, 1862; James F. Moore, discharged March 6, 1863; Daniel E. Miller, died March 6, 1863; Levi Matchett, died July 26, 1863; Peter E. Matchett, died July 13, 1863; William Peden, discharged January 18, 1863; Wilson S. Peden, died March 14, 1863; John A. Rubey, discharged June 10, 1863, as Hospital Steward; John C. Rubey, discharged March 14, 1863; Alonzo R. Scott, died January 30, 1863; Joel Smith, died November 2, 1863; George Sutton, record indefinite; Benjamin W. Simmons, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 6, 1864, wounds; Nathan C. Simmons, discharged April 6, 1863; James P. Smith, discharged January 2, 1863; Edwin M. Tansey, discharged November 28, 1863; Cornelius Van Meigs, discharged April 23, 1863.

SEVENTY-FIRST INDIANA (SIXTH CAVALRY), THREE YEARS.

Organized August 18, 1862; mustered out September 15, 1865. The Colonel at first was Col. R. W. Thompson. Officers, 50; men 1,150; recruits, 548; died, 260; deserted, 105; unaccounted for, 72; total, 1,748; returned with 32 officers and 631 men; public reception at Indianapolis; welcoming speech by Gov. Morton; brief remarks by Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant; mustered in as infantry; changed to cavalry by order under date of February 22, 1864 (probably).

Members from Randolph County—James L. Byke, transferred to A. N. W. February 3, 1865.

Company C—First Lieutenant, Adam B. Simmons; mustered out with battalion at close of service.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Wabash August 19, 1862; Colonel, John U. Pettit. Regiment mustered out at Washington June 8, 1865; public reception of that and other regiments at Indianapolis in the Capitol grounds June 14, 1865. Officers, 42; men, 1,076; recruits, 100; died, 227; deserted, 30; unaccounted for, 31; mustered out, 450; total number, 1,127.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment was raised in the Eleventh Congressional District, and its place of rendezvous was Wabash. The men were mustered in August 19, and August 21 the regiment moved to Louisville, thence to Lebanon and back to Louisville. They marched to Frankfort, Scottsville and Gallatin, and back to Cave City in pursuit of Morgan. Their winter camp was near Gallatin, and in January, 1863, they moved to Murfreesboro, remaining until June 24, being engaged in scouting and other hard service. The Seventy-fifth was a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and they were known as the Indiana Brigade, all three regiments being from Indiana —Seventy-fifth, Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and First.

June 24, 1863, the regiment set out for Tullahoma, fighting the battle of Hoover's Gap as they went. This regiment entered the rebel works at Tullahoma first about July 1, 1863. It crossed the Tennessee with Rosecrans and fought at Chickamauga September 19 and 20, 1863, the loss being 17 killed and 107 wounded.

The regiment was stationed at Chattanooga for several months, taking a part in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing twenty-two killed and wounded. The winter was spent in and near Chattanooga, and early in the spring the regiment moved to Ringgold for the Atlanta campaign. April 27, 1864, Sherman ordered his troops to concentrate at Chattanooga.

We quote from the Adjutant General's report:

"On the 7th of May, 1864, Thomas occupied Laurel Hill. On the 12th, the whole army, except Howard's Corps, moved through Snake Creek Gap on Resaca. On the 15th the battle of Resaca was fought, and the same night the rebel army retreated across the Oostenaula. Near Adairsville, the rear of the rebel army was encountered, and a sharp fight ensued. On the 28, the enemy made an assault at Dallas, but met with a bloody repulse. On the 27th of June an assault was made upon the enemy's position on Kenesaw without success. On the 2d of July, Kenesaw was abandoned by the enemy. On the 4th, Thomas demonstrated so strongly on the enemy's communications as to cause him to fall back to the Chattahoochie River and cross that river on the 9th. On the 20th, the enemy sallied from his works in force, and fought the battle of Peach Tree Creek. On the 22d, a general battle was fought in front of Atlanta, the rebels being defeated. On the 28th, the enemy made another assault upon our besieging lines, but were driven back in confusion. The siege of Atlanta vigorously progressed with constant skirmishing. On the 25th of August, the bulk of Sherman's army moved by a circuit around Atlanta, struck its southern communications near Fairburn, destroying the West Point Railroad and the Macon Railroad. This caused the enemy to evacuate Atlanta on the 2d of September. On the 4th of September, the army moved slowly back to Atlanta, and rested in clean, healthy camps. Thus, after four months' campaign, ended one of the greatest achievements of the war."

During the Atlanta campaign the regiment marched and fought with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, engaging in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro. The regiment had for a brief season a time of rest; but soon they moved to repel Hood's advance on Sherman's rear. The regiment marched in pursuit to Gaylesville, resting a short time on the Chattooga River. Returning to Atlanta, the Seventy-fifth set out with Sherman on his famous "march to the sea," and went the whole round through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Raleigh, and through Virginia to Richmond and Washington. And by that time the war was over.

The regiment took part in the grand review before President Johnson, Gen. Sherman and the rest of the magnates, marching in solid phalanx twelve deep for hours, "tramp, tramp, tramp," through the broad avenues of the Capital City.

They were mustered out at the capital June 8, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the Forty-second Indiana, and served with that regiment until its muster out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

Company F—Charles S. Butterworth, mustered out June 8, 1865; Samuel A. Force, mustered out June 8, 1865; Nathan B. Hickman, discharged February 28, 1863; George McCartney, mustered out June 8, 1865.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (FOURTH CAVALRY).

Colonel, Isaac P. Gray; resigned February 11, 1863; Assistant Surgeon, William Commons, declined; organized August 22, 1862; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Officers, 57; men, 1,166; recruits, 301; deserters, 84; died, 204; unaccounted for, 54; total, 1,524.

Field of operation, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Battles in which the Seventy-seventh took part: Madisonville, Ky., October 5, 1862; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19 and 20, 1863; Mossy Creek, Tenn., January 12, 1864; Newnan, Ga., July 3, 1864; Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864; Fair Garden, Tenn., February 19, 1865; Ebenezer Church, La., April 1, 1865; Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INDIANA, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Richmond September 3, 1862; Colonel, Nelson Trusler; mustered out at Nashville June 18, 1865; reached Indianapolis June 17, 1865; was publicly received, with others, June 26, 1865. Addresses were made by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey, Gen. Wilder and others.

Officers, 43; men 906; recruits, 78; died, 207; deserted, 53; unaccounted for, 9; returned, 349; total, 1,027.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment was raised in the Fifth District, and mustered in at Richmond September 3, 1862, with Nelson Trusler, Colonel. Its first work was to aid in the defense of Cincinnati from the legions of Kirby Smith. Buell's army made the Confederate hosts to fall back, and the regiment was sent to Western Virginia, camping at Point Pleasant, Guyandotte, Catlettsburg and Cassville; at the latter place nearly three months. February 7, 1863, the Eighty-fourth sailed down the Ohio to Louisville, and thence to Nashville, encamping there until March 5. Thence they moved to Franklin, camping again until the 3d of June. Its times of encampment were occupied with scouting, reconnnoissances, skirmishes, and the like.

June 3, they marched to Triune. They were attacked June 11, but without success, by the rebels. Thence they marched through Shelbyville to Wartrace, encamping until August 12, and thence to Tullahoma and to Stevenson, Bridgeport and Chattanooga, arriving September 13. Camping at Rossville until the 18th, the regiment marched to the front and were posted on the left of the army of the Cumberland.

The Eighty-fourth was in the battle of Chickamauga both days, fighting bravely and losing heavily. Holding the key to Rosecrans' retreat, that division stood stubbornly and saved the army. The regiment was on picket duty opposite Lookout Mountain nine days and nights, and then moved to Moccasin Point and then to Shell Mound, remaining there until January 20, 1864. The Eighty-fourth was transferrred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. The regiment marched to Cleveland, reaching the place February 6; thence on the the 22d to Buzzard's Roost, fighting there on the 25th. Returning to Cleveland, they stayed until the 3d of May, 1864. Sherman was now ready to march and fight his stubborn way to Atlanta, "the gateway of the South," and the Eighty-fourth was with him all the time, and were engaged in fifteen battles during that terrible summer, marching triumphantly at the last into the conquered city of Atlanta. After this campaign, the Fourth Corps was ordered back to the Army of the Tennessee;

and they marched by way of Athens, Pulaski and Franklin to Nashville, fighting in the furious battle of Franklin on the way. Reaching Nashville December 1, they had barely time for a short respite before Thomas burst forth upon Hood with resistless power, scattering Hood's army to the winds. Our troops pursued for a long way, and returned at last.

Encamping at Huntsville, where it had ended its pursuit of Hood, the troops remained there until March 13, moving thence to Knoxville, Strawberry Plains, Bull's Gap and Shield's Mills. Remaining awhile, they went back once more to Nashville April 18, 1865. June 14, 1865, the Eighty-fourth was mustered out at Nashville, the recruits being assigned to the Fifty-seventh Indiana, serving in that regiment until its muster out in November, 1865.

Reaching Indianapolis June 17, a reception was held June 26, 1865.

Three companies belonging to the Eighty-fourth Regiment were formed chiefly in Randolph County. Company A, mostly from Farmland; Company E, chiefly from Deerfield; Company H, largely from Winchester. A considerable number of Company K also belonged to Randolph.

Fully 300 went from this county alone in the Eighty-fourth Regiment.

General officers from Randolph County are as follows: Major, Andrew J. Neff, promoted Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, resigned as Lieutenant Colonel October 17, 1864; Adjutant, Ebenezer T. Chaffee, mustered out; Chaplain, Thomas Addington, resigned March 15, 1864; Assistant Surgeon, Robert P. Davis, resigned May 17, 1865.

Company A—Captain, William Burris, on detail service at Soldiers' Home, at Indianapolis, mustered out on a separate roll; First Lieutenant, Henry T. Semans, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant, William A. Burres, honorably discharged October 3, 1864; Sergeants, Robert P. Davis, promoted Assistant Surgeon, resigned May 17, 1865; James Filson, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1865; William C. Diggs, died at Cassville, Va., January 25, 1863; John W. Macy, promoted to Second Lieutenant, mustered out June 14, 1865, as First Sergeant; Corporals, John Addington, died at Lookout Mountain September 2, 1864, of wounds; Samuel Wright, mustered out June 14, 1865; William W. Fowler, discharged January 3, 1865; Thomas B. McIntyre, discharged January 13, 1863; Nathan Elwood, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; David Snyder, died at Shell Mound, Tenn, November 18, 1863; Joseph Life, record indefinite; James McProud, mustered out May 13, 1865; Musicians, William J. Davison, discharged December 14, 1863, loss of sight; James A. Martin, mustered out June 14, 1865; Wagoner, Henry Addington, died at Nashville October 7, 1863. Privates, Thomas Addington, promoted Chaplain, resigned March 15, 1864; William S. Addington, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Flavius M. Black, discharged April 7, 1865, for wounds; William Bales, record indefinite; Alexander C. Black, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Josiah M. Brewer, transferred to Engineer Corps June 30, 1864; George M. Bales, mustered out June 14, 1865; Alfred Clinard, mustered out June 14, 1865; W. C. Chambers, transferred to Engineer Corps June 3, 1864; Seth Conarroe, mustered out May 19, 1865; Andrew W. Clevenger, mustered out June 14, 1865; Silas Conarroe, mustered out June 14, 1865; Elias Dull, died at Ashland, Ky., December 31, 1862; Calvin W. Diggs, prisoner at Andersonville, mustered out June 14, 1865; Jonathan F. Denton, mustered out June 14, 1865; Levi M. Doley mustered out June 14, 1865; William B. Denton, mustered out June 14, 1865; John Driver, mustered out May 18, 1865; John W. Dudley, mustered out June 14, 1865; Morgan Driver, discharged May 15, 1865, William J. Fodrea, mustered out June 16, 1865; Thomas O. Flood, discharged August 20, 1863; Thomas Fancher, transferred to V. R. C. December 17, 1863; George M. French, discharged February 27, 1865; David Ford, discharged February 18, 1865; Thomas J. Fisher, mustered out June 14, 1865; Samuel Gantz, died at Nashville December 29, 1864; William H. Gordon, mustered out July 4, 1865; Thomas C. Grills, record indefinite; David Garringer, mustered out June 14, 1865; Nathan Hiatt, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Samuel Huffman, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Elwood Harris, died July 20, 1864; Michael Hubbard, died July 20, 1864; John Heffern, died at Murfreesboro July 20, 1863; Moses Heron, died at Nashville September 5, 1863; Charles A. C. Howren, record indefinite; William Jones, record indefinite; James W. Johnson, discharged December 3, 1863; Benjamin F. Lewellen, discharged February 4, 1863; James Leaver, mustered out June 14, 1865; George Leaver, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Abram Life, discharged February 6, 1863, of wounds; Noah Martin, died at Chattanooga October 14, 1863; David Martin, mustered out June 14, 1865; William Mendenhall, died at Chattanooga October 16, 1863, of wounds; James H. McNees, transferred to V. R. C.; William F. Mullen, mustered out June 14, 1865; Elijah W. Moore, transferred to V. R. C. April 10, 1864; James H. B. McNees, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 14, 1865; Elza B. McIntyre, discharged May 8, 1865; William H. Moore, mustered out May 30, 1865; John L. Merriwether, mustered out May 30, 1865; Daniel W. McCamy, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 13, 1863; Abraham H. Mesarvey, transferred to Fifty-seventh June 9, 1865; George McGriff, discharged August 9, 1864; Phineas Montgomery, mustered out June 1, 1865; David Miller, mustered out June 14, 1865; Andrew Miller, died at Nashville August 15, 1863; Isaac Noyer, record indefinite; Augustus Pearskey, mustered out June 14, 1865; Jeremiah Painter, mustered out June 14, 1865; Martin Pegg, mustered out June 14, 1865; Alfred Pickett, died at Chattanooga November 5, 1863; James T. Pursley, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; James M. Pursley, discharged July 11, 1863, Elijah Pendergrass, transferred to V. R. C. November 25, 1864, Thomas J. Page, died at Ashland, Ky., December 31, 1862; Wilson C. Roach, killed by accident April 9, 1865; Francis Sloan, mustered out June 14, 1865; Thomas J. Semans, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; William M. Shinn, discharged July 21, 1863; Oliver Sullivan, discharged December 10, 1863; William H. J. Spencer, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Hiram Townsend, mustered out June 14, 1865; Solomon Turnpaw, transferred to V. R. C. January 9, 1865; Josiah Woodard, died at Wartrace, Tenn., August 11, 1863; Julian Woodard, mustered out June 14, 1865; Joseph Wood, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Valentine White, died at Nashville May 24, 1863; Tipton White, discharged May 9, 1865. Recruits—Marshal McNees, transferred to Fifty-seventh June 9, 1865; Elza McNees, transferred to V. R. C. August 3, 1864.

Company C—Second Lieutenant, Clinton D. Smith, honorably discharged April 26, 1864, promoted from Sergeant, Company E.

Company E—Captain, Martin B. Miller, promoted Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel with regiment; First Lieutenant, Joseph E. Ruhl, discharged by order of War Department; Second Lieutenant, Henry T. Warren, promoted First Lieutenant, transferred to United States Veteran Engineer Corps November 20, 1864; Amos Evans, promoted Second Lieutenant; mustered out as First Sergeant with regiment.

Company E—Sergeants, Joseph S. Fisher, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, mustered out with regiment; Grover S. Fowler, mustered out June 14, 1865, as private; Oscar D. Needham, mustered out June 14, 1865; William Drew, discharged August 20, 1863; Clinton D. Smith, promoted Second Lieutenant, Company C, honorably discharged April 2, 1864. Corporals—Eli M. Elsy, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; McKendrick C. Smiley, mustered out June 14, 1865, as private; Frank M. Flickenger, promoted First Lieutenant, killed in action March 13, 1865; Franklin A. Burley, record indefinite; James E. Kemp, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Benjamin F. Kemp, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment; Amos Evans, mustered out June 14, 1865, as First Sergeant; Morgan Mahoney, mustered out May 31, 1865. Musicians—John Q. Pierce, discharged August 20, 1863; David Thomson, discharged May 14, 1863. Wagoner, Charles Woodbury, record indefinite. Privates—William W. Allbright, died February 6, 1864; Elbert Bragg, missing in action at Chicka-

mauga September 20, 1863; Albert Bragg, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Ephraim D. Baugh, mustered out June 14, 1865; William F. Bragg, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Andrew J. Bragg, died May 27, 1864; Henry Bragg, mustered out June 14, 1865; Jacob Brown, discharged February 17, 1863; John W. Burk, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Isaac Clapp, discharged March 14, 1865; Thomas Croll, died December 8, 1863, of wounds; Benjamin Doty, killed at Lovejoy, September 2, 1864; Henry Dick, died July 5, 1864, of wounds; William Dickerson, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; John D. Frazier, mustered out June 14, 1865; Allen Fowler, transferred to Engineer Corps August 10, 1864; Franklin Fordyce, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; George W. Goucher, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Wagoner; Harvey N. Garland, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Isaac Gray, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; Henry C. Hutchens, mustered out June 10, 1865; Thomas Hodge, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Daniel B. Harshman, record indefinite; Garner Harshman, record indefinite; Alexander Hutchens, transferred V. R. C. July 9, 1864; Michael Ingle, record indefinite; John M. Jones, record indefinite; Benjamin Jones, mustered out May 19, 1865; Henry Kizer, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; John Louk, mustered out June 14, 1865; Abraham Lady, died June 6, 1863; Allen Lovall, record indefinite; Elisha D. Lollar, discharged February 21, 1865; John T. Miller, died January 5, 1864; William McCollum, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 28, 1865; George Manes, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., November 28, 1862; William L. Mock, discharged February, 8, 1865; Edward E. Malott, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864; William Murray, died January 25, 1864; Jacob Murray, discharged June 5, 1863; Edward Murray, mustered out June 14, 1865; Archibald Marsh, transferred to Engineer Corps August 10, 1864; Clemard Mahony; transferred to V. R. C. March 29, 1865; Levi Mock, discharged April 3, 1863; Joseph B. McCartney, discharged October 3, 1863; Eli E. Mock, record indefinite; Henry Mock, mustered out June 14, 1865; John Mock, record indefinite; James B. Mock, transferred to V. R. C. July 26, 1864; Uriah Mock, mustered out June 27, 1865; James McGill, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Andrew McCartney, discharged February 27, 1863; Mark T. Post, mustered out June 14, 1865; David Pogue, transferred to V. R. C. July 26, 1864; George W. Poorman, mustered out June 14, 1865; William W. Ritenour, mustered out June 27, 1865, as Sergeant; George Rinehart, discharged May 7, 1863; George Swank, discharged May 19, 1865; William Shanefelt, record indefinite; Josiah Shanefelt, died July 5, 1864, of wounds; Henry Stick, mustered out June 14, 1865; Joseph Shull, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Isaac Shull, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Mitchell Sanders, transferred to V. R. C. November 22, 1863; Calvin Street, record indefinite; Clinton M. Small, discharged February 18, 1865; Harrison Snow, record indefinite; Charles N. Taylor, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Moses Wall, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; John Wall, mustered out June 14, 1865; Reuben Whipple, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Lewis Whipple, mustered out June 14, 1865; John B. Warner, discharged; James Wickersham, mustered out June 14, 1865. Recruits—George M. Baugh, record indefinite; Daniel M. Evans, mustered out June 14, 1865. Company F—Elam Rich, mustered out June 16, 1865.

Company H—Captain, George U. Carter, promoted Major, Lieutenant Colonel, mustered out with regiment as Major; First Lieutenant, Andrew J. Neff, promoted Major, Lieutenant Colonel. Colonel, mustered out with regiment as Lieutenant Colonel; Second Lientenant, William H. Focht, promoted First Lieutenant, promoted Captain, mustered out with regiment; First Sergeant, Massena Engle, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment; Sergeants, Clayborn West, died April 10, 1863; Isaiah W. Kemp, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out June 14, 1865, as First Sergeant; Ezra Bond, discharged May 5, 1863; Luther G. Puckett, mustered out June 14, 1865; Corporals, George Woodbury, died at Franklin, Tenn., April 19, 1863; Calvin B. Edwards, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Henry T. Way, died April 26, 1863, Sergeant; Noah W. Lucas, discharged December 20, 1862; Thomas J. Gerrard, mustered out June 14, 1865; William B. Pierce, discharged November 2, 1862; William Smith, discharged May 6, 1863; William F. Hiatt, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant. Musician, Squire Welker, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 30, 1865. Wagoner, Sampson Summers, mustered out June 14, 1865. Privates—Isaac N. Ambom, discharged January 14, 1863; James Abernathy, died at Nashville July 12, 1863; James H. Butterworth, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Manuel Baker, mustered out June 14, 1865; John M. Benson, record indefinite; Zebedee Buckels, record indefinite; John J. Brown, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 30, 1865; Daniel J. Beck, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 28, 1865; Edwin Burnsley, died at Nashville December 20, 1863; Nelson Burnsley, discharged November 17, 1863; Marcus T. Brown, mustered June 14, 1865; Charlton S. Brown, mustered June 14, 1865; Dempsey Coats, transferred to V. R. C., September 20, 1863; Henry Carver, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; John A. Clevenger, mustered June 14, 1865; Patterson P. Dodd, died at Nashville January 1, 1864; James W. Dudley, discharged March 4, 1863; Ira Davis, mustered out June 14, 1865; Frederick A. Engle, discharged June 4, 1864; William Emerson, discharged January 14, 1863, by civil authorities; Nathan Ellis, discharged November 13, 1863; Henderson Edwards, discharged May 13, 1863; Charles Emerson, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; William F. Fitzpatrick, mustered out June 14, 1865; Samuel Fraze, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Alfred J. Gaines, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Elias Gray, discharged August 17, 1863; Samuel Ginger, discharged May 5, 1863; Henry Godlieb, discharged February 17, 1863; Benonia Hill, mustered out June 14, 1865; Harrison M. Hickman, died March 17, 1865, Sergeant; Eli Haworth, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Peter Harshman, died in Andersonville Prison September 12, 1864; Jonathan C. Harris, mustered out June 29, 1865; Edmond M. Ives, promoted Captain United States Colored troops; Gilford Jarret, mustered out June 14, 1865; Xerxes A. Jones, transferred to V. R. C. March 17, 1864; Daniel Jacobs, mustered out June 14, 1865; Samuel Kegerries, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Levi Kames, transferred to V. R. C. September 26, 1863; Francis W. Kolp, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Isaac Little, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Thomas Little, discharged April 22, 1863; John M. Lowder, mustered out June 14, 1865; Francis M. Loyd, mustered out June 14, 1865, as prisoner of war; James Mace, mustered out June 14, 1865; John S Morrison, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., December 7, 1862; Francis Metz, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; James S. Mullen, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade March 30, 1863; John McMillen, transferred to V. R. C. September 20, 1863; Henry C. Morgan, discharged July 27, 1863; William Milstead, transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864; David McConochy, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Joseph Nonamaker, discharged May 28, 1863; William H. Pierce, mustered out June 14, 1865; Elias Raines, mustered out June 14, 1865; John Q. Reece, discharged February 13, 1863; William L. Steele, promoted Second Lieutenant, died May 16, 1863, at Franklin, Tenn.; William E. Starbuck, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 30, 1865; George W. Smithson, discharged June 14, 1865; Willis Smith, record indefinite; George Spera, mustered out June 14, 1865; Daniel Stickley, mustered out June 14, 1865; Herman Stolle, discharged May 15, 1863; John M. Turner, discharged July 6, 1863; Isaac T. Thornburg, discharged June 20, 1863; Jona Tutwiler, mustered out June 14, 1865; Matthew A. Waters, transferred to V. R. C. March 17, 1864; William R. Way, mustered out June 14, 1865; George W. Whitesell, record indefinite; Nathan Woodbury, discharged August 22, 1865; Jonathan Wheeler, mustered out June 14, 1865; Isaiah P. Watts, mustered out June 14, 1865; Henry Yost, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment.

Company I—Henry Brown, killed at Nashville December 12, 1864; Peter J. Poiner, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., November 24, 1863.

Company K—George W. Evans, Corporal, died October 25,

1863; Charles B. Clove, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Jacob Creek, mustered out June 14, 1865; Henry C. Davisson, promoted Assistant Surgeon Fifty-fourth Regiment, resigned March 23, 1863; Absalom W. Hunt, record indefinite; Thomas B. Jenkins, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; Benjamin Kitsmiller, died December 11, 1864; James W. Landon, died August 18, 1863; Lewis C. Landon, record indefinite; John McMullen, mustered out June 14, 1865; Daniel Phillabaum, died May 2, 1863; William H. Phillabaum, mustered out June 14, 1865; John W. Thornburg, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Jacob Van Gordon, died August 15, 1864, of wounds.

EIGHTY-NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Company E—Joseph Gray, killed at Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1864.

Statistics—Mustered in at Wabash August 28, 1862; Colonel, Charles D. Murray; mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 19, 1865.

Officers, 45; men, 949; recruits, 124; died, 244; deserted, 25; unaccounted for, 8; total, 1,118.

Casualties—Killed, 31; wounded, 167; missing in action, 4; it has marched on foot 2,363 miles; traveled by steamer 7,112 miles; by rail, 1,232 miles; making a total of 10,707 miles, nearly half round the globe.

NINETIETH REGIMENT (FIFTH CAVALRY), THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Indianapolis September 9, 1862; Colonel, Felix W. Graham. Regiment mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn., June 16, 1865.

Officers, 51; men, 1,191; recruits, 522; died, 211; deserted, 125; unaccounted for, 99; total, 1,764. Battles, 22; marched by land, 2,400 miles; passed by water 1,000; captured prisoners, 640; killed, 35; died from wounds, 13; died in prisons, 115; died in hospitals, 74; wounded in action, 72; captured of regiment, 514; total casulties, 829.

The Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry) Regiment was made up at different times.

Four companies were mustered in August, five in September and three in October, 1862.

The companies were sent to different places, C and F to Carrollton, Ky., and I to Rising Sun, Ind.; the others to the counties on the Ohio River.

A and G were stationed at Newburg, B at Rockport, D and L at Mauckport, E and H at Cannelton, K at Mount Vernon, and M at Evansville.

The whole regiment was united at Glasgow, Ky., in March, 1863, and were kept scouting and skirmishing on the Cumberland River. The regiment spent much of their time in Middle and Eastern Tennessee until February, 1864, engaging in exceedingly active, laborious and dangerous service, fighting many battles, some of them severe and fatal.

July 4, 1863, it started in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Morgan, then crossing the Cumberland.

They marched to Louisville, and were sent up the Ohio on steamers to Portsmouth.

July 19, 1863, the regiment headed Morgan's forces at Buffington's Island, and fought them there, scattering the rebels in every direction, killing aud capturing many, and taking also five pieces of artillery.

They returned to Louisville, and August 15 started for East Tennessee, crossing the Cumberland Mountains, and being the first Federal regiment to enter Knoxville.

In May, 1864, they crossed the mountains to Tunnel Hill, Ga., arriving May 12, 1864, and joining Gen. Stoneman. On the "Stoneman Raid," the Fifth Cavalry, after bravely holding the enemy in check for the escape of the main body, were surrendered to the enemy against the vigorous protest of Col. Butler, their commander.

These poor men were doomed to the horrors of Andersonville and other prisons only less abominable and deadly. The sad tale of their sufferings may be guessed by the terrible fact that 115 of their number died in prison.

The part of the regiment not captured remained at Atlanta after its surrender, performing guard duty until September 13, 1864, and they were then transferred to Kentucky, being at the time serving as infantry.

The regiment was at length mounted anew, and January 17, 1865, was sent from Louisville to Pulaski, Tenn. Here they scouted, captured bushwhackers and outlaws until June 16, 1865. The muster out then took place, and they were welcomed at Indianapolis June 21, 1865, at the Capital grove.

Companies G, L and M were transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, and were mustered out at Murfreesboro, Tenn., September 15, 1865.

Men from Randolph County belonging to the Eighty-fourth Regiment—Assistant Surgeon, George H. Russell, mustered out January 27, 1865.

Company B—Ephraim B. Thompson, Sergeant, mustered out June 15, 1865; William A. Daly, Corporal, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, mustered out June 3, 1865, as First Sergeant.

Privates—Nelson Barnes, Matthew Comer, Joseph C. Cranor, John Fennimore, Jesse C. Harris, John Hiatt, Levi S. Hunt, Daniel Myers, Charles G. Potter, Jonathan Quinn, Elwood F. Scott, Thomas M. Wright.

Recruits—John M. Cranor, David M. Thom, Robert W. Thomson.

Thomas N. Barnes died in Andersonville Prison August 15, 1864; Philander Blackledge, mustered out May 13, 1865; William Brown, died at Indianapolis November 14, 1862; David Fudge, transferred to V. R. C. August 17, 1863; Elwood Hall, died at Indianapolis November 29, 1862; Jonathan H. Harris, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., January 21, 1863; Abram Hunt, died at home February 20, 1864; William A. Maines, mustered out May 27, 1865.

Company C—Company Quartermaster Sergeant, George H. Russell, promoted Assistant Surgeon; Commissary Sergeant, Adam B. Simmons, promoted First Lieutenant; Captain, Benjamin Farley, resigned May 3, 1863; Finley Pritchard, Corporal, mustered out June 15, 1865, as private; Isaac T. Nash, Corporal, discharged April 14, 1863; Abram J. Foist, Bugler, transferred to V. R. C., wounds, mustered out June 29, 1865; John W. Johnson, saddler, killed at Blountsville, Tenn., September 22, 1863; Martin V. Sipe, Wagoner, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Privates—Samuel F. Biteman, George Elwell, Noah Ingle, Norman McFarland, James Manes, Charles Norman, John B. Sipe, Isaac Sipe, Sergeant; Edward Simmons, Corporal; Daniel Brittain, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 8, 1864; Samuel Goslen, died April 8, 1865; John W. Huston, mustered out June 15, 1865; Smith Hutchinson, died at Knoxville, Tenn., January 1, 1864; Samuel E. Smith, died in Andersonville Prison August 11, 1864.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company K—Mordecai Bayes, discharged January 15, 1863.

Statistics—Mustered in at Terre Haute September 20, 1862; Colonel, Robert F. Catterson; mustered out at Washington City June 9, 1865.

Officers, 41; men, 859; recruits, 26; died, 230; deserters, 33; unaccounted for, 2; total, 902; killed, 46; wounded, 146; died of disease, 149; died of wounds, 35; three color-bearers killed; marches, over 3,000 miles.

Operations—With Grant in Mississippi, fall of 1862; Vicksburg and Jackson campaign, summer of 1863; marched from Memphis to Chattanooga under Sherman October, 1863; Chattanooga and Knoxville, November and December, 1863; Atlanta campaign, summer of 1864; with Sherman to the sea, fall of 1864; from Savannah to Washington City, spring of 1865; to Indianapolis; oration in State House; addresses by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey; June 13, 1865, home.

NINETY-NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at South Bend October 21, 1862; Colonel, Alexander Fowler; mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

Officers, 41; men, 859; recruits, 84; died, 178; deserted, 32; unaccounted for, 2; men at close, 425; total, 984; marched 4,000 miles.

The Ninety-ninth was recruited in the Ninth Congressional District, including, however, three companies from the Sixth District that had been raised for the Ninety-sixth.

In November, 1862, the regiment moved to Memphis, and November 25, on the Tallahatchie campaign. Returning, they were stationed on the railroad east of Memphis, at Lagrange.

May 6, 1863, the regiment moved to Memphis, and thence down the Mississippi to the siege of Vicksburg.

July 4, they started for Jackson. July 16, that town was evacuated and Sherman's army took possession. After lying in camp at Big Black River for several weeks, the movement to Chattanooga was begun. The Ninety-ninth formed a part of the column that struck out from Memphis and marched across Mississippi and Alabama into Georgia, through Corinth, Florence and Stevenson, to Chattanooga, arriving November 24. The battle of Mission Ridge was fought the next day, and the Ninety-ninth was engaged therein.

Chasing Bragg to Graysville, they turned eastward, and set out forthwith for Knoxville, to drive off Longstreet and relieve Burnside. The column accomplished their difficult march, nearly without blankets, and greatly lacking for clothing and shoes, without regular rations and cut off from supplies, many of the men barefooted, but cheerful in their destitute condition, they pressed resolutely onward to find Longstreet's legions fleeing from their approach, and bringing abundant rejoicing to the hearts of the troops shut up in the beleaguered town of Knoxville. The regiment returned, reaching Scottsboro, Ala., December 26, having made a desperate march of more than four hundred miles since driving the hosts of the boastful Bragg from the investment of Chattanooga.

They encamped at Scottsboro until February 14; marched into East Tennessee and back to Scottsboro, and on the 1st of May, 1864, set out as a part of Sherman's grand army on the movement to Atlanta and the sea.

The regiment was in nearly every battle through the entire campaign.

After the fall of Atlanta, Hood's army was pursued, and the Ninety-ninth had a march out and back of 200 miles. With the Ninety-ninth in Howard's Corps on the left, Sherman's victorious force swung loose from its moorings and moved boldly forward through the heart of Georgia, finding supplies as they marched. On a track sixty miles wide that conquering army moved, nor stopped nor stayed until in twenty-four days they had swept over 300 miles of travel and taken Fort McAllister, entered Savannah in triumph and opened communication with the shipping on the coast.

December 15, Savannah was occupied. Shortly the legions took up again their line of march, turning the head of their advancing column northward to capture Richmond and Gen. Lee, and end the war. Columbia was reached February 17, 1865. The Twentieth Corps gladly received the aid of the Ninety-ninth in the battle of Bentonville. Thence the road was taken to Goldsboro, Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond. The brave soldiers who had made their march hundreds of miles to help take Richmond were balked of their purpose; for Richmond had been already taken, and Sherman's legions could only enter the rebel stronghold as a conquered city. Onward to the capital they pursued their unobstructed way, took part proudly in the grand review in the streets of Washington and were mustered out June 5, 1865, and going by rail to their own State and capital, they were joyfully received and cordially welcomed "home again." The Ninety-ninth had 900 officers and men, and 425 at mustering out. Though they performed much had service, including thousands of miles of weary tramp, tramp, tramping over Southern plains and valleys, yet health and strength, and, we may add, good hope and cheer, were preserved in a remarkable degree.

Company H—Elliot Budd, discharged February 1, 1863; John W. Baker, mustered out June 5, 1865; Joseph Clark, discharged January 1, 1863; James D. Dooley, mustered out June 5, 1865; John C. Denny, mustered out June 5, 1865; Adoniram Doughty, mustered out June 5, 1865; Burdine Dodd, mustered out June 5, 1865; John P. Dodd, mustered out June 5, 1865; Franklin B. Johnson, mustered out June 5, 1865; Henry T. Lamb, discharged May 5, 1863; Anderson Lamb, died at Memphis December 7, 1862; Lewis McDaniel, discharged March 13, 1865; William F. Parsons, discharged November 12, 1862; George L. Parsons, discharged February 20, 1863; Green M. Parsons, mustered out June 5, 1865; David Pennington, mustered out June 5, 1865; John B. Rolston, died at Memphis November 26, 1862; John Robins, transferred to Marine Brigade, April 13, 1863; Isah M. Shepherd, died at East Point, Ga., September 6, 1864, of wounds; William Wallton, died March 6, 1863; Jesse W. Wynn, mustered out June 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT—MINUTEMEN—MORGAN'S RAID.

Late on the evening of July 8, 1863, word came to Indianapolis that Gen. John H. Morgan had crossed the Ohio near Corydon, Ind. Gov. Morton issued his call forthwith, and in forty-eight hours 65,000 men had answered the call. Thirteen regiments were organized, numbered from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Fourteenth inclusive.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment contained two companies from Henry and two from Randolph; Union, Putnam, Hancock, Clinton, Madison and Wayne Counties, each one company. Seven of the companies were of the Legion.

The regiment was organized July 12, 1863, Kline G. Shryock, Colonel, containing 713 men. They left instanter for Lawrenceburg. After marching around for several days in pursuit of Morgan, and finding that he had gone eastward through Ohio and beyond their reach, they returned to Indianapolis in just six days after they had quitted it, and were mustered out July 18, 1865. Men from Randolph County in One Hundred and Fifth Regiment:

Company D—Captain, Jacob A. Jackson, mustered out July 18, 1863; First Lieutenant, Alvin M. Owens, mustered out July 18, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Joel A. Newman, mustered out July 18, 1863. Sergeants—James N. Wright, Levi Thornburg, W. H. Thornburg, Isaac A. Mills, John Gordon. Corporals—Jesse W. Bales, Jacob Bales, Joseph Thornburg, John Hogland. Privates—Joseph Anderson, William Anderson, John Bakehorn, Joseph T. Ball, Jonathan M. Bales, Jacob Coy, William H. Calvin, Stephen Cooper, Samuel Clements, Joshua H. Chamness, Charles Crammer, Edom W. Davis, Samuel M. Doherty, Jonathan Edwards, Calvin E. Engle, Hamilton Edwards, George W. Edwards, Elias Engle, Isaac A. Fisher, Bartley Franklin, Evan Garrett, Franklin G. Gordon, Henry Garrett, William Gordon, William E. Glover, James Gordon, Joshua Hodson, Micajah C. Hodson, Nathan Hockett, John Holton, Samuel A. Harris, Jonathan Hockett, Levi Johnson, Jesse Kennedy, James N. Karnes, Matthew Karnes, Alvah C. Kepler, John B. Longenecker, Jacob Lasley, Solon Lawrence, Henry C. Lamb, James Mound, Stephen Martin, Solomon B. Mills, James Nichols, Levi Oren, Addison M. Pugh, Jesse Pegg, Dow Patterson, Mahlon G. Rainier, William A. Rainier, John L. Stakebake, John H. Smith, Francis B. Smith, Benjamin Stine, Oliver B. Stetson, Robert H. Sears, Milton C. Stakebake, David H. Semans, Isaac Simcoke, William Stine, Robert W. Thomson, Samuel M. Thornburg, John W. Vandegriff, William H. Willis.

Company I—Captain, John A. Hunt, mustered out July 18, 1863; First Lieutenant, Benjamin Peacock, mustered out July 18, 1863; Second Lieutenant, John D. Jones, mustered out July 18, 1863. Sergeants—William M. Botkin, J. C. Bates, Henry H. Brooks, Samuel F. Botkins, William Faultner. Corporals—Allen C. Diggs, Milton Cox, Robert C. Miller, M. E. Linzy. Musicians—Leander Priest, E. A. Cropper, Sylvanus Davisson. Privates—William Atkins, John Adamson, Noah Abernathy. Samuel L. Abernathy, John Abernathy, Amos Baldwin, Samuel Conyers, G. W. Crouch, Alpheus W. Conyers, Daniel Dearbin, Elias Davisson, John Faultner, Lavoisy Fry, Alexander Feagans, A. C. Gaddis, Joseph Gilmore, I. M. Glynes, Benjamin R. Glynes, Benjamin H. Grubbs, Robert H. Grooms, I. J. Hunt, Fairfax Hunt, N. J. Hunt, Milton Hunt, I. H. Hunt, Lemuel C. Hunt, Miles H. Hunt, Martin Hoover, Daniel Heaston, Ira Hiatt, William H. Justus, Joshua M. Johnson, Elihu Knight, J. C. Kepler, William R. Lee, Walter Murray, William Mosier, Henry H. Moore, Matthias Oxley, Enos Pickering, Thomas Peacock, James

Quackenbush, T. F. Ross, E. P. Ross, James Shearer, E. M. Shearer, Elihu Starbuck, William Stevenson, Thomas Smithson, Nathaniel Spray, George W. Smith, L. D. Veal, A. B. Vauderburg, Jeremiah Willis.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT—MINUTEMEN.

This regiment was organized July 11, 1863, under Col. Isaac P. Gray. There were five companies from Wayne, two from Randolph, and one each from Hancock, Howard and Marion. The number of members was 792. They left Indianapolis for Hamilton, Ohio, July 13; went to Cincinnati, and returned to Indianapolis, being discharged July 18, 1865.

Colonel, Isaac P. Gray, mustered out July 18, 1863; Major, Thomas M. Browne, mustered out July 18, 1863.

Company A—Captain, Jonathan Cranor, mustered out July 18, 1863; First Lieutenant, B. F. Farley, mustered out July 18, 1863; Second Lieutenant, George W. Branham, mustered out July 18, 1863. Sergeants—George W. Branham, promoted Second Lieutenant; B. C. Hoyt, D. H. Reeder, S. Lewis, Benton Polly. Corporals—H. Paxson, J. Kesler, William Archard, S. Carter. Privates—John Arnold, Joseph Alexander, Elihu Addington, G. Addington, A. Alhouse, S. Bohlinger, William Bailess, J. W. Brice, Joseph Bowers, R. H. Bailey, J. S. Bright, E. Bunch, George Bright, Thomas Bragg, Nathaniel Barnum, J. W. Burns, Rolla Bowden, Joel Bradford, Charles Branham, G. W. Cowgill, Anthony Cost, Joseph Coats, Silas Coats, Lewis Coats, D. Coats, S. Chamberlain, J. D. Clear, J. S. Clear, John Cole, Andrew Cole, W. Collins, P. Cook, D. Curtis, W. Davis, E. Engel, N. Engel, Joseph Espy, Gabriel Fowler, J. S. Flinn, Joab Friber, Frank Grahs, Thomas Garrett, J. W. Gray, J. Gray, Edward Gray, Spencer Hill, James H. Hiatt, E. Hiatt, P. Hiatt, E. Huffhine, S. Hoak, D. Harris, Stephen Hawkins, Charles Hanna, Frank Johnson, Smith Kennon, O. F. Lewallen, H. Lathington, H. Little, W. Lamm, J. Lewis, E. McNees, D. McNees, M. McNees, E. H. Meuse, John Manuel, J. Murphy, R. B. McKee, John Mauzy, John Mott, P. T. Paris, A. W. Peacock, H. Peacock, George Perkins, O. Peterson, C. Peterson, L. M. Reeves, E. Shaw, B. F. W. Stewart, G. Scott, J. Somerville, W. Somerville, W. K. Smith, J. Saucer, J. W. Thompson, Miles Tucker, John Vail, Thomas Welch, B. T. Wilkerson, S. D. Wharton, Raiford Wiggs, Levi Wolf, M. West, Levi Wright, William Walls, William Worthington.

Company B—Captain, George W. H. Riley, mustered out July 15, 1863; First Lieutenant, John K. Martin, mustered out July 15, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Michael P. Voris, mustered out July 15, 1863. Sergeants—Asa Teal, Harris H. Abbott, Thomas L. Scott, Thomas L. Addington, Edmund Engle. Corporals—Thomas W. Kizer, E. B. West, D. S. Ketselman, Nathan Fidler. Privates—Joel Arny, Martin C. Alexander, John Barnhart, John M. Bascomb, Richard Beatty, Joseph Blackburn, Albert Bowen, S. B. Bradbury, William A. Brice, James N. Bright, W. J. Brewington, F. B. Carter, E. D. Carter, William Chapman, Gilbert Coats, James Coats, Nathan Cook, John Connor, Patrick Doyle, W. J. Doxtater, John L. Ennis, William H. Ennis, James Focht, John Fudge, Robert S. Fisher, James H. Fitzpatrick, D. Garrett, A. H. Harris, A. R. Hiatt, John H. Henderson, John Harris, Stephen Harris, Abram Heaston, W. C. Haworth, Henry Hiatt, Alfred Hall, John C. Hinshaw, John C. Hallowell, Charles J. Hutchens, Patrick Hutchens, Q. E. Hoffman, John H. Ireland, John Johnson, John E. Keys, K. Krantzer, W. O. King, Nathaniel Kemp, William Lukensdoffer, Amos Lucas, L. L. Murray, Lemuel Mettler, Alfred H. Moon, Oliver Martin, L. J. Monks, Daniel Moore, L. Murray, I. N. Murray, Walter S. Monks, R. T. Monks, David Miller, Henry O. Nell, James L. Neff, David Neff, Jacob C. Plunnett, John M. Puckett, Thomas W. Pierce, Samuel H. Pierce, John Q. A. Roberts, Lafayette Shaw, O. W. Scott, Miles Scott, John Stanley, John W. Sowers, E. W. Thornburg, W. W. Thornburg, Washington W. White, Benaiah C. White, Andrew White, Andrew J. Winter, Henry Yonker.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT—MINUTEMEN.

The regiment was organized July 10, 1863; John R. Mahan, Colonel; 709 men; La Porte, two companies; Hamilton County, two; Miami, two; Coles County, two; Henry and Randolph Counties, one each. The regiment went by rail to Hamilton and Cincinnati, returned to Indianapolis, and were mustered out July 17, 1865.

Company K—Captain, John S. Way, mustered out July 17, 1863; First Lieutenant, John Locke, mustered out July 17, 1863; Second Lieutenant, William Locke, mustered out July 17, 1863. Sergeants—Samuel Ginger, William M. Fisher, Charles F. Locke, Isaac Rathbun, Jesse May. Corporals—Joel Ward, George Shepherd, Caleb Sanders, Joseph L. Reece. Privates—Abram Andrews, James D. Brown, William Bales, William Braden, Lewis Bockoven, Simeon Bell, Isaac Clevinger, James A. Collett, William Carpenter, William Cowgill, William Emerson, Edward Flood, E. Frazier, Thomas Faustnaugh, J. N. Gunkel, Casey Gunkel, Aaron Gunkel, William Hudson, John E. Henry, Frederick Lock, Joel Lock, George P. Lair, Levi Mcskyhawk, Elias G. Moore, Alfred Rathbun, George D. Reece, Sherrood Reece, Daniel Rathbun, Joseph F. Robinson, William Skinner, James Sample, James Towers, Henry Treheame, William Trusley, Jeremiah Vance, Samuel Warner, Elisha T. Wood, Elisha B. Wood, Samuel Williams, Cornelius Whiteneck, Henry Wargen, Jacob Wyrick, Alexander Wood.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, SIX MONTHS.

Mustered in at Indianapolis September 17, 1863; Colonel, Thomas J. Brady.

Mustered out and discharged February —, 1863.

Officers, 39; men, 958; died, 95; recruits, 15; deserted, 13; unaccounted for, 32; total, 1,012.

Positions of the regiment—Nicholasville, September 24, 1863; Cumberland Gap, October 3, 1863; Clinch Mountain Gap, November 24, 1863; Knoxville, December, 1863; Strawberry Plains, December, 1863; Cumberland Gap, January, 1864; Indianapolis, February 6, 1864.

The winter campaign in East Tennessee was very severe, marching over mountains, crossing streams without shoes, and sometimes on quarter rations.

Members from Randolph:

Quartermaster, John A. Moorman, mustered out, term expired.

SEVENTH INDIANA CAVALRY, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

(NOTE.—Much of the annexed statement is composed from material taken from a history of the Seventh Cavalry published some years ago, partly under the eye of Gen. Thomas M. Browne.)

This regiment was recruited by order of the Adjutant General of Indiana, dated June 24, 1863, one company being accorded to each Congressional District, and thirty days granted for the completion of the work.

Col. J. P. C. Shanks was appointed commander of the camp of rendezvous, called Camp Shanks. One hundred dollars were to be paid to each man—$25 in advance.

The regimental officers were: Colonel, J. P. C. Shanks, of Portland, Jay County; Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas M. Browne, Winchester, Randolph County; Majors, Christian Beck, Samuel E. W. Simmons, John C. Febles; Adjutant, James A. Pice; Chaplain, James Marquis; Surgeon, William Freeman.

Companies were recruited as follows:

Company A, from La Porte County, Capt. John C. Febles,

Company B, Randolph County; Capt. Thomas M. Browne.

Company C, Dearborn, Grant, Marion and Ripley Counties, Capt. John W. Senior.

Company D, Capt. Henry F. Wright.

Company E, Jay County, Capt. David T. Skinner.

Company F, La Porte County, Capt. John W. Shoemaker.

Company G, Vigo, Delaware, Franklin, Marion, Lake and Grant Counties, Capt. Walter K. Scott.

Company H, Marion, Grant and Tippecanoe Counties, Capt. John M. Moore.

Company I, Kosciusko and Marion Counties, Capt. James H. Carpenter.

Company K, Marion County, Capt. William S. Hubbard.

Company L, Wabash County, Capt. Benjamin F. Daily.

Company M, Madison County, Capt. Joel H. Elliot.

The regiment was mustered in at Indianapolis October 1, 1863, and mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 18, 1866.

Officers, 51; men, 1,151; recruits, 127; died, 243; deserted, 169; unaccounted for, 29; total, 1,239.

The regiment entered Camp Shanks, at Indianapolis, and remained under drill until December 6, 1863. At first, they were entirely untrained, and their experience presents some ludicrous adventures.

At their first parade, for instance, when the order was given to "draw sabers," the rattling caused by the movement frightened the horses out of all control, and they scattered and fled in every direction. But *perseverantia vincit omnia* (perseverance conquers all things), and before they left Indianapolis, their mounted parade was a scene that would be, even for a veteran cavalier, a sight to behold.

December 6, 1863, the Seventh Cavalry left Indianapolis for Cairo, Ill., moving thence to Columbus, Ky. Their first camp was near that town, and their first night in the field was spent in a pouring rain, which flooded the country and their camping-ground as well.

They marched to Union City, Tenn.; arrived December, 1863, and were there assigned to the First Brigade, Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps—Brigade Commander, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

The regiments in the brigade were the Fourth Missouri, Col. George E. Waring, Jr.; Second New Jersey, Col. Joseph Karge; Seventh Indiana, Col. John P. C. Shanks; Sixth Tennessee, Col. Hurst; Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Col. Hess; Second Iowa, four companies, Maj. Frank Moore; battery, Capt. Copperfair.

The regiments marched in detachments to disperse a body of rebels at Dresden.

December 23, 1863, Gen. A. J. Smith set out with his entire force for Jackson, Tenn., sixty miles from Union City, to drive away Gen. Forrest, remaining till January 1, 1864, that "terrible New Year's," when the thermometer changed, in Central Indiana, between 9 P. M. and 4 A. M., from forty-five above to twenty-six below zero, a change of seventy-one degrees in nine hours, or a fraction less than eight degrees each hour.

The regiment was on its return to Union City. The weather grew intensely cold, and the rain changed to a fierce and fearful sleet. Many were badly frozen, and some died from the exposure—among others, Alvah Tucker, of Company B, dying at St. Louis some time afterward. Even horses perished by the cold and fell dead in the road.

A detachment of the Seventh Cavalry had been left at Hickman, Ky., and Lieut. Col. Browne was sent there to take command.

January 7, 1864, the body of the cavalry, under Gen. Grierson, set out for Colliersville, in Southwest Tennessee, to join an expedition into Mississippi in aid of Gen. Sherman

Gen. Grant writes to Gen. McPherson, December 11, 1863:

"I will start a cavalry force through Mississippi in about two weeks, to clean out the State entirely of all rebels."

He writes to Gen. Halleck, December 23, 1863:

"I am engaged in collecting a large cavalry force at Savannah, Tenn., to co-operate in 'cleaning out Forrest,' to push on also into East Mississippi and destroy the Mobile Railroad."

Still again he writes to Gen. Halleck, January 15, 1864:

"Sherman is to move to Meridian from Vicksburg with 20,000 men and the co-operating cavalry force from Corinth. Banks is to push westward from the river, and, by these combined movements, it is expected to crush the rebel power in the South in the region of the Mississippi River."

Gen. Smith was ordered to start from Memphis by February 1, and to move straight for Meridian, Miss., having about seven thousand cavalry.

Gen. Smith remained near Memphis till February 9. Marching eastward, the army of seven thousand men concentrated near and east of the Tallahatchie River on the 17th of February. A slight engagement was had at Okolona February 18, and the Union forces were badly defeated February 20, retreating to Colliersville, reaching that point February 25, and arriving at Camp Grierson, near Memphis, February 27.

The whole movement was a sad, disgraceful failure.

On the day when Smith commenced his ill-starred retreat, Gen. Winslow, with the Union forces, was at Louisville, Miss., only forty-five miles distant.

The history of these events charges that the Generals commanding in that and the succeeding expedition in which the Seventh took part were entirely incompetent and inefficient, especially Gen. Sturgis in the expedition that followed.

The whole number of the regiment who were engaged at Okolona was 813, and the loss was one-tenth of that number—eleven killed, thirty wounded, five wounded and prisoners, captured unwounded, thirty-six; total, eighty-two. Loss from Randolph County, Lieut. Francis M. Way, wounded.

The regiment afterward engaged as part of a force of 8,000 men under Gen. Sturgis, who seems to have been unfit for his station. At Brice's Cross Roads, Miss. (Guntown), a severe battle took place, resulting in the defeat of the Union forces, June 10, 1864, and Col. Browne was wounded in the ankle.

The troops seem to have been, in these expeditions, brave and heroic, but the failure would appear to be charged upon the commanding General.

The Seventh Indiana, Lieut. Col. Browne commanding, was especially commended for heroic conduct. Gen. Grierson thus recognizes their brave and soldier-like bearing:

"Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition, fighting against overwhelming numbers, in adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, turned even defeat almost into victory. For hours, on foot, you repulsed the charges of the enemy's infantry; and again, in the saddle, you turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the esteem of your commander."

Three hundred and fifty were engaged, with a loss of eight killed, sixteen wounded and seventeen missing.

During the month of July, 1864, the Seventh Cavalry was sent to Vicksburg, and thence to Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, returning to Memphis and to White Station July 24, 1864.

Not long after, another expedition, toward Holly Springs and Oxford, was undertaken. During the progress, Gen. Forrest dashed into Memphis, remaining, however, but a few minutes. Gen. Smith returned to Memphis with the army about August 29.

About September 22, Gen. Price, with 14,000 rebels, entered Missouri from Arkansas, and the Union cavalry, including 500 men of the Seventh Indiana, under Maj. Simonson, started after him, marching over a large part of Missouri and into the Indian Territory. This pursuit was successful in driving Price across the Arkansas into Indian Territory; and the Seventh returned, part to St. Louis and part to Louisville, while the part that remained at Memphis did good service in that region, among other things capturing Dick Davis, the noted guerrilla chief, and the terror of the region.

December 23, 1864, Gen. Grierson started for Colliersville, Tenn., on his famous "cavalry ride" through Mississippi, moving with great rapidity and destroying vast stores collected for the rebel army at various points, as also railroads, factories, etc.

The expedition returned to Memphis about January 10, 1865.

A movement was made into Arkansas January 20, 1865, which succeeded in destroying considerable rebel stores.

Another expedition was sent from Memphis into Arkansas and into Louisiana, but what for no one but the projector knows, as the country traversed was execrable and worthless, and had never been and never could be occupied by a military force.

Upon the surrender of the rebel armies, the Seventh Cavalry expected to be disbanded, but they were sent to Texas, being carried by steamer down the Mississippi, and up Red River to Alexandria, La., reaching that point June 23, 1865.

Here a force was concentrating of 3,000 cavalry, to be sent to Houston under command of Maj. Gen. Custer, who seems to have been a pompous, vain and cruel officer. Only twenty-five years

of age, he was a regular army officer, and seemed to regard private soldiers as machines to be used for his own caprice.

Two men were court-martialed for desertion, and sentenced to be shot. One suffered the fearful penalty. The other died from fright, in a curious manner.

Gen. Custer had decided to save the life of one, ordering him, instead, to Dry Tortugas for three years, telling the fact, however, only to his Provost Marshal. This officer, at the moment before the execution, stepped up to the commuted man to lead him away. Clapping his hand roughly upon the prisoner, the poor man, thinking himself shot, fainted away, and died shortly afterward from the effects of the fright.

During the march to Texas, Gen. Custer court-martialed two men for killing a runty calf, worth perhaps $1, and inflicted the penalty of shaving their heads, giving them forty lashes and marching them before the regiment on dress parade in this condition.

August 8, 1865, the troops set out for Texas, and the march was disagreeable to excess.

An account written by Col. Browne shows in a striking light the hardships of this desert march. An extract or two may be given;

"Monday, August 14—Weather warm, roads dusty, no houses, woods all pine, water very scarce and bad. Pitched my tent in a 'yaller-jacket's nest,' and swore blue blazes.

"Thursday, August 17—Pines and deer, bugs, snakes and gallinippers inhabit the whole face of the earth.

"Friday, August 18—Marched out of the woods into the woods and through the woods, and camped God only knows where; nobody to inquire of; in the woods all day and in the woods all night."

The command arrived at Hempstead, Texas, August 25, 1865, after a tedious, weary march of 300 miles.

Of this march, Col. Browne writes:

"During all this time, I did not average more than three hours' sleep each night, although we made short marches each day. To sleep in the day time was impossible. I was broken out as thickly as ever one was with the measles, from the bottom of my feet to the crown of my head; and, during the heat of the day, I felt as though I were pricked by a million of pins, and sprinkled with hot ashes on the bare skin. The "itch" is not a circumstance to the "heat." In addition to this, lie down when you will in these pine woods, and you are alive with all manner of bugs and creeping things in a moment, and each one of this army of vermin would scratch, bite, sting and gnaw you all the time. Then, though there was abundance of pine forest, there was no shade. The trees stood eighty feet high without a limb, giving about as much shade as so many tall gate-posts."

At Hempstead, the regiment was consolidated. Gen. Shanks was mustered out, and Col. Browne put in command of the re-organized regiment.

October 30, 1865, they left Hempstead for Austin, the State capital, arriving November 4, 1865. Here they remained till the muster-out, which took place February 18, 1866.

Proceeding to Galveston, the men crossed the gulf to New Orleans, thence by steamer to Cairo, and by rail to Indianapolis. A public reception and dinner were had, as being the last regiment "come home from the wars." Gov. Baker and Gen. Shanks made addresses, and Col. Browne responded; and the men were paid, and joyfully sought their homes, happy, indeed, that "the cruel war was over."

Position and movements: Camp Shanks, Indianapolis, two months; Union City, Tenn., December 6-24, 1863; reconnoissance toward Paris, Tenn., December 14, 1863; return to Union City; pursuit of Forrest, December 24, 1863, and onward; battle and defeat of Okolona, Miss., February 22, 1864; loss, eleven killed, thirty-six wounded, thirty-seven missing; total, eighty-four; the regiment was brave and heroic, but was overpowered by numbers; second movement against Forrest, June, 1864; battle of Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; the battle was lost, but the regiment was complimented by the General for its valor; pursuit of Price in Missouri, November and December, 1864; Grierson's expedition into Mississippi, December 21, January 5, 1864, 1865; camp at Vernon taken December 28, 1864; large quantity of rebel stores destroyed; sixteen railroad cars loaded with pontons for Hood, and 4,000 new carbines; Alexandria, La., June, 1865; consolidated into six companies July 21, 1865; Col. Shanks mustered out for disability October 10, 1865; Lieut. Col. Browne promoted Colonel October 10, 1865; mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 18, 1866.

Members from Randolph County in One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry):

Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas M. Browne, promoted Colonel, brevetted Brigadier General March 13, 1865.

Residuary Battalion---Nathan Garrett, First Lieutenant and Commissary; James Marquis, Chaplain, resigned February 22, 1865, disability.

Company B—Captain, Thomas M. Browne, promoted Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, brevetted Brigadier General; mustered out February 18, 1866; First Lieutenant, George W. Branham, promoted Captain, discharged January 2, 1865; Second Lieutenant, Sylvester Lewis, promoted First Lieutenant, Captain, mustered out as Supernumerary on consolidation; Charles A. Dresser, Sergeant, promoted Quartermaster One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, honorably discharged August 25, 1864; David S. Moist, Sergeant, transferred to Company —, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized; Cyrus B. Polly, Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant, mustered out on consolidation; Jacob Hartman, Corporal, mustered out September 6, 1865; Granberry B. Nickey, Corporal, died at Indianapolis November 13, 1863; Zachariah Puckett, Corporal, died at Memphis February 5, 1865; Joseph W. Ruby, Corporal, mustered out September 19, 1865; George D. Huffman, blacksmith, captured at Okolona, Miss., February 22, 1864; William C. Griffis, Quartermaster Sergeant, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Elisha B. West, Sergeant, transferred to Company D, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866, as Commissary Sergeant; William R. Schindel, Sergeant, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Edwin M. Tansey, Sergeant, mustered out September 16, 1865, as First Sergeant; Robert G. Hunt, Corporal, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866, as Sergeant; John R. Perkins, Corporal, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Samuel Coddington, Corporal, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Joseph L. Coffin, Corporal, died at Indianapolis November 12, 1863; John Leamington, blacksmith, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; James Bright, Wagoner, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866.

Privates—Jeremiah Armstrong, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866, as Corporal; Edmund L. Anderson, discharged November, 1864; Charles L. Branham, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Justice Bonnell, discharged May 26, 1865; Orin Barber, died at Memphis, June 1, 1864; Antony S. Cost, transferred to Company D, Seventh Regiment re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; James K. Clear, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Alpheus Conyer, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out November 17, 1865; Edmund D. Cortes, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October, 1864; Sanford Crist, discharged March 30, 1864; Daniel Coats, mustered out June 8, 1865; Nelson H. Elliot, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized; Eli Frazier, mustered out May 18, 1865: Isaac M. Gray, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; George W. Gray, mustered out October 11, 1865; Edward E. Gray, captured at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; Nathan Garrett, promoted First Lieutenant, Regimental Commissary, and Commissary of Battalion; Hamilton C. Gullett, mustered out May 17, 1865; Elias Helffine, died at Memphis March 7, 1864; Alfred Hall, died at Memphis March 7, 1864; Edward D. Hunt, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry

re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Andrew Huffman, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Vinson Huston, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Elijah Hazelton, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; John C. Henshaw, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Mordecai M. Harris, mustered out September 19, 1865, as Sergeant; Francis M. Johnson, died at White's Station, Tenn., August 3, 1864; Stephen Kennedy, discharged August 16, 1865; John E. Keys, discharged March 6, 1865; John E. Kelsy, mustered out September 19, 1865, as Corporal; Hiram Lamb, mustered out May 24, 1865; Erastus Ludy, mustered out May 31, 1865; Thomas Little, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Alexander Little, transferred to Company D; Urias Lamb, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; William Milles, record indefinite; John Murphy, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; James W. Mattox, died at Hickman, Ky., February 6, 1864; Patrick McGettigan, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; George W. Monks, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 14, 1866; James Moore, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; John R. Mauzy, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Harrison C. Nickey, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Henry S. Peacock, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized; Cass M. Peterson, mustered out May 24, 1865; Orvil B. Peterson, died at home July 30, 1864; Leander Pugh, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out November 17, 1865; George W. Shreeve, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, transferred to Company D, Residuary Battalion, mustered out February 18, 1863; David H. Seamans, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October, 1864; Clement S. Strahan, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; George W. Smith (No. 1), transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, died at Austin, Texas, February 2, 1865; George W. Smith (No. 2), transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; William Stine, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; William Skinner, discharged June 14, 1864; Benjamin Throp, died at Memphis April 1, 1864; Alvah Tucker, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 30, 1864. (Elsewhere he is said to have died on the march on the cold New Year's—that statement is from a history of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment; this is from the Adjutant General's report; which is right we cannot tell.) Luther C. Williamson, died at Memphis, April 18, 1865; Elijah T. Wood, died at home August 12, 1864; John T. Williamson, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Christian H. Wright, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 20, 1864, as Sergeant; John M. Woodbury, record indefinite; Francis M. Way, promoted First Lieutenant, Captain, resigned February 1, 1865.

Recruits—John B. Hughes, mustered out June 15, 1865; D. McMahan, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Lewis Reeves, mustered out May 24, 1865; Joseph Shaffer, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Elisha B. Wood, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866.

Company E—Harris J. Abbott, Commissary Sergeant, mustered out as private July 10, 1865.

Company H—Edward Calkins, Second Lieutenant, promoted Captain, resigned March 6, 1865, disability.

Company K—John B. Mellott, Corporal, discharged June, 1865; John H. Matchett, Corporal, transferred to Company E, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; John W. Baler, transferred to Company E, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Calvin P. Corbitt, transferred to Company E, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Winfield Gunkel, transferred to Company E, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Calvin Harlan, discharged January 1, 1864; Richard E. Matchett, mustered out September 19, 1865, as Corporal.

A considerable number of the members of the One Hundred and Nineteenth were on board the ill-fated steamer Sultana, which was destroyed, with many hundreds of released prisoners going North, who had been allowed, in violation of all dictates of prudence, to crowd themselves upon that old hulk in their eagerness to reach their Northern homes. (See Sultana.) We should be glad to give a list of these men, but no such list is within our reach.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NINTH CAVALRY, THREE YEARS.

Organized March 1, 1864, at Indianapolis; Colonel, George W. Jackson.

Mustered out at Vicksburg August 28, 1865.

Officers, 48; men, 1,219; recruits, 67; died, 206; deserted, 126; unaccounted for, 20; total, 1,334.

The regiment left Indianapolis May 3, 1864, for Pulaski, Tenn., and was on duty there till November 23, engaged in the Forrest and Wheeler campaigns of the time. At Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala., September 25, 1864, a detachment of the regiment lost, in an engagement with Forrest, 120 killed, wounded and missing.

On Hood's approach, the regiment fell back to Nashville, and the men were mounted and sent to the front. At Franklin, it suffered a loss of twenty-six officers and men. After Hood's retreat, they took up winter quarters at Gravelly Springs, Ala., from January 6 to February 6, 1865, and, at the latter date, proceeded to New Orleans. Turning over their horses, the Ninth returned to Vicksburg March 25. Remaining on duty there to May 5, they were remounted and employed in garrisoning posts in the interior of Mississippi. May 22, 1865, the regiment came again to Vicksburg, to be mustered out; but the act was not accomplished till August 28, 1865.

They arrived at Indianapolis September 5, 1865. A public reception was held for that and other returned regiments September 6, 1860.

The number of men on the muster-out was 386. April 26, 1865, fifty-five were lost by the explosion of the steamer Sultana on her homeward passage up the Mississippi, they having been paroled from rebel imprisonment. The survivors reached Indianapolis in May, and were mustered out as paroled prisoners of war.

Officers and men from Randolph County in the One Hundred and Twenty-first (Ninth Cavalry):

Wilson J. Baker, First Lieutenant and Commissary, mustered out with regiment.

Company C—Solomon Bantz, discharged June 16, 1865; Joseph A. Ellis, mustered out October 30, 1865; John M. Engleheart, died at Memphis May 9, 1865; Samuel A. Harris, mustered out August 28, 1865; Jacob A. Jackson, promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment; James Jones, mustered out June 6, 1865; Lorenzo D. Patterson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Jonathan W. Stephens, discharged June 13, 1865; Lorenzo D. Veal, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 8, 1865; Lawrence G. Wiggins, mustered out August 28, 1865; Sanford Wine, mustered out August 28, 1865; John Wine, mustered out August 28, 1865; William G. Hill, recruit, mustered out August 28, 1865; Thomas C. Reynard, recruit, mustered out July 19, 1865; Alexander S. Starbuck, recruit, mustered out August 28, 1865.

Company L—George W. Addington, mustered out August 28, 1865, as Sergeant; William J. Collins, mustered out July 10, 1865, as Corporal.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INDIANA, THREE YEARS.

Officers, 41; men, 917; recruits, 79; died, 149; deserted, 37; unaccounted for 6; total, 1,037; mustered out, 565.

Mustered in at Richmond March 10, 1864, Col. Burgess.

Mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., August 31, 1865—thirty-three officers, 532 men.

Louisville, March 19, 1864.

Nashville, March 24, 1864.

Athens, Tenn., May, 1864.

Buzzard's Roost, May 8, 1864.

Atlanta campaign, May to September, 1864.

Nashville, November 9, 1864.

Franklin (battle), November, 1864.

Nashville (battle), December 15, 1864.

Pursuit of Hood December and January, 1864 and 1865.

Newbern, N. C., February 28, 1865.

Goldsboro, N. C., March 21, 1865.

Greensboro (mustered out), August 31, 1865—thirty-three officers, 532 men.

Reception at Indianapolis September 10, 1865.

The time of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was "well put in." Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Goldsboro, Richmond.

Officers and men of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment from Randolph County:

Major—Henry H. Neff, promoted Lieutenant Colonel, resigned May 24, 1865.

Chaplain—Reuben H. Sparks, resigned May 2, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon—Stanley W. Edwins, mustered out with regiment August 31, 1865.

Company A—First Lieutenant, John W. Hannah, promoted Captain, mustered out with regiment August 31, 1865. Private, Isaac Clements, mustered out August 31, 1865.

Company B—Second Lieutenant, Jesse May, promoted Captain, mustered out with regiment August 31, 1865. Privates—William Bailey, mustered out August 31, 1865; Samuel Conner, mustered out August 31, 1865; Isaiah Cowgill, mustered out July 3, 1865; Joseph Carver, mustered out August 31, 1865; William J. Clevenger, mustered out August 31, 1865; George E. Clevenger, mustered out August 31, 1865; William L. Dudley, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 20, 1864; Silas W. Dudley, mustered out June 5, 1865; John Ensminger, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 31, 1864; Thomas Fostnow, mustered out August 31, 1865; Samuel Lewallen, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; George Lykens, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jonathan Mosier, discharged July 11, 1865; Samuel J. Pugh, mustered out July 13, 1865; Felix Ryan, died at Knoxville August 24, 1864; Sherrod W. Reece, promoted Second Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment; First Lieutenant in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; mustered out as Second Lieutenant August 31, 1865; William B. Thornburg, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; John Woolford, mustered out June 22, 1865.

Company F—Thomas Blakely, mustered out August 31, 1865; William Bradshaw, died at Nashville April 28, 1864; Simon W. Ross, died at Bridgeport, Ala., July 2, 1864.

Company G—Captain, Henry H. Neff, promoted Major, Lieutenant Colonel, resigned May 24, 1865; First Lieutenant, Asa Teal, promoted Captain, mustered out with regiment August 31, 1865; Second Lieutenant, Joseph A. Bunch, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment August 31, 1865. Sergeants—William M. Fisher, promoted Second Lieutenant, mustered out August 31, 1865; James M. Hamilton, mustered out August 31, 1865, as First Sergeant; James McConnell, mustered out May 24, 1865; James Mehan, mustered out July 10, 1865; Lewis Phillips, mustered out August 31, 1865. Corporals—Anderson S. Mincer, discharged November 29, 1864, Sergeant; Abram Heaston, mustered out June 3, 1865, Sergeant; Caleb Saunders, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Sergeant; Joseph Mote, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Sergeant; George W. Grimes, mustered out August 31, 1865, Sergeant; Samuel Williams, died at Newton, Ind., October 12, 1864; John P. Smith, mustered out August 31, 1865; John R. Fisher, mustered out July 6, 1865. Musicians—David R. McNees, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jesse Bobo, mustered out August 31, 1865. Privates—Francis Abernathy, mustered out August 31, 1865; Edward Adams, mustered out August 31, 1865; Theodore C. Burg, mustered out June 17, 1865; John R. Bales, mustered out August 31, 1865; Charles Barnes, mustered out August 31, 1865; George W. Boyer, mustered out August 31, 1865; William Braden, mustered out August 31, 1865; Lafayette Brobst, discharged January 26, 1865, wounds; John D. Brodrick, mustered out August 31, 1865; Truman A. Brown, mustered out July 11, 1865; Jonathan F. Bundy, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; John Burk, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; William J. Brown, mustered out August 31, 1865; Benjamin Coby, died at Union City, Ind., February 17, 1864; John W. Cox, mustered out August 31, 1865; Samuel D. Cole, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; Samuel C. Crain, discharged May 8, 1865, wounds; Thomas H. Clark, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; John Conner, died at Atlanta October 4, 1864; Alexander H. Davis, mustered out August 31, 1865; George R. Driver, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1864; Thomas J. Edwards, tranferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out August 25, 1865; Benjamin W. Evans, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Hospital Steward; William Faris, mustered out August 31, 1865; Enos M. Ford, mustered out July 6, 1865; Josiah Frizzell, mustered out June 6, 1865; George M. Goodman, mustered out August 31, 1865; Thomas A. Gustin, died at home October 20, 1864; Samuel Gustin, mustered out August 31, 1865; Albert J. Harris, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; David R. Hickman, mustered out August 31, 1865; William Huffman, mustered out August 31, 1865; Milton Huffman, mustered out August 31, 1865; Daniel Houser, mustered out August 31, 1865; Martin Ingle, mustered out August 31, 1865; David James, mustered out August 31, 1865; George Jones, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jacob S. Jones, mustered out August 31, 1865; David Jarrett, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; William Jarrett, mustered out June 14, 1865; John J. Kisler, mustered out August 31, 1865; William Kennon, died at Union City February 1, 1864; Samuel F. Locke, mustered out August 31, 1865; John Leahy, not mustered out; William Linkerdorfer, mustered out August 31, 1865; James M. Moore, mustered out August 31, 1865; John N. Murray, died at Chattanooga August 15, 1864; Leander S. Murray, died at Bridgeport, Ala., April 20, 1864; John McGuay, mustered out August 31, 1865; William Miller, mustered out June 5, 1865; Joseph L. Moffitt, died at Marietta, Ga., August 10, 1864; Samuel E. Nickey, discharged August 23, 1864, wounds; Robert Pain, mustered out August 31, 1865; Newton Peterson, not mustered out; Hugh V. Poyner, mustered out May 11, 1865; William A. Ranier, mustered out August 31, 1865; James A. Ramsey, died at Nashville July 7, 1864; Granville Roads, mustered out June 12, 1864; Michael Ryan, not mustered out; Michael Roman, not mustered out; Mahlon J. Rainer, died at Newbern, N. C., March 22, 1865, wounds; James D. Reeves, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out August 25, 1865; William H. Reed, mustered out August 10, 1865; Robert W. Routh, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jeremiah Skiner, mustered out August 31, 1865; David Smith, mustered out May 30, 1865; John W. Stiles, mustered out August 31, 1865; John Suter, mustered out August 31, 1865; William M. Sutton, mustered out as Corporal August 31, 1865; James Swathwood, mustered out August 31, 1865; Andrew J. Skaggs, died at Big Shanty, Ga., June 28, 1864, wounds; Benjamin M. Stines, mustered out August 31, 1865; Milton C. Stakebake, mustered out July 10, 1865; Charles Schneckengast, mustered out August 31, 1865; Samuel W. Thomson, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Fletcher Truax, mustered out August 31, 1865; Thomas C. Todd, mustered out August 31, 1865; Martin W. Watts, mustered out June 17, 1865; John B. Warner, discharged May 9, 1865, as Corporal, wounds; Levi Welch, discharged February 9, 1865; Thomas J. Way, mustered out August 31, 1865.

Company H—Captain, James L. Neff, killed at battle of Wise's Forks, N. C., March 10, 1865; First Lieutenant, Thomas S. Kennon, discharged December 20, 1864, disability; Second Lieutenant, Levi Wolf, resigned June 14, 1864. Sergeants—Edmund Engle, promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, mustered out August 31, 1865; Peter M. Shultz, promoted Second Lieutenant, mustered out as Sergeant August

31, 1865; John R. Mote, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August 8, 1864; James M. Gunckel, mustered July 6, 1865; Thomas Adamson, discharged March 12, 1865, as Hospital Steward. Corporals—John Quincy Adams Roberts, mustered out June 17, 1865, as Sergeant; George W. Fisher, mustered out June 16, 1865; Robinson H. Bailey, mustered out August 31, 1865; Samuel L. Adams, mustered out August 31, 1865; John M Benson, died at Knoxville, Tenn., September 7, 1864, Sergeant; George W. Smithson, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Sergeant; Rufus G. Mote, mustered out May 30, 1865. Musician—Isaiah Ryan, from Fortieth Ohio. Privates—Andrew J. Ballentyne, discharged July 10, 1865; Albert Banta, died at New Albany, Ind., December 13, 1864; Jacob Barnes, mustered out August 31, 1865; James Bartholomew, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Musician; Joseph Bentley, died at Louisville March, 25, 1864; William Boltz, mustered August 31, 1865, as Corporal; Samuel Bright, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; George W. Brown, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jefferson Bush, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; Elihu Coats, killed near Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864; George Coates, mustered out May 30, 1865; Gilbert L. Cox, died at Altoona, Ga., June 27, 1864; Olinthus Cox, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; Erastus Corwin, mustered out June 16, 1865; John W. Edwards, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 20, 1864; Martin E. Ferrell, mustered out August 31, 1865; James W. Ferrell, mustered out August 31, 1865; John C. Ferrell, mustered August 31, 1865; Andrew J. Goodman, died at Richmond, Ind., March 21, 1864; William Goshorn, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jacob F. Groshaus, promoted Second Lieutenant, mustered out August 31, 1865, as First Sergeant; John Grow, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; Thomas D. Guncle, mustered out July 6, 1865; George M. Haas, mustered out August 31, 1865; Eli J. Harris, died near Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864; John H. Hart, mustered out August 31, 1865; James T. Hart, mustered out May 30, 1865; Henry Hobbick, mustered out May 30, 1865, as Corporal; Thomas Horner, mustered out July 6, 1865; Amos C. Jessup, mustered out July 10, 1865; William P. Jessup, died at Chattanooga April 27, 1864; Robert Kirkley, mustered ut August 31, 1865; John Kizer, died at Marietta, Ga., April 28, 1864; Leander C. Lasley, mustered out August 31, 1865; Charles C. Lawrence, mustered out August 31, 1865; John Lyon, record indefinite; Manuel D. Miller, died at Louisville, Ky., April 3, 1864; Andrew H. McNees, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; James Miranda, mustered out August 31, 1865; George N. Perkins, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; Charles H. Pierce, mustered out August 31, 1865; Henry M. Robinson, discharged June 27, 1864; Henry Ross, mustered out August 31, 1865; Benjamin F. Sasser, mustered out May 30, 1865; John C. Sears, record indefinite; James Shearer, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 11, 1864; Reuben Shockney, mustered out August 31, 1865; George C. Terrell, died March 22, 1865, wounds; Jesse M. Vanhart, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 3, 1864; Isaac B. Vaughn, mustered out August 31, 1865; Joseph M. Vaughn, mustered out August 31, 1865; John R. Winship, killed at Wise's Forks March 10, 1865; William W. Whiting, mustered out August 31, 1865; John A. Zimmerman, died at Indianapolis September 5, 1864. Recruits—Albert Coats, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Corporal; John Harris, mustered out August 31, 1865; William H. Johnson, mustered out August 31, 1865; James McConaughey, mustered out August 31, 1865; Milton Meranda, mustered out August 31, 1865; Francis Parker, mustered out August 31, 1865; Lawrence Powers, mustered out August 31, 1865; Levi Rhoads, mustered out August 31, 1865; Christian Richards, mustered out August 31, 1865.

Company K—Thomas H. Barnes, mustered out August 31, 1865; Enos P. Fulghum, August 31, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

This regiment was mustered in at Kokomo March 12, 1864; Colonel, Charles S. Parrish. Mustered out at Charlotte, N. C., December 2, 1865. Officers, 40; men, 924; recruits, 22; died, 178; deserted, 21; unaccounted for, 9; total, 986.

Moved to Nashville March 16, 1864. Marched through to Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Stevenson, Chattanooga and Cleveland to Charleston, East Tennessee, arriving March 24, 1864. Left Charleston for the front May 3, 1864. Atlanta campaign May 9, September 2, 1864. Camped at Decatur, Ga., till October 4, 1864. Pursued Hood to Gaylesville. Moved to Nashville and fought at Franklin and Nashville.

Camped at Columbia, Tenn., till January 5, 1865. Moved to Washington City and to Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C. Moved to Fort Anderson, N. C. Moved to Morehead City and Newbern March 1, 1865. Battle of Wise's Forks, N. C., March 8, 1865.

Entered Goldsboro, N. C., March 21, 1865, joining with Sherman's army.

Marched to Smithfield April 11, 1865. News of Lee's surrender received April 12, 1865. Marched to Raleigh April 14, 1865. Johnston's surrender April, 1865. Moved to Greensboro and to Charlotte. Stationed at Charlotte, N. C., till December 2, 1865. Arrived at Indianapolis December 13, 1865, with 27 officers and 540 men. Public reception in the State House Grove. Regiment received final payment and discharged and went home with glad hearts, feeling that the great work was done.

Officers—Quartermaster, Charles A. Dresser, appointed Adjutant pro tem.; recommissioned Quartermaster, honorably discharged August 24, 1865.

Privates, Company B—Benjamin Lockhart, mustered out December 2, 1865.

Company H—Samuel B. Wilson, mustered out December 2, 1862, as Sergeant; James F. Williams, mustered out December 2, 1865.

Company I—Simon Burris, mustered out December 2, 1865; Henry H. Beach, mustered out June 8, 1865; John W. Campbell, mustered out May 16, 1865; David H. Dutro, mustered out December 2, 1865; Benjamin F. Emerson, mustered out December 2, 1865; Thomas C. Holloway, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1864; Thomas O'Neal, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August 16, 1864; Elisha B. Porter, discharged June 7, 1865; David S. Porter, mustered out December 2, 1865, as Corporal; Joseph W. Smith, mustered out December 2, 1865, as Corporal; James A. Williams, mustered out August 30, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA, THIRTEENTH CAVALRY (THREE YEARS).

Company I—William H. Green, mustered out November 18, 1865; J. W. Kitchel, discharged May 18, 1865; James M. Parvis, mustered out November 18, 1865; Francis M. Yager, mustered out November 18, 1865.

Statistics—Mustered in April 29, 1864, Indianapolis, Colonel, G. M. S. Johnson. Mustered out at Indianapolis in August, 1864. Officers, 50; men, 1,107; recruits, 236; died, 136; deserters, 87; unaccounted for, 9; total, 1,393.

Movements—Left Indianapolis for Nashville as infantry April 30, 1864. Ordered to Huntsville as a garrison May 31, 1864, scouting and skirmishing through the summer of 1864, holding the post against the whole force of Col. Buford October 1, 1864. Companies A, C, D, F and I went to Louisville to draw horses and equipments for the whole regiment. Ordered to Paducah; left Paducah for Louisville and Nashville November 1, 1864. Those companies went to La Vergne and fell back on Murfreesboro, having two battles and twelve skirmishes, losing sixty-seven men. The other companies took part at Nashville and the entire regiment united immediately afterward. Effecting a remounting, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Seventh Division Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Col. Johnson commanding the brigade. Left for New Orleans February 11, 1865; disembarked at Vicksburg; went on to New Orleans March 6, 1865, and to Mobile Bay; raid through Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi—800 miles—under Gen. Grierson, to Columbus, Miss. Went to Macon, Miss., guarding railroads and capturing stores, ammunition and ordnance. Returned to Columbus and to Vicksburg. Mustered out of service November 18, 1865. Reached Indianapolis November 25, 1865. Dinner at the Soldiers' Home

and reception at the State House same day. Welcome by Gov. Baker. Response by Gen. Johnson.

Regiment at the disbandment numbered 23 officers and 633 men.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (100 DAYS).

Call issued by Gov. Morton April 23, 1864. One Hundred and Thirty-second to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiments were organized under the call. The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth was mustered in at Indianapolis May 25, 1864, Colonel, James Gavin; seven companies were recruited from the Fourth and three in the Fifth District. They proceeded immediately to Tennessee for garrison and guard duty.

Statistics—Officers, 41; men, 908; recruits, 1; died, 19; total, 950.

The 100-day regiments did a useful, though not a conspicuous service, enabling the trained soldiers to be sent to the front in the important and decisive campaign of 1864 in Virginia and Georgia and elsewhere.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment was mustered in May 25, 1864, and mustered out in August of the same year.

The officers and men of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment from Randolph County were as follows:

Company F—Captain, George W. H. Riley, promoted Lieutenant Colonel, mustered out with the regiment; First Lieutenant, William M. Cox, promoted Captain, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant, Joab Driver, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment.

Company F—Hiram Alshouse, Milton Anderson, Matthew Atkinson, John Batchelor, John H. Beary, Sanford Bowman, Albert H. Bowen, John F. Brice, John P. Brewster, William L. Burress, William H. Caty, Seth D. Coats, Elisha Conner, William R. Cox, Abraham Conner, Edmond A. Cropper, Henry S. Curry, William T. Davis, William C. Dye, James Edwards, James S. Engle, William W. Ennis, David A. Fisher, Abijah Frazier, John W. French, Samuel A. French, Albert C. Gaddis, Francis A. Graham, James B. Gray, Robert E. Grubbs, John Hallowell, Henry C. Hiatt, Wilson Hiatt, John E. Hodson, Charles H. Huffman, John B. Hughes, William Jones, Thomas W. Jordan, Alva C. Kepler, Homer Lewallen, Joseph W. McCracken, Ellis S. McNees, Joseph McNees, Charles McGee, Morgan H. Mills, Oliver M. Mills, promoted First Lieutenant; John E. Neff, William H. O'Neall, William H. Painter, Christopher Pasters, Caleb C. Peacock, William E. Peacock, George W. Porter, William Puckett, Zachariah T. Puckett, Erastus H. Read, Enoch Scott, Levi Slusher, John T. Smith, Stover Smith, James C. Sommerville, Alexander S. Starbuck, James C. Steele, Washington L. Strohm, John W. Study, Henry Tharpe, Martin V. Tucker, Leroy Turner, William W. Vandegraff, Arthur Vanderburg, De Witt C. Weldy, Beniah N. White, John Wideman, Luther M. Williams, Sylvester M. Williams, Levi F. Wilmington, Benjamin F. Willmore, Elias Wright, Henry M. Yunker.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT (100 DAYS).

Company I—Charles D. Lewis, mustered out September 29, 1864.

Regiment mustered in at Indianapolis June 8, 1864; Colonel, George Humphrey. Companies raised as follows:

Elizaville, Lawrenceburg, Kendallville, Knightstown, Connersville, New Castle, Portland, Vevay, one each; one from New Albany and Metamoras, and one from Columbia, New Haven and New Philadelphia.

Statistics—Officers, 30; men, 824; recruits, 2; died, 11; deserter, 1; total, 856.

They were stationed somewhere, guarding railroads, in the Southern region, remaining in service more than 100 days.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

Mustered in at Indianapolis October 24, 1864; Colonel, Thomas J. Brady. Mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., July 11, 1865. Officers, 39; men, 968; recruits, 48; died, 102; deserters, 50; unaccounted for, 7: total, 1,055.

Regiment left Indianapolis November 25, 1864, for Nashville, Tenn.; thence to Murfreesboro, being stationed in Fort Rosecrans. In a skirmish south of Murfreesboro one was wounded.

Upon Hood's defeat, it marched to Columbia, Tenn., December 28, 1864; embarked in steamers on the Tennessee for Washington City, January 16, 1865; moved to Alexandria February 3, 1865. Embarked on ocean steamer for Fort Fisher, N. C., February 3, 1865; took part in severe fighting in the siege and capture of Wilmington. At the battle of Town Creek Bridge, N. C., February 20, 1865. Entered Wilmington, N. C., February 23, 1865. Marched to Kingston, N. C., March 6, passing over a distance of eighty-five miles, largely swamps, in five days. Set out for Goldsboro, N. C., March 19. Arrived at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, remaining there till the 6th of May. Marched to Greensboro; on duty there till July 11, 1865. Mustered out of service at Greensboro July 11, 1865. Arrived at Indianapolis July 21. Public reception July 25. Addresses by Gov. Morton and Maj. Gen. Sherman. Regiment paid off July 28, 1865, and discharged.

The members of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment from Randolph County are as follows:

Company F—Second Lieutenant, Ezra W. Bond, mustered out with regiment; James E. Ashwell, Samuel P. Cotton, musicians, mustered out July 11, 1865; Ira Adamson, mustered out July 11, 1865, as Corporal; George Byers, Joel F. Bales, mustered out July 11, 1865; George W. Edwards, mustered out May 25, 1865; Marion W. Farrens, Henry H. Hurst, Benjamin F. Jordan, mustered out July 11, 1865; James H. Murray, died at Murfreesboro January 1, 1865; Albert Pegg, Thomas J. Puckett, mustered out July 11, 1865; Walter W. Williams, not mustered out.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment was composed of seven companies from the Fifth Congressional District, two from the Eleventh District and one from elsewhere. Organized March 13, 1865, at Indianapolis, Colonel, Milton Peden. March 16, 1865, the regiment left for Harper's Ferry, Va. They marched to Charleston, Va., and, during the summer, did guard duty at various places in that vicinity. It was mustered out August 4, 1865, arrived at Indianapolis August 9, 1865, with 32 officers and 743 men, and was publicly welcomed in the State House Grove, with addresses by Lieut. Gov. Baker, Gen. Benjamin Harrison and others.

Statistics—Officers, 39; men, 1,012; recuits, 24; re-enlisted veterans, 3; died, 44; deserted, 63; total, 1,078. Mustered in March 13, 1865; mustered out August 4, 1865.

Members from Randolph County are as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel, Theodore F. Colgrove; Chaplain, George W. Thomson, honorably discharged June 17, 1865; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel C. Weddington, mustered out with regiment.

Company A—Captain, Theodore F. Colgrove, promoted Lieutenant Colonel; First Lieutenant, Nelson Pegg, promoted Captain, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant, Edmund B. Warren, promoted First Lieutenant, dismissed June 23, 1865.

Privates—Henry T. Addington, as Corporal; Adam Almanrode, Bartley Allen, James A. Addington, Nathan Addington, Friend J. S. Bailey, William L. Burress, William Bailey, James W. Butterworth, Elisha Cormer, Nicholas Caywood, as Corporal; Stephen Clevinger, Abijah Cox, Squire Davis, Elijah S. Davisson, Francis X. Darby, James Edwards, Axime Elliott, Samuel Emry, William W. Ennis, John S. Ennis, Franklin Ford, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out as First Sergeant with regiment; William T. Foust, Martin V. Foust, James B. Gray, Richard Goodman, Edward W. Harris, William C. Haworth, Joy Harris, William E. Harris, Jasper N. Hurst, James S. Hultz, John W. Henderson, John O. Hollowell, as Corporal; Henry Ingle, William Jones, James C. Johnson, William Johnson, Owen Jones, John W. Jones, John Kirk, Joseph Kirk, George R. Kennedy, Henry C. Lamb, as Corporal; Oliver F. Lewellan, as Sergeant; Andrew K. Lewis, Conrad Listenfeltz, Daniel Mendenhall, George Meranda, Joseph W. McNees, John H. McGuire, as Corporal; Daniel Miller, Francis Massey, Lewis Miller, John McIntyre, Israel Nunemaker, David Neff, Louis Neustiel, William H. O'Niel, William E. Peacock, William H. Painter,

as Corporal; Joseph W. Robison, James Readman, George A. Rhody, as Sergeant; George D. S. Reese, promoted Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant; Enoch Scott, Jacob R. Stuart, Levi Slusher, Zephaniah Sylvys, James C. Sommerville, Benjamin Sommers, William R. Tisor, as Corporal Frank L. Turner, William C. West, Luther L. Williams Joel Wooton, Sylvester N. Williams, Samuel A. Winship Beniah F. White, William H. Winship, Henry M. Yunker, Albert T. Butler, died at home March 16, 1865; John T Carson, died at Indianapolis March 7, 1865; James E. Daily, mustered out August 14, 1865; Benjamin F. Edwards, mustered out May 18, 1865; Jesse Harris, mustered out May 31, 1865; Myers Silvers, mustered out October 31, 1865; George B. Watson, mustered out May 19, 1865.

Company B—Elijah Ledbetter, Wagoner, mustered out August 4, 1865; Isaac M. Jones, Wesley Jordan, Corporal, mustered out in August 4, 1865.

Company C—John Fay, record indefinite; Daniel J. Niebel, mustered out August 4, 1865, as Corporal.

Company F—Andrew Younce, Corporal, mustered out August 4, 1865, as Sergeant.

Company I—Captain, Marcellus B. Dickey, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant. John Bidlock, mustered out with regiment.

Privates—John W. Allen, Matthew Arnold, John Q. Adamson, William F. Emory, mustered out August 4, 1865; Daniel Elliott, Christian Greaf, mustered out August 4, 1865; George Girard, mustered out July 11, 1865; Calvin Hardin, James C. Hartz, mustered out August 4, 1865; Daniel Jones, mustered out May 15, 1865; William H. Justice, mustered out May 17, 1865; Robert L. Kirwood, mustered out August 4, 1865; James C. Knox, mustered out July 17, 1865; Miles O. Long, died May 16, 1865; Abraham G. Long, mustered out August 4, 1865; Charles D. Lewis, mustered out August 4, 1865, as Corporal; George Lamm, Thomas McGinnis, Francis Rodenberger, mustered out August 4, 1865; Samuel H. Sturgeon (really Jay County), mustered out August 4, 1865, as Sergeant; Henry H. Sweet, died April 2, 1865; John Street, mustered out August 4, 1864; John T. Taylor, died June 1, 1865; Richard H. Spence, Richard Vallandigham, Jacob Weinck, John Wine, mustered out August 4, 1865; Joseph C. Yager; Francis M. Hill, recruit, mustered out June 3, 1865; John L. Young, mustered out August 4, 1865. Company K—George W. May, unaccounted for.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

Company H—Alfred Lenox, Second Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment.

Company K—Jason L. Downing, mustered out August 4, 1865.

Statistics of Regiment—Officers, 39; men, 958; recruits, 5; died, 40; deserters, 84; total, 982.

Recruited in the Eighth Congressional District. Organized April 20, 1865; Colonel, Frank Wilcox; went to Parkersburg April 28, 1865; continued on duty in Western Virginia till August 4, 1865; mustered out August 4, 1865; arrived at Indianapolis August 7, 1865, with 32 officers and 734 men. Reception at the Capitol grounds.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

Company B—Benjamin Bayless, George W. Debolt, Frank Kukler, mustered out August 4, 1865; John R. Whitacre, mustered out August 4, 1865, as Sergeant.

The regiment was composed of five companies—two from the Seventh and one each from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts. Organized April 12, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles M. Smith. Served in Shenandoah Valley; mustered out at Winchester, Va., August 4, 1865; arrived at Indianapolis August 7, 1865, with 17 officers and 380 men.

TWENTIETH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Thomas E. Stanley, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Men from Randolph County may have been in the batteries, but most of the names have no residence attached, and hence no account can be given of such, for which facts, if any "Randolph County Boys" are thereby omitted, we are exceedingly sorry, but how to help the matter we are unable to tell.

FIRST UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEERS ENGINEERS.

Company B—William Milstead, from Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Company G—Allen Fowler, from Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Company G—Archibald March, from Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Company I—William Chambers, from Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, mustered out June 30, 1865.

There were doubtless others, but we have no information concerning them.

RANDOLPH BATTALION, INDIANA LEGION.

Officers—Major, D. E. Shaw: Adjutant, James R. Jones; Quartermaster, Benjamin Peacock; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel G. Stafford.

The companies composing the regiment were as follows:

Buena Vista Home Guards—Captain, Zerah Masters; First Lieutenant, Oliver M. Mills; Second Lieutenant, Joel W. Bussear.

Randolph Greys—Captain, R. B. Farra: First Lieutenant, W. W. Aker; Second Lieutenant, John K. Martin.

Farmland True Blues—Captain, George McGriff; First Lieutenant, James H. McNees; Second Lieutenant, P. A. Stanley.

West River Guards—Captain, John A. Hunt; First Lieutenant, Benjamin Peacock; Second Lieutenant, Arthur True; Second Lieutenant, John D. Jones.

Liberty Tigers—Captain, Jacob A. Jackson; First Lieutenant, Alvin M. Owen; Second Lieutenant, Joel A. Newman.

Maxville Regulars—Captain, Joab Driver; First Lieutenant, Thomas B. McIntyre; Second Lieutenant, Luther M. Moorman.

Morristown Guards—Captain, Jesse May; First Lieutenant, Salathiel Ryan; Second Lieutenant, Jonathan R. Peoples.

Union City Guards—Captain, Isaac P. Gray; Captain, George W. Thompson; First Lieutenant, George W. Thompson; First Lieutenant, John W. Griffith; Second Lieutenant, Raiford Wiggs; Second Lieutenant, Samuel L. Carter.

Morton Rangers—Captain, Robert H. Grooms; First Lieutenant, George Spillers; Second Lieutenant, Oliver F. Lewellyn.

Stone Guards—Captain, John S. Way; First Lieutenant, John K. Martin; Second Lieutenant, Edward Engle.

Fairview Rangers—Captain, Cyrus B. St. John; First Lieutenant, James R. Jones; Second Lieutenant, John W. Barger.

Whether these companies of which the officers are given above performed any duty of any sort we are unable to state.

Many of the officers and men in them enlisted in active service, and spent more or less time at the front and elsewhere with the regiments in which they enrolled their names.

FORTIETH OHIO.

Since several persons from Randolph joined this regiment, we give a brief sketch thereof.

Organized at Camp Chase in September and November, 1861; Colonel, Jonathan Cranor. All of Companies E and G, much of Company I and parts of F and K are said to have enlisted from Darke County, Ohio. The following persons were from Randolph County, Ind.:

Company B—Recruited by Capt. Reeves, promoted Major; Lewis Addington; William Brown, died March 19, 1863, at Piketon, Ky.; Martin Cox, John Ferrell, Jabez W. Freestone, veteran, died shortly after the close of the war, and buried at Portland, Jay Co., Ind.; George Hollowell, William Ingle, Corporal, killed at Kenesaw, Ga., before Atlanta; James Mendenhall, Joseph O'Neall, Lewis Phillips, Isaiah Regan, Drum Major; John Spotts, died in Georgia; two more, also, whose names were not obtained.

An amusing occurrence took place with one of the above, Lewis Addington, which may not be amiss to relate. After the regiment had veteranized and as they were coming home on furlough, when they were at Nashville, Tenn., Addington, seeing a boy peddling milk, kicked his bucket over, spilling all the milk.

He was arrested and kept so long that the other boys went home, had their furlough, returned to the front and were mustered in as veterans. Addington was not on hand, and, of course, remained a non-veteran. When he returned, instead of becoming a veteran, he simply served out his original time and was mustered out of the regiment. Speaking of the kick, he said: "Boys, that was the luckiest kick that I ever made in my life."

The movements of the regiment were as follows: Left Camp Chase for Kentucky December 17, 1861. Started for Sandy Valley via Mt. Sterling and McCormick's Gap December 26, 1861. Arrived at Paintsville January 8, 1862. Assisted in driving Gen. Humphrey Marshall from Kentucky in January, 1862. Skirmished at Pound Gap, Eastern Kentucky, March 16, 1862. James A. Garfield, Colonel, was commander of the brigade. Joined the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville, Tenn., February 28, 1863. Joined the Army of Kentucky at Franklin, Tenn., March 6, 1863. Had severe fighting near Franklin April 10, 1863. Stationed at Triune, Shelbyville, Wartrace and Tullahoma, Tenn., summer of 1863. In the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 20, 1863; in the fights round Chattanooga November 24, 25, 1863; veteranized in January, 1864; Atlanta campaign, Ga., summer of 1864, doing severe and successful execution; Franklin and Nashville in December, 1864; consolidated with the Fifty-first at Nashville; pursued Bragg to Huntsville, Ala., and returned to Nashville; ordered to Texas in June, 1865; mustered out at Indianola, Texas, October, 1865. Returned their flag to the ladies of Greenville November 17, 1865; flag now in possession of Mrs. I. N. Gard, Greenville.

RECIPITULATION.

The following is the number of men in the different regiments set down to Randolph County:

Eighth Regiment (three months), 78; Sixth (three years), 2; Seventh (three years), 3; Eighth (three years), 69; Ninth (three years), 37; Eleventh (three years), 2; Twelfth (three years) 2; Thirteenth (three years), 6; Sixteenth (three years), 1; Nineteenth (three years), 148; Twentieth (three years), 47; Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery, 13; Twenty-seventh (three years), 3; Twenty-eighth, First Cavalry (three years), 1; Thirty-first (three years), 1; Thirty-third (three years), 1; Thirty-fourth (three years), 4; Thirty-sixth (three years), 4; Forty-second (three years), 3; Forty-seventh (three years), 2; Fifty-fourth (one year), 39; Fifty-fifth (three months), 88; Fifty-seventh (three years), 76; Sixty-ninth (three years), 369; Seventy-first (three years), 2; Seventy-fifth (three years), 4; Seventy-seventh (three years), 2; Eighty-fourth (three years), 308; Eighty-ninth (three years), 1; Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry (three years), 48; Ninety-seventh (three years), 1; Ninety-ninth (three years), 21; One Hundred and Fifth (Morgan raid), 143; One Hundred and Sixth (Morgan raid), 203; One Hundred and Ninth (Morgan raid), 56; One Hundred and Seventeenth (six months), 1; One Hundred and Nineteenth, Seventh Cavalry (three years), 94; One Hundred and Twenty-first, Nineteenth Cavalry (three years), 18; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth (three years), 208; One Hundred and Thirtieth (three years), 6; One Hundred and Thirty-first, Twelfth Cavalry (three years), 4; One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (100 days), 90; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth (100 days), 1; One Hundred and Fortieth (one year), 13; One Hundred and Forty-seventh (one year), 127; One Hundred and Fifty-fourth (one year), 2; One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (one year), 5; Twentieth Battery, Light Artillery, 1; Fifth Colored United States Troops, 1; Eighth Colored United States Troops, 1; Twenty-third Colored United States Troops, 3; Twenty-eighth Colored United States Troops, 3; Forty-second Colored United States Troops, 3; Forty-fifth Colored United States Troops, 2; other colored soldiers, 14; other colored soldiers, Greenville settlement, Ohio, 14; Fortieth, Ohio (three years), 12. Total credit to Randolph, or supposed to belong thereto, 2,373.

This list is, of course, partly uncertain. Most of the persons named are known to have belonged to Randolph, but some have been put down as probable citizens of the county. Doubtless a considerable number really belonging to the county have been credited elsewhere, while in some cases she has received credit for men really residents of other counties. We have done our best toward an accurate statement and with that are obliged to be content.

Of course, a considerable number, amounting to many thousands throughout the State, and doubtless to some hundreds in the county, are counted over again, the names of some occurring several times; but to make an exact account of such would hardly be practicable, and if it were so the good accomplished would not be worth the trouble.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF REGIMENTS, ASSIGNMENT OF RECRUITS, ETC.

Eighth Regiment Infantry (three months)—Re-organized under Col. William P. Benton, and mustered into service for three years September 5, 1861.

Sixth Infantry (three years) — Non-veterans mustered out September 22, 1864; the veterans and recruits were transferred to the Sixty-eighth Indiana. Upon the muster-out of the Sixty-eighth, June 20, 1865, nineteen men of the old Sixth Infantry were not entitled to discharge, and they were again transferred to the Forty-fourth Indiana and served therein till finally mustered out therewith, September 14, 1865.

Seventh Infantry (three years)—Non-veterans mustered out September 3, 1864; veterans transferred to the Nineteenth Regiment. October 18, 1864, the new Nineteenth and the new Twentieth were consolidated, the new regiment being known as the Twentieth. The new Twentieth was mustered out July 12, 1865.

Twelfth Regiment (three years)—Mustered out June 8, 1865; those not entitled to discharge were transferred to the Forty-eighth and Fifty ninth Regiments, and served till July 15 and 17 respectively.

Thirteenth Regiment—Consolidated into a battalion under Order 384 from Gen. Butler, dated December 2, 1864; five companies of drafted men and substitutes, assigned in the spring of 1865, and no further change till mustered out, September 5, 1865.

Sixteenth Regiment (three years)—Changed to a mounted infantry regiment, and, on the muster-out, June 30, 1865, the recruits were transferred to the Thirteenth Cavalry; discharged November 18, 1865.

Seventeenth Regiment (three years)—Changed to a mounted infantry regiment February 12, 1863, and mustered out August 8, 1865.

Nineteenth Regiment—Seventh and Nineteenth consolidated September 3, 1864; transferred to the re-organized Twentieth; discharged July 12, 1865.

Twentieth Regiment—Fourteenth and Twentieth consolidated August 1, 1864. New Nineteenth and Twentieth united October 18, 1864. New Twentieth mustered out July 12, 1865.

Twenty-first Regiment—Changed to a heavy artilliery organization in February, 1863. Two companies were added and the regiment was recruited to the maximum. The regiment was called the First Heavy Artillery, and served as such till mustered out, January 13, 1866.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—Non-veterans mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., November 4, 1864; the other transferred to the Seventieth, order dated October 12, 1864. Seventieth mustered out June 8, 1865; those not entitled to discharge transferred again to the Thirty-third, and mustered out with that regiment July 21, 1865.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, First Cavalry—The battalion of this regiment serving in the West consolidated into two companies, September 24, 1864; mustered out June 24, 1865. The battalion in the East consolidated into one company June 23, 1864; discharged July, 1865.

Thirty-sixth Regiment—Non-veterans mustered out under order of August 13, 1864; the others formed into one company and transferred July 12, 1865, to the residuary battalion of the Thirtieth, as Company H; mustered out November 25, 1862.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—Consolidated with a battalion of four companies January 23, 1865; mustered out July 5, 1865; recruits transferred to the Twenty-fourth Regiment; mustered out November 15, 1865.

Seventy-first Regiment, Sixth Cavalry—Changed to cavalry, order dated February 23, 1863; two companies added and the organization completed October 12, 1863. Original members mustered out June 17, 1865; recruits joined with those of the Fifth Cavalry June 25, 1865, new organization called Sixth Cavalry; mustered out September 15, 1865.

Seventy-fifth Regiment—Mustered out June 5, 1865; recruits transferred to the Forty-second; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—Mustered out and the recruits attached to the Fifty-seventh Regiment as Company K; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Eighty-ninth Regiment—Recruits transferred to the Twenty-sixth July 10, 1865; mustered out January 15, 1866.

Ninetieth Regiment, Fifth Cavalry—Companies G, L and M and the recruits transferred to the re-organized Sixth Cavalry June 23, 1865; mustered out September 15, 1865.

Ninety-seventh Regiment—Recruits transferred to the Forty-eighth; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Ninety-ninth Regiment—Recruits transferred to the Forty-eighth and mustered out July 15, 1865.

One Hundred and Nineteenth, Seventh Cavalry—Consolidated into a battalion of six companies July 21, 1865; mustered out February 18, 1866.

BATTLE LIST.

We here subjoin a list of the engagements in which regiments containing Randolph soldiers took part:

1861—Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, Eighth (three months), Thirteenth (three years); Lewinsville, Va., September 11, Nineteenth Regiment; Cheat Mountain, Va., September 12, 13, Thirteenth (three years); Elk Water, Va., September 12 and 13, Thirteenth and Seventeenth; Greenbrier. Va., October 3, Seventh (three years), Ninth (three years), Thirteenth; Chickamahominy N. C., October 4, Twentieth; Ball's Bluff, Va., October 21, 22, Sixteenth; Alleghany, Va., December 13, Ninth, Thirteenth.

1862—Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6 to 8, Eighth Infantry (three years); Island No. 10, Mississippi River, March 10, April 7, Thirty-fourth, Forty-seventh; Winchester, Va., March 22, 23, Seventh Infantry (three years), Thirteenth Infantry; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 7, Sixth Infantry (three years), Ninth Infantry (three years), Fifty-seventh; Corinth (siege), April 11, May 30, Sixth Infantry (three years), Ninth Infantry (three years), Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Fifty-seventh; Summersville, Va., May 7, Thirteenth Infantry; Front Royal, Va., May 23, Twenty-seventh Regiment; Winchester, Va., May 25, Twenty-seventh Regiment; Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, Twentieth; Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, June 1, Twentieth Regiment; Port Republic, Va., June 9, Seventh Infantry (three years); Front Royal, Va., June 12, Seventh Infantry (three years); Orchards, Va., June 25, Twentieth Regiment; Glendale, Va., June 28, Twentieth Regiment; Savage's Station, Va., June 29, Twentieth Regiment; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, Twentieth Regiment; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, Twentieth Regiment; Cotton Plant, Ark., July 7, Eighth Infantry (three years); Aberdeen, Ark., July 9, Thirty-fourth Regiment; Baton Rouge, La., August 5, Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery, Regiment; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, Seventh Infantry (three years); Austin, Miss., August, Eighth Infantry (three years); Gainesville, Va., August 28, Nineteenth Regiment; Second Bull Run, Va., August 28 to 30, Seventh Infantry (three years); Muldraugh's Hill, Ky., August 28, Seventy-first, Sixth Cavalry; Richmond, Ky., August 30, Twelfth Infantry, Sixteenth, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Chantilly, Va., September 1, Twentieth Regiment; Des Allemands, La., September 8, Twenty-first, Heavy Artillery, Regiment; Munfordsville, Ky., September 14 to 18, Seventeenth and Eighty-ninth Regiments; South Mountain, Va., September 14, Nineteenth Regiment; Antietam, Md., September 17, Nineteenth Regiment; Cornet Bridge, La., December 21, First Heavy Artillery Regiment; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11 to 13, Seventh Infantry (three years), Nineteenth, Twentieth; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, January 1, 2, 1863, Sixth Infantry (three years), Ninth Infantry (three years), Thirty-first, Fifty-seventh.

1863—Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863, Sixteenth, Sixty-ninth; Deserted Farm, Va., January 30, Thirteenth Infantry; Fitzhugh's Crossing, Va., April 29, Nineteenth Regiment; Port Gibson, Miss., May, 1863, Eighth Infantry (three years), Sixteenth, Thirty-fourth, Sixty-ninth; Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 3, Seventh Infantry (three years), Twentieth, Twenty-seventh; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, Eighth Infantry (three years), Eleventh Infantry (three years), Twelfth Infantry, Thirty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth; Jackson, Miss., May 14, Eighth Infantry (three years), Forty-seventh; Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, Eighth Infantry (three years), Sixteenth, Sixty-ninth; Port Hudson, Miss., May 21, July 8, Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery, Regiment; Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, Eighth Infantry (three years), Twelfth, Sixteenth Thirty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Ninety ninth; Triune, Tenn., June 11, Eighty-fourth Regiment; Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24, Seventeenth, Seventy-fifth; Gettysburg, Penn., July 1 to 3, Seventh Infantry (three years), Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-seventh; Jackson, Miss. (second), July 9 to 16, Eighth Infantry (three years), Twelfth Infantry, Sixteenth, Thirty-fourth; Buffington Island, Ohio River, July 19, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Lafourche Crossing, La., July 21, Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery; Manassas Gap, Va., July 23, Twentieth Regiment; Fort Wagner, S. C., September 7, Thirteenth Regiment; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 20, Sixth Infantry (three years), Ninth Infantry (three years), Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Forty-second, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth Regiments; Zollicoffer, Tenn., September 20, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Blountsville, Tenn., September 22, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Thomson's Cove, Tenn., October 3, Seventeenth Regiment; Coosaville, Ga., October, Seventeenth Regiment; Flat Rock, Ga., Seventeenth Regiment; Farmington, Tenn., October 7, Seventeenth Regiment; Colliersville, Tenn., October 11, Sixteenth Regiment; Henderson's Mill, Tenn., October 11, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, Sixth Infantry (three years); Ashby's Gap, Va., November 2, Seventh Infantry (three years); Grand Coteau, La., November 3, Forty-seventh Regiment; Locust Grove, Va., November, Twentieth Regiment; Mustang Island, Texas, November 17, Eighth Infantry (three years); Knoxville, Tenn., November 17, December 4, Seventy-first, Sixth Cavalry, Regiment; Lookout Mountain, Ga., November 24, Ninth Infantry (three years) Regiment; Mission Ridge, Ga., November 25, Sixth Infantry (three years), Ninth Infantry (three years), Twelfth Infantry, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-fifth; Graysville, Va., November 27, Ninety-seventh Regiment; Fort Esperanza, Texas, November 27, Eighth Infantry (three years); Walker's Ford, Tenn., December 3, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment.

1864—Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 10, Ninetieth Regiment; Mossy Creek, Tenn., January 12, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Dandridge, Tenn., January 17, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Okolona, Miss., February 22, One Hundred and Nineteenth, Seventh Cavalry; Egypt Station, Miss., February, One Hundred and Nineteenth, Seventh Cavalry; Fort Gaines, Ala., April 5 to 8, Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery Regiment; Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery, Regiment; Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, Forty-seventh, Eighty-ninth; Suffolk (defense), April 10, May 13, Thirteenth; Taylor's Ridge, Ga., May, Ninth Regiment; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth; Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7, Sixth, Ninth; Wathel Junction, Va., May 7, Thirteenth Regiment; Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, Seventh, Nineteenth; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 10, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 9, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Po River, Va., May 10 to 12, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth; Chester Station, Va., May 10, Thirteenth; Resaca, Ga., May 15, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Forty-second, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry); Rome, Ga., May 17, Seventeenth Regiment; Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, Eighty-ninth Regiment; Bayou de Glaize, La., May 18, Eighty-ninth; Cassville, Ga., May 19, Ninth, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry); Foster's Farm, Va., May 20, Thirteenth Regiment; North Anna, Va., May 25, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth; New Hope,

Ga., May 25, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh, Fifty-seventh, Ninety-seventh; Dallas, Ga., May 27, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth; Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 31, Seventh; Pumpkin Vine Church, Ga., June, Seventeenth Regiment; Petersburg, Va., June, 1864 to April 3, 1865, Seventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth; Kingston, Ga., June, Eighty-fourth Regiment; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, Seventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth; Guntown, Miss., June 10, One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry); Tupello, Miss., June 14, Eighty-ninth Regiment; Lost Mountain, Ga., June 17, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry), One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Big Shanty, Ga., June 14, Seventh, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth; Belle Plain Road, Ga., June, Seventeenth; Kenesaw, Ga., June 27, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Forty-second, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry), Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Marietta, Ga., July 3, Sixth, Ninth, Seventeenth; Chattahoochie, Ga., July 7, Seventeenth; Decatur, Ga., July 19, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, Ninth, Twenty-seventh, Forty-second, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth; Atlanta, Ga., July 21, September 2, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty seventh, Thirty-first, Forty-second Fifty-seventh, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Atchafalaya, La., July 28, Eighth, Forty-seventh; Stone Mountain, Ga., July, Seventeenth Regiment; Hillsboro, Ga., July 31, Nineteenth (Fifth Cavalry): Fort Morgan, Ala., August 5, Thirteenth, Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery); Leesburg, Va., August, Seventeenth Regiment; La Mavoo, Miss., August 18, One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry); Yellow House, Va., August 19, Twenty-first, Seventh; Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 2, Ninth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-ninth; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Fort Wagner, S. C., September 7, Thirteenth; Strawberry Plains, Va., September 15, Thirteenth, Twentieth; Deep Bottom, Va., September 18, Thirteenth, Twentieth; Opequan, Va., September 19, Thirteenth, Twentieth; Fort Gilmore, Va., September 19, Thirteenth, Twentieth; Chapin's Bluff, Va., September 20, Thirteenth, Twentieth; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 20, Eighth Regiment; New Market, Va., September 23, Eighth Regiment; Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala., September 25, One Hundred and Twenty-first (Ninth Cavalry); Pulaski, Tenn., September 27, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry; Huntsville, Ala., October 1, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry); Goshen, Ga., October, Seventeenth; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, Eighth, Eleventh; Little River, Ga., October 26, Ninety-seventh. Ninety-ninth; Carrion Crow, La., November 3, Thirty-fourth; Griswoldville, Ga., November 23, Twelfth; Columbia, Tenn., November 26, Ninth; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, Ninth, Thirty-first, Fifty-seventh; Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-first (Ninth Cavalry), One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; Murfreesboro (defense), Tenn., December 7, One Hundred and Fortieth; Little Ogeechee River, Ga., December 8, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth; Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 16, Ninth, Thirty-first, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry), Eigthy-fourth, Eigthy-ninth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Ninth Cavalry); Fort McAllister, Ga., December 13, Ninety-ninth; Savannah (siege), Ga., December 10 to 21, Twelfth, Forty-second; Wilkinson's Pike, Tenn., December, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry); Overall's Creek, Tenn., December, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry); Vernon, Miss., December 28, One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry).

1865—Fort Fisher, N. C., January 14, Thirteenth, One Hundred and Fortieth; Fort Anderson, N. C., February 19, Thirteenth, One Hundred and Fortieth; Town Creek Bridge, N. C., February 20, Thirteenth, One Hundred and Fortieth; Wise's Forks, N. C., March 10, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, Forty-second; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, Twelfth, Forty-second, Seventy-fifth, Ninety-seventh; Spanish Fort, Ala., March 27, April 19, Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery), One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry); Ebenezer Church, Ala., April 1, Seventeenth; Mobile, Ala., March 27 to April 1, Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery), Sixty ninth, Eighty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry); Selma, Ala., April 2, Seventeenth; Hatcher's Run, Va., April 2, Twentieth; Clover Hill, Va., April 9, Twentieth; Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry); Macon, Ga., April 20, Seventeenth; Palmetto Ranch, Texas, May 13, Thirty-fourth Regiment, last battle of the war.

REBEL PRISONS—PRISON LIFE.

Our Randolph soldiers, sharing abundantly in the hardships, perils and sufferings incident to a cruel and terrible war, bore also their full proportion in those most fearful and inexpressible scenes, the horrors, the tortures, the deaths incident to rebel prisons.

It had been the intention of the compiler of these sketches to give at some length an accouut of these loathsome and ghastly dens of corruption, disease and death; but they are too terrible. His mind recoils at the recital, and his soul cannot be held to the contemplation for the length of time needful to prepare such a statement. A few touches must suffice, and the mind of the reader must be left to guess or imagine the rest.

The principal prisons used by the rebels for the confinement of their captives were as follows:

Belle Island, near Richmond, Va.; Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; tobacco factories, Richmond, Va.; Danville, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Petersburg, Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Florence, S. C., 11,000, graves, 2,795; Andersonville, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Blackshear, Ga., temporary prison, not so bad; Macon, Ga.; Millen, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Cahawba, Ala.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Camp Ford, or Tyler, Texas; Camp Gross, Texas; Castle Thunder, Richmond; Pemberton Prison, Richmond; Smith Prison, Richmond; Jail-yard, Charleston; Roper Hospital, Charleston; work-house, Charleston.

A considerable number of men from Randolph County, Ind., were so unfortunate as to be captured and to suffer imprisonment. Among them were W. A. W. Daly, Charles Potter, Barnes, of Washington Township; Edward Simmons, Van Sipe, of Jackson Township, and doubtless many others. Barnes died in Andersonville. Daly spent time at Andersonville, Millen, Florence, Savannah and Charleston—fourteen months in all. Some of his experience is given under the head of reminiscences in another part of this work. We avail ourselves of a statement made and published (Prison Report by Congressional Committee, 1867–69) concerning Calvin W. Diggs, enlisted from Jay County, but for many years a resident of Winchester, Randolph County, condensing it to suit our present purpose.

The following is a statement of Calvin W. Diggs, then of College Corner, Jay Co., Ind.:

"I was a private of Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and was captured at Chickamauga September 21, 1863. For six days I was kept on the battle-ground, witnessing meanwhile the terrible sufferings from fearful wounds, aggravated by exposure and neglect. October 1, we were packed into cars like so many hogs and taken to Richmond—900 miles. Arriving in Richmond October 10, we were searched, our money taken, amounting, in case of the 300 men on the floor where I was, to thousands of dollars. We were put into Smith's building, and lodged (365 in number) in the lower story, mostly under ground and filthy and damp. Rations, ten ounces of bread and three to six ounces of meat, not enough for a single meal, the meat being generally tainted and sometimes rotten, and the box containing it lined with skippers. The officer in charge (Turner) was abusive and cruel, and the prisoners did not dare to make even the simplest requests. November 14, 1863, we were taken to Danville, Va., and confined in five tobacco factories. The buildings contained about 2,500 prisoners. Rations at Danville, half a loaf

of dark bread of very inferior quality. What it was made of we could not determine. After a while, corn-bread was substituted, of a wretched sort, meal very coarse and unsifted. A little meat also was given, and occasionally some soup, though both were filthy and abominable. The weather was very cold, winter of 1863–64, but we had no fire and very little clothing. We lay on the bare floor with no covering. Our Government furnished clothing to some extent about Christmas, 1863, but much even of that passed before long into the hands of the rebels, since the hunger of the men was so very great that very many exchanged clothing for a little food to satisfy their terrible cravings. April 15, 1864, we were sent to Andersonville. The prisoners from Belle Island had preceded us, and they were by far a worse-looking, more wretched set of human beings than ourselves. The "dead line" was made by nailing slats on stakes about three feet high, and was about fifteen feet from the stockade. I saw two shot by the guards for crossing the 'dead line.' One was trying to get some better water by reaching beyond the line; the other went beyond the line on purpose and begged the guard to put an end to his misery.

"There was a bog or swamp of several acres on both sides of the stream on which the stockade was located. No arrangement was made for removing filth or excrement, and the prisoners had to resort to this swamp. The stream was the only source of supply for water. The condition of the swamp and of the stream may be imagined, but cannot be described. There were 30,000 prisoners in the stockade at one time, and there was a space of not more than three feet by six to each man. There was almost no shelter, and the rainfall was fearful, at one time twenty days in succession; and the ground became much like a barnyard in the winter. Many dug holes in the ground to burrow in, but the rain would 'drown' them out. The clothing became reduced often to pants and blouse, or to drawers and shirt, and those inconceivably ragged, filthy and loathsome. Our rations at first were raw—one to one and a half pints of very coarse, unsifted meal, one gill of rotten, bug-eaten beans or peas, or sometimes rice; sometimes a little meat and occasionally a teaspoonful of salt. The cooking had to be done with the vile water of the execrable stream and in the smoke and soot of a pine knot fire. The effect of this wretched feeding was scurvy in its most terrible forms, mostly showing itself in pain and stiffness of limbs, running sores and the like. In my own case, it caused contraction of limbs (so as not to be able to walk for two months), severe pain and spongy and bleeding gums (every tooth in my head being perfectly loose). Men would lie helpless, covered with foul sores, dying and insensible, and vile vermin crawling in and out of these fearful ulcers. Most of the deaths occurred inside the stockade; few were taken to the hospital. The deaths inside the prison rose to fifty and seventy-five per day. A pack of hounds was kept to recapture escaped prisoners, since attempts to escape were numerous, chiefly by tunneling. Tunnels had to be dug from four to twelve rods, still, many were made and a considerable number of men got out of the stockade, though most of them were retaken and returned to the prison."

This whole subject of life in rebel prisons is awful beyond the possibility of words to express. No adequate idea can be given of its horrors. Even the unfortunate subjects of the treatment, as they now look back through the lapse of years to those fearful scenes, can scarcely believe them to be real; for it would seem impossible that men with high-sounding professions of honor and humanity upon their lips, could allow the perpetration of such atrocities and unheard-of cruelty. That such things were allowed and approved, however, is an unquestionable fact, attested by thousands upon thousands of wretched men who survived and by the piled-up graveyards around those prison pens.

Humanity perhaps could wish that the memory of such things should pass from among men, but the genius of history, calm but stern, demands that such atrocities as the Black Hole of Calcutta, the prison ship Jersey, the blowing of Hindoos from the mouths of loaded cannons, the siege of Leyden, the Sack of Antwerp and numberless similar events, and the still more atrocious scenes of Belle Island, Salisbury, Florence and Andersonville should be embalmed for the execration of the human race. And yet the Southern authors of these unspeakable atrocities and the participants therein seem not to be aware that the permission to live untried and unmolested after these unimaginable crimes is a mercy before unheard of in the annals of mankind.

PRISON EXPERIENCE—ANDERSONVILLE.

William Warrell and his brother, Chester Warrell, enlisted in the Fifty-third Ohio Regiment, Company K, August 22, 1861. They were living in Union City, Ohio, at the time. They were taken prisoners by the confederates near Atlanta, July 22, 1864, with a few others of the company. They were marched to Andersonville, arriving in a few days, and cast into that den of horrors. They say tongue cannot describe nor the mind conceive the fearful suffering, wretchedness and death of that awful place. Great numbers were already there, probably 30,000, and the mortality was terrible. Disease and death in their most horrid forms, struck down, day and night, month after month, the best and the bravest in that devoted band. The Warrells stood it comparatively well. William says his worst time was at Savannah, after being removed from Andersonville. He was thought to be near death, and he heard his tent mates planning how they would divide his clothes among them when he was dead. He did not let them know he heard them, but he told them he was not going to die, and he did not. He got better, but had to be led, half carried to the pump to wash, etc., for many days. The scenes were sickening. The bodies were all buried naked, the clothes being saved for those who were still alive to wear. The corpses were laid in tiers by the gate, and when the dead wagon came they were piled up in bulk till the wagon was full. Relays of men were kept outside on parole to dig graves for their poor comrades. Warrell thinks they were buried in separate graves each man by himself. (The author of "Andersonville" states that the bodies were buried in trenches four feet deep.) This last is probably the truth. They were taken to Millen, perhaps in October, 1864; then to Savannah and again to Florida, and at length to Andersonville. They were exchanged at last, in about April, 1865, 5,000 of them being marched through Florida to Jacksonville in that State, and there passed into the Union lines. The confederates left the prisoners about eight miles from the National troops, told them the road to take and let them go, having been paroled not to bear arms till properly exchanged.

Much has been said of the wonderful spring that opened at Andersonville. Warrell saw it burst out. It was on rising ground several rods away from any hollow or bottom. The ground had been growing moist and watery for some days, and it was decided to dig to see what they could find, whereupon the water came forth abundantly. A barrel was set down for a spring or well, and spouts or troughs were laid for the water to run off. The stream was as large as one's arm, furnishing water enough for the whole camp. The water was pure and sweet and cold. One cannot imagine what a blessing was that wonderful spring to those wo-begone men shut up within the impassable walls of that crowded stockade. Before that time the water was absolutely unendurable, taken from that reservoir of unutterable stench and filth, the creek and the swamp through which it ran receiving, as it did, the offal from that seething mass of humanity, without the possibility of cleansing or purification. But to picture these things is utterly impossible. Those who would see it attempted must read "Andersonville," one of the most fearfully thrilling books ever put in print.

As for cooking, Mr. Warrell's squad had a kind of pan, which they had made of a plate of sheet-iron some one had managed to get hold of as they were coming in the cars in their passage to Andersonville. It would hold water and they made mush in it and what not. They had no salt, their bread had no salt and none was furnished that he ever heard of.

Sometimes fresh beef would be furnished, and Warrell says: "I always ate mine raw, because I thought it would help to keep the scurvy off that so many suffered and died with. Their mouths would swell and grow raw, their legs and feet would swell twice the natural size, teeth would come loose and fall out, and they would die rotting by piece meal.

"I have seen," says Mr. Warrell, "men dying with scurvy, naked, except a rag tied round their waist, and the maggots crawling from their flesh as they lay. Men would be sick with the diarrhœa, so sick they could not go away, and they would dig a hole in the ground near them and use it for the purposes of nature. Many such holes would be made within a short distance, and the result may be imagined. I never saw any one killed at the 'dead line,' but have seen them after they had been killed. I saw a man shot by the guards as we were marching to Millen. There was a pile of staves as we passed along, and a man grabbed one of the staves, and the guard shot him and he fell dead, and we marched on and I never knew any more about him.

"No utensils of any kind were furnished the prisoners, and many had none at all. The only thing we had was the pan, one-half a foot deep and a foot square. It was stolen once, but we got it again. Those who had money could buy of the guards, corn-bread, or meal, or tobacco. The men would trade anything they had for corn-meal or bread. Every morning would be heard the cry of men wishing to barter—'Who'll trade meal for tobacco,' etc. At first, the boys used to cheat the rebels. They would show a nice pair of boots perhaps, and make the rebel throw down his meal, etc., first, and then fling a pair of boots, a poor, worthless pair, far over the stockade, and when Johnnie had found them the 'Yankee rogue' would be gone and could not be discovered. They stopped all this pretty soon by refusing to trade unless the 'Yank' would throw his 'article' first.

"The supply of wood was one stick of pine cord wood to twenty-five men, divided by one man into twenty-five parts (one ax was supplied to 100 men) and distributed by one man turning his back and telling who should have each particular pile. Each man would take his quota of wood and cut it up into splinters as fine as shavings or matches, and with these make infinitesimal fires to cook their mush. This splitting of their wood and making and watching their 'teeny-weeny' fires would take hours and hours of weary time. No shelter of any kind was furnished. We had a piece of blanket. We dug a hole a foot or two deep, fixed up a bit of a pole and stretched the blanket fragment over so as to keep the dew off, and then slept in that hole. In the winter we would keep warm in the night by 'trotting' round among the sleeping men hour after hour, and then we would sleep in the sunshine in the daytime when it was hot. My shoes were stolen and I had none the whole winter. We had no matches, nor flints, nor any means to produce fire. We had to depend on some one else. Somebody would have fire, and we would kindle ours when we needed. Once in awhile molasses was issued, and often the men could trade it off for meal or bread."

Mr. Warrell was never outside the stockade, only as he was taken out to be moved to some other prison.

For another sketch of prison life see account of W. A. W. Daly in Military Reminiscencies.

The prisoners named by William Warrell are as follows:

William Warrell, Company K, Fifty-third Ohio, nine months, Union City; Chester Warrell, Company K, Fifty-third Ohio, nine months, Union City; Jeremiah Torney, Fortieth Ohio, eighteen months, Ward Township; Loven B. Moyer, Fortieth Ohio, eighteen months; Stephen Boast, Fortieth Ohio, eighteen months; Newton Founts, Fortieth Ohio, Kansas. Others are as follows:

W. A. W. Daly, Ninetieth; Charles Potter, Ninetieth; Calvin W. Diggs, Eighty-fourth; John Stick, Alabama, Fifty-fifth Ohio, Company K; Barnes, died, Ninetieth; James Ryan, Fifty-third Ohio; Noah Ingle, Fortieth (Cavalry), died in six weeks; Peter Shaffer, Fortieth Ohio; John Cring, now of Portland, Jay Co., Ind.; Daniel Bond, now of Science Hill, Ky.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

The sum total of burials in that cemetery is fearful. Thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-six corpses were put under ground in a few terrible months. Seventy or eighty, sometimes, would be found ready to be carried outside the gates at the break of morning light upon that devil's den of disease, and filth, and awful death. The statistics stand thus: From New York, 2,396; Pennsylvania, 1,894; Ohio, 1,004; Illinois, 856; Indiana, 624; Kansas, 468; Tennessee, 780; Virginia, 312; Wisconsin, 250; Vermont, 240; Massachusetts, 775; Michigan, 624; United States Army, 456; elsewhere—known, 2,703; unknown, 440; total number 13,826.

INCIDENT IN ANDERSONVILLE.

An incident is related of Andersonville which is at least good enough to be true. At one time, the rebel guards were said to have become wearied of their work, perhaps from sympathy with the wretched, hapless fellow-men under their charge. Gen. Howell Cobb, then and ever since a stern, relentless rebel, was sent to reconcile them to their horrid task. The soldiers were assembled, and they were harangued in his bitterest, most savage and threatening manner. While in the act of thus addressing the Confederate soldiers, the Federal prisoners inside happened to have started the singing of one of the "songs of the war," perhaps the "Flag of Freedom," or, mayhap, "John Brown." The song spread through the whole stockade and resounded far outside the walls of the prison, and disturbed the sturdy rebel in his harangue. "Hush that racket," he cried. Wirtz, who stood beside him, cursed and swore his choicest oaths, but of course in vain. On rolled the glorious song of freedom from the throats of scores of thousands of men, enthusiastic even in their despair. Wirtz and Cobb might as well have attempted to still the ocean waves dashing under the power of a maddening tempest upon a rugged, rock-bound shore. The love of country lay deep within those suffering, woe-begone hearts, and not even the horrors of Andersonville could quench the ceaseless fire, nor prevent it from bursting forth at times into a fierce, overmastering flame. "God bless our native land!"

STATISTICS, PRISONERS.

Prisoners—Federals captured, 187,323; Confederates, 476,-169; deaths of Federal prisoners, 26,249; deaths of Confederate prisoners, 26,774; deaths at Andersonville (Union soldiers), 13,-826; deaths at Danville, Va., 1,296; deaths at Florence, S. C., 2,793; deaths at Richmond, Va., 3,540; deaths at Salisbury, N. C., 4,728; deaths—Confederate prisoners: Alton, Ill., 20 per cent—1,613 of 7,717; Camp Chase, Ohio, 15 per cent—2,108 of 14,227; Camp Douglas, Ill., 17 per cent—3,759 of 22,301; Camp Morton, Ind., 17 per cent—1,763 of 10,319; Elmira, N. Y., 32 per cent—2,928 of 9,167; Fort Delaware, Del., 11 per cent—2,-502 of 22,773; Point Lookout, Md., 8 per cent—3,446 of 38,053 (exchanged, etc.); Rock Island, Ill., 20 per cent—1,922 of 9,536; Johnson's Island, Ohio, 3½ percent—270 of 7,357.

The per cent of deaths at Elmira was large. The reason for it is to be found, however, not in the treatment of the prisoners after their capture, but in their condition before that event. They were ragged, feeble, half-starved when taken, and they died in spite of kind, careful, considerate treatment. Their men came to us in wretched condition and were restored to health and strength, so far as kind treatment could effect that result, and returned to the South well fed and fully clothed. Our men went to them healthy, well fed, warmly clad, and, after suffering untold and indescribable terrors, from starvation, filth, exposure and neglect, and the hideous diseases consequent thereon, such as were not lying in that crowded graveyard outside the stockade walls of Camp Sumter and elsewhere, came back to the Union lines naked, filthy, reeling with the weakness of long-continued and desperate hunger, or borne, helpless, by the strength of friends, to the Union hospitals, often only to die among comrades, in a friendly shelter, despite the care, rendered all too late, bestowed by those who would gladly have saved the lives of the much enduring men to their country and themselves.

STEAMER SULTANA.

The Sultana was a steamer of large size, engaged in the Mississippi trade. She had an immense load—2,000 soldiers, including many prisoners from Andersonville, etc. There were also many other passengers and a full crew, and much freight. She stopped at Memphis to unload 100 barrels of sugar. Passing on up the river, she exploded her boiler April 9, 1865, about seven miles above Memphis, hurling the pilot house and a part of the

cabin high into the air. Many were buried in the debris, and many plunged into the river. The explosion occurred in the widest part of the channel, and comparatively few were saved. The steamer Bostona, a mile distant, came to the scene of the wreck and rescued a considerable number. The ironclad Essex came up from Memphis and saved sixty. Out of 2,200 on board, only 600 survived that terrible catastrophe. Some floated down the river past Memphis and were picked up. In a few seconds after the explosion, the ill-fated vessel was all on fire. She burned to the water's edge, and sank near the Arkansas shore. Forty of the members of the Seventh Cavalry were on board the Sultana, and only one out of them all escaped.

SKETCH OF OFFICERS.

The following list is as complete and as accurate as the information at hand will permit. It is hoped that the errors, if any, are not important. It has been the intention to annex to the name of each officer his highest title, as also his present residence, or business, or both, when it is within the knowledge of the writer:

Henry Ammerman, Second Lieutenant Company C, Nineteenth Regiment, belongs to Jay County, Ind.

James Addington, Second Lieutenant Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment, is a resident of Randolph County.

Thomas Addington, Chaplain Eighty-fourth Regiment, clergyman and farmer, Franklin Township.

Robert Anderson, First Lieutenant Company G, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.

Thomas M. Browne. Brigadier General by brevet, member of Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, resides at Winchester, Ind.

George W. Bruce, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, is a physician of long standing at Winchester, Ind.

Richard Bosworth, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-sixth Regiment, practicing physician at Winchester, Ind.

George H. Bonebrake, Major, Sixty-ninth Regiment, was in business at Noblesville, Ind., now in California.

Charles W. Bachfield, Second Lieutenant Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, is a silversmith at Elwood, Madison Co., Ind.

William Burris, Major Eighty-fourth Regiment, resides at Farmland, Ind.

George W. Branham, Captain Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment (Seventh Cavalry), resides at Union City, Ind.

Wilson J. Baker, Commissary, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment.

William F. Bright, Second Lieutenant Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, resides in Randolph County, Ind.

Joseph A. Bunch, First Lieutenant Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, is a lumber-dealer, Union City, Ind.

Ezra W. Bond, Second Lieutenant Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, is a carpenter at Baxter Springs, Kan.

John Bidlack, Second Lieutenant Company I, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, resides in Celina, Ohio, and is a railroad man.

Silas Colgrove, Brigadier General by brevet, ex-Judge of Twenty-fifth Judicial District of Indiana, practicing attorney, resides at Winchester, Ind.

Joseph Cook, Captain Company C, Nineteenth Regiment, died February 19, 1863.

W. M. Campbell, Captain Company I, Nineteenth Regiment, ex-Sheriff of Randolph County, farmer and trader, Spartansburg, Ind.

Theodore F. Colgrove, Lieutenant Colonel One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, is a practicing attorney at Winchester, Ind.

James N. Cropper, First Lieutenant, Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, handles school furniture at Muncie, Ind.

Nathan B. Coggeshall, Second Lieutenant, Residuary Battalion, Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, physician, County Commissioner of Randolph County, elected in 1880.

William Commons, Surgeon, naval service, practicing physician at Union City, Ind.

George U. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Eighty-fourth Regiment, is a business man at Winchester, Ind.

Ebenezer T. Chaffee, Adjutant Eighty-fourth Regiment, is railroad agent for Muncie & Fort Wayne Railroad at Hartford, Ind.

Jonathan Cranor, Colonel of Fortieth Ohio Regiment, business man at Winchester, Ind.

Edward Calkins, First Lieutenant Company H, One Hundred and Nineteenth, attorney, used to reside at Rochester, Ind., now in Colorado.

William M. Cox, Captain Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, is a farmer, residing east of Winchester.

Robert P. Davis, Assistant Surgeon Eighty-fourth Regiment, practicing physician, Jay County, Auditor Jay County, Ind.

W. A. W. Daly, First Lieutenant, Company B, Ninetieth Regiment, ex-Sheriff of Randolph County, farmer in Washington Township.

Joab Driver, First Lieutenant Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Farmland, farmer and carpenter.

Charles A. Dresser, Quartermaster One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, died in New Mexico some year or two ago.

Marcellus B. Dickey, Captain Company H, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, resides in Kansas.

Amos Evans, Second Lieutenant Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment.

Massena Engle, First Lieutenant Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, is a farmer two and a half miles south of Winchester.

Stanley W. Edwins, Assistant Surgeon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, lives in Madison County, Ind.; has been several terms a member in the Legislature of Indiana.

Edmund Engle, Captain Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, is a merchant in Winchester, Ind.

Reuben B. Farra, Captain Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment, resides at Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio.

David Ferguson, Assistant Surgeon Sixty-ninth Regiment, practicing physician at Union City, Ind.

Francis French, Second Lieutenant Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Joseph S. Fisher, Captain Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, resides in Allegheny City, Penn., engaged in the lumber business.

Francis M. Fleckenger, First Lieutenant Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed coming home, at the close of the war, by a railroad in Tennessee.

William H. Focht, Captain Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, wind-mill maker, Winchester, Ohio.

Benjamin Farley, Captain Company C, Ninetieth Regiment, Fifth Cavalry, became blind, died not long ago at Union City, Ind.

Franklin Ford, Second Lieutenant Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, was Sheriff of Randolph County, and died eight or nine years ago, while in office.

Jacob S. Groshaus, First Lieutenant Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, did reside in Union City.

Isaac P. Gray, Colonel Seventy-seventh Regiment, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, Governor of Indiana by the death of Gov. Williams during winter of 1880; practicing attorney at Union City.

Abraham V. Garrett, Captain Company G, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.

Nathan Garrett, Commissary, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, died some years ago in Randolph County, an old man; buried in Huntsville Cemetery.

R. W. Hamilton, Captain Company C, Nineteenth Regiment, practicing physician at Lynn, Ind.

James E. Huston, Captain Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, farmer, resides two miles north of Winchester, Ind.

Thomas Hollingsworth, First Lieutenant, Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

E. M. Ives, First Lieutenant Company C, Eighth, three months, is an attorney at law at Farmland, Ind.

Joseph T. Ives, Captain Company A, Twentieth Regiment re-organized, is engaged in the flax-seed oil business at Richmond, Ind.

Elisha Johnson, Second Lieutenant Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment.

Joseph R. Jackson, Captain, Residuary Battalion, Company D, Sixty ninth Regiment, ex-Postmaster at Union City, Ind., real estate dealer and agent.

Jacob A. Jackson, First Lieutenant Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment (Ninth Cavalry).

Samuel G. Kearney, Captain Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment (probably belonged to Delaware County).

Benjamin F. Kemp, First Lieutenant Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, farmer, resides in Jackson Township.

Isaiah W. Kemp, Second Lieutenant Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, farmer and business man, White River Township.

Thomas S. Kennon, First Lieutenant, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, farmer and stock-dealer, Bartonia, Ind.

Thomas J. Lee, Captain of Company C, Eighth Regiment, three months, died years ago.

Cornelius Longfellow, Captain Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

William M. Locke, Second Lieutenant Company K, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, in business at Noblesville, Ind.

John Loch, First Lieutenant Company K, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, at Hollansburg, Ohio.

Sylvester L. Lewis, Captain Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth, railroad agent at Fort Wayne, Ind.

W. W. Macy, Captain Company A, Twentieth Regiment reorganized, late Sheriff of Randolph County, farmer west of Winchester. Clerkship Washington City.

Robert H. Morgan, First Lieutenant Company D, Fifty-seventh Regiment, practicing physician at Spartansburg, Ind.

Jacob S. Monteith, Assistant Surgeon Sixty-ninth Regiment, lived at Lynn, Ind., and died at the close of the war.

John K. Martin, First Lieutenant Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, resides at Winchester, brick-manufacturer and poet.

Martin B. Miller, Colonel Eighty-fourth Regiment, practicing attorney at Winchester, Ind.

John W. Macy, Second Lieutenant Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, late County Clerk, Randolph County.

John A. Moorman, Quartermaster One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, clergyman and business man, Farmland, Ind.

Jesse May, Captain Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, died in 1866, at Winchester.

Oliver M. Mills, Second Lieutenant Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, resides near Huntsville and is a farmer.

Andrew J. Neff, Brigadier General by brevet, Greencastle, Ind., business agent.

Allen O. Neff, Second Lieutenant Company G, Eighth Regiment, three months, died at Decatur, Ind., in the spring of 1881.

Joel A. Newman, First Lieutenant, Company C, Nineteenth Regiment, ex-Sheriff of Randolph County, farmer in Washington Township.

Isaac M. Nichols, First Lieutenant, Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, late Township Trustee, farmer near Spartansburg, Ind.

Henry H. Neff, Lieutenant Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, business man at Winchester, Ind.

James L. Neff, Captain Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, killed March 10, 1865, at Wise's Forks, N. C., in action.

Alvin M. Owens, First Lieutenant Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, was Treasurer of Randolph County, is now a farmer, residing in Kansas.

Stanton J. Peelle, Second Lieutenant Company K, Fifty-seventh Regiment, practicing attorney at Indianapolis, member of Congress elected, 1880.

Robert C. Porter, First Lieutenant Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Winchester, carpenter.

Daniel Parshall, Second Lieutenant Company G, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.

Cyrus B. Polly, Second Lieutenant Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, gone to Minnesota.

Nelson Pegg, Captain Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, resides in White River Township, and is a farmer.

William M. Reeves, First Lieutenant, Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, marshal, Union City, Ind.

John Ross, Captain Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, resides at Winchester, Ind., sheriff 1882.

Joseph E. Ruhl, First Lieutenant Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, used to reside at New Pittsburg, Randolph County, has removed.

George H. Russell, Assistant Surgeon Ninetieth Regiment.

Sherrod W. Reece, First Lieutenant Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment. Nebraska, farmer.

George W. H. Riley, Lieutenant Colonel, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, resides at Geneva, Ind.

George D. S. Reece, Captain Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, resides on a farm on White River, above Muncie, in Delaware County.

George Slack, Second Lieutenant Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, near Buena Vista, farmer.

Adam B. Simmons, First Lieutenant Company C, Seventy-first Regiment (Sixth Cavalry), Kansas, physician.

H. Taylor Semans, First Lieutenant Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, ex-County Clerk, Randolph County, business man at Winchester, Ind.

Clinton D. Smith, Second Lieutenant Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, *Herald* printing office, Winchester, Ind.

William L. Steele, second Lieutenant Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died May 16, 1863.

George W. Shreeve, First Lieutenant Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, resides in Chicago.

Reuben H. Sparks, Chaplain of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Methodist clergyman, itinerant and circuit-rider.

Peter M. Shultz, Second Lieutenant Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Spartansburg, farmer.

James H. Smith, First Lieutenant Company C, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment.

Asahel Stone, State Quartermaster General, resides at Winchester, Ind.; is a banker.

Willis H. Twiford, Surgeon Twenty-seventh Regiment, physician in Minnesota.

Levi Thornburg, Second Lieutenant Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, in Iowa, farmer and blacksmith.

Asa Teal, Captain Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, business man in Winchester, Ind.

George W. Thompson, Chaplain One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, is a clergyman and physician; resided at Kendallville, Ind., but returned, in the fall of 1881, to Union City, Ind., his former residence.

Isaac Van Nuys, Captain Company D, Fifty-seventh Regiment, resides at Bethel, Wayne Co., Ind.

Michael P. Voris, Second Lieutenant Company B, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, died at Winchester some years ago from a hurt with a base-ball club on his foot.

Jesse W. Way, First Lieutenant Company G, Eighth, three years, resides at Oakland, Cal.

John S. Way, Captain Company K, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, is Deputy County Clerk at Independence, Kan.

Henry T. Warren, First Lieutenant Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, resides in Cincinnati.

Levi Wolf, Second Lieutenant Company H, One Hundred and Fourth, blacksmith, Union City, Ohio.

S. C. Weddington, Assistant Surgeon One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, is a physician at Jonesboro, Ind.

Edmund B. Warren, First Lieutenant Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, resides at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Francis M. Way, Captain Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, ex-Postmaster at Winchester, Ind.; removed to Minnesota in the summer of 1881, but returned to Winchester in a few months; now resides at that place.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

We group in one place the names of soldiers who died while belonging to the army, so far as information is to be found. The arrangement is alphabetical for convenient reference:

Samuel Armstrong, Ninth Regiment, Company C, died May 23, 1865.

George Allman (belongs to Jay County), Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died October 11, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md.

Eli Abernathy, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died October 5, 1861.

John R. Anderson, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

Calvin W. Arnold, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Jackson Anderson, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died December 9, 1862.

Oliver Adkins, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died February 12, 1863.

John Addington, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Lookout Mountain, Ga., of wounds, September 2, 1864.

Henry Addington, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

William W. Albright, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died February 6, 1864.

James Abernathy, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 12, 1863.

Henry C. Brandon, Eighth Regiment, Company G (three years), wounded at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; died May 5, 1863.

Alexander Burk, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

Amer J. Bales, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1862.

William Brewer, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., December 2, 1862.

Jonathan Brown, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Young's Point, La., March 11, 1863.

Martin V. Beard, Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died February 3, 1863.

William T. Botkin, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died February 12, 1863.

Jesse S. Byrd, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Port Gibson, Miss., May 2, 1863.

Madison Beverlin, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Young's Point, La., April 3, 1863.

Abner Bales, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Young's Point, La., February 14, 1863, of disease.

Jackson Bishop, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died April 1, 1863.

Elbert Bragg, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, missing in action, Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Andrew J. Bragg, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died May 27, 1864.

Edwin Burnsley, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 20, 1863.

Henry Brown, Eighty-fourth, Company I, killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 12, 1864.

Thomas N. Barnes, Ninetieth Regiment, Company B, died in Andersonville Prison August 15, 1864.

William Brown, Ninetieth Regiment, Company B, died at Indianapolis November 14, 1862.

Daniel Brittain, Ninetieth Regiment, Company C, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 8, 1864.

Orin Barber, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., June 1, 1864.

Albert T. Butler, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Company A, died at home March 16, 1865.

James Chandler, Company H, Sixth Regiment (three years), died October 1, 1863, of wounds at Chickamauga.

Reuben Clark, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

William A. Crouch, Twenty-first Regiment, Company C, died December 5, 1864.

Thomas J. Calvin, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at New Orleans, La., September 12, 1864.

Richard J. Corry, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

George W. Caty, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died March 14, 1863.

Joshua Cate, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 15, 1863.

Joel Cook, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, disease.

John H. Clark, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died October 2, 1862, wounds.

Thomas Cox, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Milliken's Bend, La., June 28, 1863, of disease.

Orlister R. Caty, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died on the day of his discharge, May 22, 1864.

William Clough, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

George W. Chenoweth, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died May 14, 1863.

Thomas Coril, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died of wounds December 8, 1863.

Charles B. Clove, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Joseph L. Coffin, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company E, died at Indianapolis November 12, 1863.

Benjamin Cobey, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Union City, Ind., February 1, 1864.

John Conner, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Atlanta, Ga., October 4, 1864.

Elihu Coates, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, killed near Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864.

Gilbert L. Cox, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Altoona, Ga., June 27, 1864.

John T. Carson, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Company A, died at Indianapolis March 7, 1865.

Willmore Cook (colored), died in service.

George Denny, Twenty-first Regiment, Company F, died at New Orleans February 26, 1865.

William G. Densmore, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died January 25, 1864.

Robert E. Daly, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Richmond, Ky., of wounds, October 10, 1863.

Thomas H. Downing, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died May 14, 1863, of wounds.

William C. Diggs, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Cassville, Va., January 25, 1863.

Elias Dull, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Ashland, Ky., December 31, 1862.

Benjamin Doty, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, killed at Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2, 1864.

Henry Dick, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died of wounds July 5, 1864.

Patterson P. Dodd, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 1, 1864.

William L. Dudley, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company B, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 20, 1864.

George R. Driver, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

Isaac W. Elliot, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, died of wounds December 28, 1863.

Warren Elzroth, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, killed in battle November 30, 1864.

Eli Edwards, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died near Milliken's Bend January 6, 1863.

George W. Evans, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, died October 25, 1863.

John M. Englehart, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., May 9, 1865.

John Ensminger, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company B, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 31, 1864.

John French, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at Union City, Ind.

Josiah French, Ninth Regiment, Company I, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., January 5, 1865.

Jasper L. Fry, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

Peter L. Foust, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

Thornton Freeman, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Joseph S. Frazier, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died in hospital at Baton Rouge, La., January 1, 1863, of disease.

Samuel Gantz, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1864.

Joseph Gray, Eighty-ninth Regiment, Company E, killed at Yellow Cayou, La., May 18, 1864.

Andrew J. Goodman, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Richmond, Ind., March 21, 1864.

Abner Hinshaw, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at St. Louis, Mo., of disease, January 7, 1863.

William Hoover, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

James H. Hamm, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

William A. Howren, Twentieth Regiment, Company A, died of wounds received at Petersburg, October 18, 1864.

Charles C. Heck, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Company B, died at Brazos Santiago, Texas, January 17, 1865.

John Hartman, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company C, died near Union City, Ind., March 19, 1864, buried in Union City Cemetery.

John House, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company C, died at Louisville, Ky., January 13, 1862.

Eli Hiatt, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Shiloh, Tenn.. May 15, 1862.

Ira Hanks, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Benjamin F. Hill, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at New Orleans, La., October, 6, 1864.

Jasper Hastings, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Milliken's Bend, on Mississippi River, April 10, 1863.

Daniel S. Hoggatt, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at home.

James M. Hoggatt, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Black River Bridge, Miss., July 26, 1863.

Asa J. Haynes, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died January 4, 1863.

Henry Hill, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at St. Louis, Mo., February 5, 1863.

John Harness, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, drowned in Alabama River April 22, 1865.

Solomon G. Harter, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, killed at Fort Blakely, Ala., April 6, 1865.

Edward H. Harlan, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died March 27, 1863.

Nathan Hiatt, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Elwood Harris, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died July 20, 1864.

Michael Hubbard, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died July 20, 1864.

John Heffern, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 20, 1863.

Moses Heron, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Nashville, Tenn., Septemper 5, 1863.

Peter Harshman, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., September 12, 1864.

Elwood Hall, Ninetieth Regiment, Company B, died at Indianapolis November 14, 1862.

Jonathan H. Harris, Ninetieth Regiment, Company B, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., January 21, 1863.

Abram Hunt, Ninetieth Regiment, Company B, died at home February 20, 1864.

Elias Heffine, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 7, 1864.

Alfred Hall, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 7, 1864.

Eli J. Harris, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died near Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864.

Thomas C. Holloway, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Company I, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 7, 1864.

John T. Jenkins, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, killed at Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864.

Richard E. Jenkins, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at St. Louis, Mo., of disease, April 16, 1863.

Daniel B. Johnson, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died November 5, 1861.

Alexander Jones, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Corinth, Miss., May 19, 1862.

W. H. H. Johnson, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Vicksburg, Miss., August 11, 1863.

Joshua Jessup, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died on hospital boat.

Jonas Johnson, killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

John W. Johnson, Ninetieth Regiment, Company C, killed at Blountsville, Tenn., September 22, 1863.

Francis M. Johnson, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at White's Station, Tenn., August 3, 1864.

W. P. Jessup, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 27, 1864.

William H. Kepler, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City October 19, 1861, of disease.

Enoch Kelly, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City January 8, 1863.

Francis W. Kolp, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Benjamin Kitzmiller, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, died December 11, 1864, of disease.

William Kennon, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Union City, Ind., February 1, 1864, of wounds.

John Kizer, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Marietta, Ga., April 28, 1864, of disease; buried in Marietta National Cemetery.

Robert W. Linton, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, wounded at Gainesville, Va., died April 9, 1863.

Albert P. Leavell, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company C, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 18, 1864.

William H. Lasley, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Corinth, Miss., May 12, 1862, of disease.

Frederick M. Lasley, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, killed at Mobile, Ala., by arsenal explosion, May 25, 1865.

Nelson R. Lowder, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died of wounds May 14, 1863.

Joel Locke, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, killed at Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 31, 1862.

Elijah Lambert, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Comapny F, killed at Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863.

James W. Landon, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, died August 18, 1863, of disease.

Miles O. Long, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Company I, died May 16, 1865.

Abraham Lady, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died June 6, 1863.

Charles McGuire, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died of disease at St. Louis, Mo., February 22, 1863.

Anthony Mincer, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died, from wounds at Vicksburg, Miss,, June 7, 1863.

James McFetridge, Ninth Regiment, Company C, died June 17, 1865, of disease.

William Marshall, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Indianapolis.

Samuel A. McNees, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died September 23, 1862; wounded at Gainesville, Va.

Patrick McMahan, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, wounded at Gainesville, died October 16, 1862.

John Q. A. Moffitt, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City November 21, 1861.

William Miller, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died, from wounds at Gainesville, Va., September 7, 1862.

Anderson P. McNees, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 9, 1864.

Joab Miller, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

Uriah B. Murray, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gainesville, Va., September 7, 1862.

Nathan B. Maxwell (from Jay County), Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City, of disease, December 12, 1862.

Henry Marshall, Twentieth Regiment, Company A, died at Salisbury Prison, N. C., February 28, 1865.

William L. Miller, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company C, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1862.

John C. McCarty, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7, 1864.

John Morris, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1864.

William Morris, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Knoxville, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

Peter Meachum, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., January 1, 1863.

James W. Morrison, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Henry May, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Henry Mayer, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died March 26, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.

John Morgan, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died September 10, 1862, wounds.

Isaac Mann, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, drowned in Mississippi River June 18, 1864.

Levi Matchett, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died March 6, 1863.

Peter E. Matchett, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died July 13, 1862.

Daniel E. Miller, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died March 6, 1863, of disease.

Noah Martin, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 14, 1863, of disease.

William Mendenhall, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died of wounds, at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

Daniel W. McCamy, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 13, 1863, of disease.

Andrew Miller, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Nashville, Tenn., August 15, 1863, of disease.

John T. Miller, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died January 5, 1864.

George Manes, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., November 28, 1862.

Edwin E. Malott, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 23, 1864.

William Murray, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died January 25, 1864.

James McGill, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 1865.

John S. Morrison, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., December 7, 1862.

John N. Murray, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 15, 1864.

Leander S. Murray, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Bridgeport, Ala., April 20, 1864.

Joseph L. Moffitt, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Marietta, Ga., August 10, 1864.

John R. Mote, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August 8, 1864.

Manuel D. Miller, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Louisville, Ky., April 3, 1864.

James H. Murray, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, Company F, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., of disease, January 1, 1865, buried at National Cemetery at Murfreesboro.

James Nicholas, Ninth Regiment, Company C, died January 15, 1865, of disease.

Curtis L. Neal, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died in rebel prison, Cahaba, Ala., November, 1863.

James L. Neff, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Captain Company H, killed at Wise's Forks, N. C., March 10, 1865.

Daniel B. Oren, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died May 25, 1863.

William Odell, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, missing since battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Thomas H. Parker, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City, of disease, November 21, 1861.

Asahel S. Peacock, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Camp Denison, Ohio, of disease, May 15, 1862.

William H. Pierce, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Memphis, Tenn., of disease, May 9, 1863.

Joseph Parmer, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

William Platt, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Milliken's Bend, La., of disease, June 9, 1863.

John Pearsonett, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at New Orleans, La., of disease; September 29, 1863.

Wilson S. Peden, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died March 14, 1863.

Peter J. Poiner, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company I, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., November 24, 1863.

Daniel Phillabaum, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, died May 2, 1863, of disease.

Alfred Pickett, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 5, 1863.

Thomas A. Poage, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Ashland, Ky., December 31, 1862, of disease.

Zachariah Puckett, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 5, 1865.

Orville B. Peterson, One Hnndred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at home July 30, 1864.

Elias G. Quickle, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died November 29, 1863.

Michael Rariden, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at Union City, Ind., December 20, 1863.

Andrew J. Reeves, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at ———, February 8, 1862.

James Rynard, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864.

Israel P. Rickard, Forty-seventh Regiment, Company B, died at New Orleans September 14, 1865.

Robert F. Robison, Fifty-seventh, Regiment, Company E, killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 23, 1864.

Robert P. Russell, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Richmond, Ky., September 10, 1862, of wounds.

Myron Ross, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died January 16, 1863, at Memphis, of disease.

James M. Rupe, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died April 2, 1863.

Henry C. Reynolds, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died on hospital boat at Memphis, February 27, 1863.

Wilson C. Rouch, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, killed by accident April 9, 1862.

Felix Ryan, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company B, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

Simon W. Ross, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company F, died at Bridgeport, Ala., July 2, 1864, of disease.

James A. Ramsey, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 7, 1864.

Joseph Stack, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City February 23, 1862.

Christopher C. Starbuck, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

James Stickley, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

William H. Sutter, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City September 6, 1861.

William Stoner, Forty-second Regiment, Company B, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 1, 1865.

Simon B. Sermons, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

William Segraves, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died on Mississippi River January 3, 1863.

Preston Swain, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 11, 1863.

Andrew J. Stephens, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

James C. Smith, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died of wounds January 7, 1863.

Wesley B. Stanley, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Franklin Slagle, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Memphis, Tenn., of disease, February 15, 1863.

William Stegall, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Milliken's Bend, La., of disease, March 31, 1863.

Alonzo R. Scott, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died January 30, 1863.

Joel Smith, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died November 2, 1863, of disease.

Daniel W. Shipley, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, drowned in Alabama River April 22, 1865.

David Snyder, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Shell Mound, Ga., November 18, 1863.

William H. J. Spencer, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 1863.

Josiah Shanefelt, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died of wounds July 5, 1864.

Isaac Shull, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Wm. L. Steele, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, promoted Second Lieutenant, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 16, 1863.

James Shearer, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 11, 1864.

Henry H. Sweet, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Company I, died at Indianapolis April 12, 1865.

Martin R. Thomas, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at Winchester, Ind., of disease, August 10, 1862.

William Taylor, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., December 10, 1862.

Lorenzo Thornburg, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1863.

Benjamin Throp, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 1, 1864.

Alvah Tucker, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 30, 1864.

George C. Terrell, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died of wounds March 22, 1865.

John T. Taylor, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Company I, died June 1, 1865.

August Ulrich, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Arkansas Post, Ark., January 13, 1863.

Jacob Van Gordon, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, died August 15, 1864, of wounds.

Moses P. Veal, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, killed at Thomson's Hill (Port Gibson), Miss., May 1, 1863.

Lorenzo D. Veal, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 8, 1865.

Henry Veal, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Williamsburg, Ind., September 20, 1863.

Henry T. Warner, Eighth Regiment, Company G, died at St. Louis, Mo., of disease, October 10, 1862.

Samuel Wilson, Eighth Regiment, Company G, died at Humansville, Mo., of disease, November —, 1861.

Samuel H. Webb, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at Ridgeville, Ind., October 22, 1864, of wounds received at Pea Ridge, Ark.

Charles Wood, Eighth Regiment, Company G, died at Humansville, Mo., of disease, November 12, 1862.

Isaiah Woodard, Ninth Regiment, Company K, died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 30, 1865.

Thomas Webb, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Uriah Wright, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died on hospital boat, February, 1863.

Charles Vickers, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died January 2, 1863.

Josiah Woodard, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Wartrace, Tenn., August 11, 1863, of disease.

Joseph Wood, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Valentine White, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Nashville, Tenn., May 24, 1863, of disease.

Clayborn West, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died April 10, 1863.

George Woodbury, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Franklin, Tenn., April 19, 1863.

Henry T. Way, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died April 26, 1863, Sergeant.

Willliam Walton, Ninety-ninth Regiment, Company H, died March 21, 1863.

Luther C. Williamson, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 18, 1865.

Elijah Wood, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at home August 12, 1864.

Samuel Williams, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Newton, Ind., October 12, 1864.

John R. Winship, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, killed at Wise's Forks, N. C., March 10, 1865.

J. P. Yarnell, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died September 1, 1862, of wounds, at Richmond, Ky.

John A. Zimmerman, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Indianapolis September 5, 1864.

SOLDIERS BURIED IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Arranged alphabetically as to names:

John Addington, Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana, died September 12, 1864, aged twenty-three years three months and fifteen days, New Dayton Cemetery.

John E. Ballard, Company F, First Indiana Cavalry, died October 24, 1864, twenty-nine years two months twenty-nine days, Cherry Grove Cemetery.

William Botkin, Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, wounded at battle of Richmond, Ky.; died at St. Louis, Mo., February 6, 1863, twenty-one years twenty-eight days; Union Chapel Cemetery, west of Bloomingport.

William H. Broughman, Company C, Eighth Regiment Cavalry, died April 12, 1866, twenty years five months and eleven days, Union City Cemetery.

John Bolender, served six years as a grenadier, three years in active service against Napoleon Bonaparte; died December 19, 1865, seventy-four years eleven months and twenty-seven days; Winchester.

Lieut. Salathiel D. Colvin, in battles of Shiloh and Stone River, wounded at Chickamauga, died at Chattanooga October 9, 1863, thirty-five years six months and eleven days; Salem (Boundary) Cemetery.

Samuel Clevenger, Sr., soldier (probably) of 1812, June 7, 1867, eighty-one years, Zwingby Cemetery (near Windsor).

John A. Clevenger, soldier, died May 25, 1869, forty-three years three months and twelve days, Windsor Cemetery.

William Cline, Revolutionary soldier, August 23, 1853, one hundred and six years and seven months, cemetery east of North Salem, Jackson Township.

John W. Cox, Company F, Thirty-sixth Indiana, enlisted September 6, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga, died at Chattanooga October 8, 1863, seventeen years seven months and twenty-six days, Union Chapel, west of Bloomingport.

Capt. Craig, of some war not stated, supposed to be old.

Jacob Cline, soldier, born in 1797, died February 1, 1840, forty-two years ten months and fifteen days, Windsor Cemetery.

John M. Driskill, Company B, Thirty-sixth Indiana, died at Nelson's Furnace, Ky., February 26, 1862, twenty-five years three months and twenty-six days, Union Cemetery, near Windsor.

Simon Driskill, Company B, Thirty-sixth Indiana, died at Nashville, Tenn, March 25, 1862, twenty-three years five months and twenty-five days, Union Cemetery, near Windsor.

William S. Driskill, Company B, Thirty-sixth Indiana, died December 31, 1862, twenty years six months and twenty-five days, Union Cemetery, Windsor.

John W. Dudley, Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana, died December 2, 1876, thirty-three years and ten months, Union Cemetery, near Windsor.

John Dye, soldier (probably 1812), died June 8, 1836, forty-four years five months and sixteen days, Windsor Cemetery.

Alfred Evans, Company H, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, died April 9, 1865, thirty-four years two months and fourteen days, Fairview Cemetery.

William Engle, Thirty-sixth Indiana, wounded at Shiloh, died May 2, 1862, aged twenty-one years four months and nineteen days, Union Chapel, west of Bloomingport, Ind.

William E. Fitzgerald, Revolutionary soldier, died February 15, 1861, one hundred and five years one month and fifteen days, Mt. Zion Cemetery.

Thomas A. Gustin, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana, died October 20, 1864.

Nathan Garrett, soldier, died October 7, 1871, sixty-four years ten months and eighteen days, Huntsville Cemetery.

Peter C. Gunckel, soldier in the war of 1861, died February 25, 1877, thirty-six years and twenty-four days, Windsor Cemetery.

John Hartman, First Sergeant, Company C, Fifty-seventh Regiment, served two years and four months, died March 19, 1864, twenty-two years and three months, Union City Cemetery.

James Hays, soldier, born 1788, died September 16, 1874, eighty-six years and sixteen days, Windsor Cemetery (probably war of 1812).

David Heaston, born in Rockingham County, Va., came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1819; soldier in war of 1812; died December 18, 1865, seventy-one years ten months and fifteen days, Winchester Cemetery.

Rev. Samuel Hardesty, soldier, died February 11, 1873.

Elijah Jarnagin, soldier, died April 22, 1867, twenty-three years two months and twenty-one days, Fairview Cemetery.

Robert M. Judy, soldier, died September 4, 1877, thirty-two years and three days, Fairview Cemetery.

Daniel B. Johnson, Company C, Nineteenth Indiana, died November 3, 1861, nineteen years nine months and eighteen days, Liberty Cemetery.

Franklin L. Keever, Company E, Thirty-sixth Indiana, died April 12, 1865, twenty-five years three months and twenty-five days, Fairview Cemetery.

Benjamin G. Lamb, volunteered July 26, 1862, in Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana, discharged June 3, 1865, died August 29, 1872, thirty-three years and one day, Huntsville Cemetery.

Antony W. McKinney (war of 1812), born in Kentucky in 1794, died August 26, 1873, seventy-nine years, Fairview Cemetery.

Joseph McKinney, Revolutionary soldier, ninety years old; date of death not given, Fairview Cemetery.

Loring B. Morris, Company E, Thirty-sixth Indiana, died November 15, 1864, twenty-one years one month and eight days, Fairview Cemetery.

Granberry E. Nickey, Seventh Cavalry, died at Memphis April 17, 1864, twenty-eight years and twenty-five days, Rite nour's Cemetery.

Capt. J. Lawrence Neff, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana, commissioned March 2, 1864; Resaca to Atlanta, Franklin to Nashville; killed at Kingston, N. C., at the head of his company, in the battle of Wise's Forks, March 10, 1865, twenty years two months and sixteen days, Winchester Cemetery.

John N. Odle, soldier, died November 3, 1876, fifty-four years and twenty-five days, Union Cemetery, near Windsor.

James Q. Odle, Company C, Thirty-ninth Indiana, wounded at Shiloh, Tenn., died June 18, 1862, twenty-two years and thirteen days, Ritenour's Cemetery.

William Z. Pascall, Company C, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, died in hospital at Indianapolis May 2, 1864, eighteen years seven months and one day, Huntsville Cemetery.

Henry Pool, soldier, died August 30, 1878, forty-two years six months and eight days.

Erastus H. Reed (son of Nathan Reed), Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, died August 20, 1864, eighteen years and ten months, Winchester Cemetery.

Thomas J. Rees, Company E, Thirty-sixth Indiana, killed at Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862, twenty years nine months and twenty-seven days, Fairview Cemetery.

James H. Surface, August 1, 1863, Company C, Sixty-ninth Indiana, nineteen years eleven months and thirteen days, Mt. Zion Cemetery.

Alexander S. Starbuck, Company C, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, died at Indianapolis September 8, 1865, eighteen years three months and one day.

Marvel G. Street, Company E, Thirty-sixth Indiana, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 22, 1863, thirty-five years four months and four days, Fairview Cemetery.

Oliver Sullivan, Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana, died July 13, 1864, twenty-five years and four months, Fairview Cemetery.

Joel F. Smith, Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana, died November 3, 1863, eighteen years five months and one day, Union City Cemetery.

Lieut. W. L. Steele, Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 16, 1863, thirty-seven years three months and ten days, Winchester Cemetery.

William B. Thornburg, soldier, died November 26, 1874, thirty-three years three months and twenty-six days, Union Cemetery, near Windsor.

Martin R. Thomas, Company G, Eighth Indiana (three years), died August 3, 1862, twenty years ten months and seventeen days; buried at Winchester Cemetery.

James M. Wooster, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteers, died July 8, 1868, twenty-six years eight months and one day, Union City Cemetery.

Samuel Willson, soldier, born in 1798 (eighteen years old at 1812), died September 9, 1858, sixty years old, Windsor Cemetery.

George Woodbury, Eighty-fourth Indiana, Company H, died at Franklin, Tenn., April 18, 1863, thirty-one years seven months and fourteen days, Fairview Cemetery.

Robert Willis, soldier of old wars, died February 22, 1877, eighty-eight years old, born in 1789, Union Chapel, west of Bloomingport.

Three soldiers without name or stone, Union Cemetery, near Windsor.

Three soldiers, no name nor stone, Windsor Cemetery.

Soldier, particulars unknown, Winchester Cemetery.

INCIDENT.

A Captain in a certain regiment from Indiana sang out, "Squad! Company! Stop! whoa! halt! God damn it!" A soldier was so "taken" with it that, for months and months afterward, whenever he saw that Captain, he would begin, "Squad, company," etc., "Cap" (he was a Sutler then) would reply, "Come to the tent and get a cigar. You seem to think a thing can never wear out!"

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.

Though war is the parent of vice, and wickedness of all kinds flourishes in the army, yet, strange as it may seem, there was much religious feeling and considerable activity under favoring circumstances. In Sherman's camp on Black River, after the

capture of Vicksburg, large and impressive meetings were held, and good religious work was done. A remarkable work commenced in Sherman's army during the Atlanta campaign, notably in front of Kenesaw. Prayer was often heard, and many meetings were held. In the six regiments of the brigade, to which the Fifty-seventh Indiana belonged, there was only one Chaplain, yet there were many religious men. A brigade union church was formed. Officers were chosen, and a preamble and resolutions were adopted as a basis of action, pledging to a Christian faith and practice, to flee from all vice, and from the special vices of the camp. The officers were: President, James Lord, Fifty-seventh Indiana; Recording Secretary, A. L. Kerwood, Fifty-seventh Indiana; Corresponding Secretary, W. W. Curnutt, Fortieth Ohio. Revival meetings were held, hundreds attended, and great numbers joined that "Union Church" in the camp at the front. The organization was maintained throughout the rest of the war, and, altogether, accomplished great good. It is presumed that like cases occurred in other portions of the Union army, but not many others have come to our knowledge. In Gen. Sherman's camp, when his army lay in summer quarters near Big Black River, religious meetings were held night after night, at which great numbers attended, and the spirit of Christ appeared present in large measure to cheer and comfort believers, and to convict and convert sinners to the Lord. In fact, while great numbers of soldiers and officers were rough, reckless, godless men, many, on the other hand, were pious men, who did all in their power for morality, good order and religion.

DECORATION DAY.

Shortly after the close of the war of 1861, the custom arose of holding memorial services in honor of dead soldiers. Assemblies gather and go in procession to their tombs, and sing songs and perform martial music, deliver memorial addresses, and strew flowers upon the graves of the departed heroes of the war. This day (May 29) has been observed for say thirteen years. Sometimes the services are very interesting. The memories of the occasion often draw forth most solemn and impressive discourses from the orators of the hour.

For several years past, the impressive ceremonials connected with Decoration Day have been performed at each returning anniversary. At one of them, a most affecting discourse was given by President Burgess, of Butler University, Irvington, near Indianapolis.

In 1881, among other things, an address was delivered by Rev. C. G. Bartholomew, of Union City, Ind., and the presentation occurred of a sprig of willow, taken from the willow tree planted by La Fayette at the grave of Washington, and brought oiginally from a willow growing at the tomb of Napoleon, at St. Helena. The presentation and the accompanying speech were made by J. H. Stine, Esq., a citizen of Randolph, but for many years a Government employe at Washington City, who has rendered important and reliable service during his long residence at the national capital. A brief but most appropriate and felicitous response and acceptance was delivered by Bayard S. Gray, Esq., son of ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray, many years a resident of Union City.

Mr. Stine had, on the forenoon of the same day, at Huntsville, delivered a Decoration address, and presented also a "sprig of willow" from "Washington's Tomb," to be planted at the soldiers' monument in the cemetery there. Thus, by the slightest and most delicate, but imperishable of links, is forged and welded, in indissoluble strength, the chain which binds together the hearts of noble, patriotic heroes, through ages as they roll. Tender, precious links of a wonderful chain! A sprig of willow, uniting all these—Napoleon, Austerlitz, Borodino, Waterloo, St. Helena, Mt. Vernon, Trenton, Brandywine, Yorktown; the birth of the Great Republic; La Fayette at Washington's tomb; the civil war; Decoration Day; Randolph County, Ind.—all these and all the wondrous story of deeds of heroes performed by men for love of country or for fame through long ages past.

The day has been quite generally observed with fitting and most affecting ceremonies at the various cemeteries in the county, more detailed accounts of which cannot now be given.

SOLDIERS' RE-UNIONS.

January 4, 1875, the Ninth Annual Meeting of the "Winchester Soldiers' Union" was held at the residence of Col. H. H. Neff. Present, Col. H. H. Neff, Gen. Silas Colgrove, Dr. G. W. Bruce, Col. G. W. H. Riley, Capt. Asa Teal, Capt. Edmund Engle, C. C. Smith, Gen. Thomas M. Browne, Capt. John Neff, William E. Murray, Lieut. Stanton S. Peelle, Hon. John E. Neff, Col. Andrew J. Neff, Abram Lennington, Col. Martin B. Miller, Maj. G. U. Carter, W. R. Way, Esq., Capt. J. S. Fisher, Col. Theodore F. Colgrove.

Officers chosen for the year: Col. A. J. Neff, President; W. R. Way, First Vice President; Abram Lennington, Second Vice President; Gen. T. M. Browne, Treasurer; Capt. J. S. Fisher, Recording Secretary; William E. Murray, Corresponding Secretary. Speeches were made by Col. H. H. Neff, Lieut. Stanton J. Peelle, Gen. T. M. Browne, Hon. John Enos Neff, Capt. Edmund Engle, and perhaps others.

The association appointed Stanton J. Peelle to deliver the address for the next re-union, and adjourned to meet at Gen. Browne's on the first Saturday in January, 1876.

Annual re-union of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment and Fifteenth Battery, October 24, 1878—Gen. Asahel Stone presented the welcoming address, and Private S. C. Crane delivered a memorial oration, closing with a fine poem chiefly commemorative of Capt. James Lawrence Neff, son of Col. H. H. Neff, who was killed March 10, 1865, at Wise's Forks, near Kingston, N. C.

Other re-unions have been held, some of them extensive, accounts of which are not at hand. One of two days occurred in the autumn of 1880 at the fair grounds of the Randolph Agricultural Association, near Winchester.

It would have been a fine success, but the weather was very rainy, and that greatly interfered with the assembling of the soldiers and citizens. One was held at Richmond in the fall of 1881, attended largely by soldiers from Randolph and the whole region, lasting two days.

Other meetings of soldiers have been held at different times within the county or region, but we have discovered no special account of their proceedings.

It would seem that since the re-union held in 1875 was the ninth in number, there must have been eight preceding it, which might make them to have been begun, perhaps, in 1867.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Army of the Republic had its inception shortly after the close of the late war of the rebellion, and one of the objects sought to be attained by the organization is the perpetuation of the friendly relations existing among comrades in arms, who fought side by side for a common cause, and shared in common the dangers of the field, the hardships of the march, and the varied fortunes of war.

The organization is composed of the soldiers and sailors, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the army, navy and Marine corps of the United States who aided in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of the National Government during the late rebellion. Its objects, as set forth in the published rules and by-laws of the organization, are as follows:

1. "To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

2. "To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

3. "To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men."

Soldiers and sailors of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9,

1865, in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged after such service, and members of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of United States General officers between the dates mentioned, are eligible to membership in this organization; but it is expressly provided by the constitution that "no person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States."

Posts, or local organizations, are formed by the authority of a Department Commander, or of the Commander in Chief (where no department organization exists), upon the application of not less than ten persons eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, the rank of posts being determined by the date of the charter under which they are acting. It is also provided that no post shall be named in honor of any living hero, however distinguished.

Under the rules governing the establishment of posts, the following-named gentlemen made application for the charter of Nelson Trusler Post, No. 60, G. A. R., at Winchester: Albert O. Marsh, William W. Macy, John E. Markle, William R. Way, Isaiah P. Watts, Nathan C. Simmons, John W. Macy, George U. Carter, Jonathan S. Hiatt, Clint D. Smith, Amos C. Beeson, Dennis Kelley, Samuel T. Remmell, John W. Henderson, Calvin W. Diggs, William H. Reinheimer, Seth D. Coates, Edmund Engle, Samuel R. Fielder, Ralph V. Murray, William Lenkensdorfer, F. B. Chapman, Thomas J. Way. Ezra S. Kelley, George W. Ennis, Richard A. Leavell, Luther G. Puckett, Sylvanus W. White and Jonathan Davis. The meeting for organization was held on the 15th of April, 1882, in the upper story of the Moorman Building, on the corner of Main and Washington streets; but immediately afterward the post moved to the quarters it now occupies, in the Reed Building, on Franklin street. By a vote of the members, the post was named in honor of Col. Nelson Trusler, of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, many of the soldiers from this county having served under him.

After the usual ceremonies of organization, the following gentlemen were nominated and elected as officers of the post for the current year: Albert O. Marsh, First Post Commander; George U. Carter, Senior Vice Commander; William W. Macy, Junior Vice Commander; Ralph V. Murray, Officer of the Day; Richard A. Leavell, Officer of the Guard; Isaiah P. Watts, Chaplain; John E. Markle, Surgeon; William H. Reinheimer, Quartermaster; John W. Macy, Adjutant. The following officers were then appointed for the same period, viz., George W. Ennis, Sergeant Major; F. B. Chapman, Quartermaster Sergeant; S. T. Remmell, Hospital Steward; E. S. Kelley, Inner Sentinel; S. W. White, Outer Sentinel.

Since its organization, the following-named gentlemen have been admitted to membership in this post: W. E. Murray, April 26, 1882; O. H. Luellen, April 26, 1882; H. R. Marlatt, April 26, 1882; George W. Brown, April 26, 1882; Nelson Pegg, April 26, 1882; J. H. Butterworth, April 26, 1882; John E. Neff, April 26, 1882; Benjamin C. Marsh, April 26, 1882; Isaiah Ryan, April 26, 1882; W. A. W. Dally, May 10, 1882; James M. Hamilton, May 10, 1882; William Inman, May 10. 1882; Charles W. Ward, May 10, 1882; Norman Cook, May 10, 1882; A. M. Russell, May 10, 1882; John G. Hollingsworth, May 10, 1882; James M. Thomas, May 10, 1882; David Neff, May 10, 1882; Nimrod Brooks, May 10, 1882; William Harper, May 10, 1882; John K. Martin, May 17, 1882; N. T. Chenoweth, May 17, 1882; J. W. Ginger, May 24, 1882; Asa Teal, May 24, 1882; M. B. Miller, May 24, 1882; Erastus Corwin, May 24, 1882; John R. Phillips, June 7, 1882; Mark M. Austin, June 14, 1882; Charles W. Wolverton, June 21, 1882; William F. Locke, June 21, 1882; James M. Pottle, June 19, 1882; John R. Smith, June 26, 1882.

INCIDENTS—ARMY LIFE.

We give below for freshness and agreeable variety, some reminiscences by various parties who were soldiers in the Federal service.

The field described is somewhat large—Tennessee, Red River, Chattanooga, the Atlantic, the Pacific—but the recital will relieve somewhat the dryness of the dull detail of bare facts.

Elder Thomas Addington, Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana, Franklin Township.

I enlisted August 7, 1862, in Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana, at Camp Wayne, Richmond, Ind., under Col. Trusler. We went to Cincinnati and to Covington, Ky. The regiment was quartered in the sixth story of a building so full of vermin that the boys left in disgust, and slept on the sidewalks or what-not. We were marched to the front, five miles out, with no arms nor ammunition in the regiment, though the rebels were in full view. Gov. Morton came and raised guns and cartridges; but the cartridges were two sizes too large for the guns. He came again, found how matters stood, went back, "pressed" an old man with a cart, and others, and sent on other ammunition. The old man brought us five rounds apiece, the next man twenty rounds, the third a full supply. They proposed to Gov. Morton to give us "poor" arms. "No," said he, "good equipments, or they go back to Indiana." They got the best. Our route was Gallipolis, Guyandotte, Catlettsburg, mouth of Cumberland, Nashville, Franklin, etc.

When Coburn's Brigade was captured at Thompson's Station, our regiment was ordered to re-enforce Coburn, and went on board the cars at Nashville at 4 o'clock P. M., and got to Franklin at 11 o'clock P M. We could have marched it in half the time. Gilmore sent Coburn, and then let him be taken, although he (Gilmore) had plenty of men who had nothing else to do. He ordered us to do it and then held back his own troops, and us, too, and let Coburn be "gobbled up." In Chickamauga, there was bad generalship in our brigade. We had started from Tullahoma, and from September 7 to September 14, had been on the road. September 13 we started at daylight and kept on until 7 o'clock P. M.; drew rations and ammunition, and had supper, and were on the go again by 11 o'clock P. M., and kept on all night, and with little stop until 3 o'clock P. M.

We rested September 14 to September 18. The rebels had been driven from Ringgold, and we were ordered to find them. As we were marching, some women called out, "An hour ago they were here." Presently, as we marched through a thickety field, no skirmishers nor any watch kept, the "rebs" poured a heavy fire upon the head of the column. They might have captured us all. We skirmished all night, and fell back one and a half miles at daylight. In the morning, we found them where they were the night before. The Eighty-fourth Indiana and the Fortieth Ohio were sent to attack what proved to be a whole rebel corps. We should have been captured but for the Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois. We were flanked on all sides. He, hearing the firing, knew we were in trouble, and came without orders to our help. He came galloping up, his regiment after him on the full run, formed, and sent a volley into the advancing rebels, and checked them. We went back and re-enforced Thomas.

At the battle of Chickamauga, Thomas was caught in a trap, and came near being bagged. Two roads led to the trap. We marched on one, and the "rebs" shut us up. Thomas was nearly sealed up, but finally escaped by the road we marched in on. He fell back to Chattanooga, but the front held Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Bragg intended to take Chattanooga, but was prevented by a stratagem. On Monday night, as we were retreating, orders were given to camp, and build great fires all through. We did so, and made a grand illumination. Bragg thought a great army had come up. His scouts reported "overwhelming re-enforcements." Bragg held still; then we marched again into Chattanooga. After Chickamauga, the "rebs" held Lookout Mountain, and the wagon road from Stevenson, Ala. We had the railroad from Nashville to Bridgeport, and then the supplies had to be wagoned by a mountain road sixty miles instead of direct thirty miles. That was a fearful time! I have stood in one place and counted at one time twenty mules or horses dead, or dying from starvation. Details were often sent to shoot animals that were too weak to stand. Soldiers were kept on half or quarter rations, and poor ones at that. Bread, crackers, etc., had to be piled in the open air, and it rained a large part of the time. The provisions would get wet and soaked and mouldy and spoiled, but it was that or none.

No building could hold the enormous amount of provisions needful for a supply. Bread would be piled in great heaps like immense piles of wood. Cracker-boxes would be heaped in piles as high as my head, and 600 yards long. An immense train of 900 wagons was captured and destroyed by the rebel cavalry. The country at large never knew how the brave boys suffered at Chattanooga, or how hard pressed was our gallant army under "Old Pap Thomas," while waiting for the long-drawn march from the river to the mountains. But Sherman made that march across three hostile States. Hooker's army was sent from the East, and the rebels were sent howling backward. Sherman's hardy legions drove Longstreet's hordes from East Tennessee, and his weary thousands found rest for a few short weeks in winter quarters in North Alabama.

A. C. BEESON, SIXTY-NINTH INDIANA.

"I was in Chattanooga during the siege of that place, after the battle of Chickamauga, in the fall of 1863.

"The siege lasted from September to November. The rebels tried to starve us out, and came nearer being successful than was agreeable to us. They could not take the place; for, while they had possession of Lookout Mountain, which apparently commanded the town, our encampment was so low that they could not depress their fire so as to reach us. Provisions became scarce enough. Mules died of starvation in great numbers, and their carcasses lay in some places close enough together that you could walk upon them; and as for the men, three days' rations would consist of one army cracker and a small piece of beef. Men have been known to give $5 for a single ear of corn; yet the army enjoyed reasonably good health. We were camped in a cemetery, and two graves were under our tent.

"I was captured by Morgan's men while in the hospital at Danville, Ky. I was too sick to be moved, however, and was paroled.

"The siege of Chattanooga was relieved by the arrival of Hooker's and Howard's Corps from the Eastern Army, and Sherman's Corps from Vicksburg."

SILAS COLGROVE, LATE CIRCUIT JUDGE.

The famous case of Page against the women of Winchester in 1853–55, made a wonderful stir at the time.

At first he indicted all the ladies concerned, a large company, for malicious trespass.

The case was tried, and in thirty minutes the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

A civil suit was then brought, and damages awarded for $400.

WILKERSON GIRLS CASE.

"One of the kidnappers shot the boy through the arm as he rode and blew his horn, but the boy was "game," and kept on riding and blowing. The man who fired at him was indicted for shooting with intent to kill, but was acquitted. I [Mr. Colgrove] appeared in behalf of the boy.

"The slave hunters and negro haters undertook to enforce an old statute of Indiana against all the people of color of Cabin Creek settlement (and their name was legion), requiring such persons to give security for good behavior. A Justice of the Peace in the region notified thirty or forty "darkies" to appear before him and give bonds. A large number presented themselves, greatly troubled, not knowing what to do. They had tried to engage Moorman Way as their attorney, but for some reason he could not assist, and they engaged me to appear in their behalf. In some way we succeeded in quashing the proceedings for that time, and they were never renewed. Some of the people in that region were severely pro-slavery, and I never got such a tongue-lashing in my life as I received from some of them, especially from one of the ladies who was present at the trial.

"I had a horse shot under me at Antietam, but was myself not hurt. At Gettysburg, my horse was shot through both fore legs, but not killed.

"At Chancellorsville, a ball struck my leg near the hip joint, passing through the flesh below the joint and up between my limbs through the saddle tree, lodging finally in the saddle blanket. The wound healed rapidly, and although not yet cured, I was in the saddle in command of a brigade at Gettysburg. I was also hurt in the hand by a spent ball, which was a more severe wound even than the one in the thigh, since it disabled my hand for weeks.

"At Peach Tree Creek, Ga., four miles from Atlanta, I was wounded by a six pound solid shot passing between my side and arm, the wind of the ball tearing the flesh from my side from the breast bone round to the backbone, three or four inches wide. The shot had first hit the sword and rolled it round nearly double, and in so doing the sword hit my elbow and shattered the arm terribly, breaking the elbow joint. The surgeon said, "The arm must come off." I said, "No; save it if you can." They said, "No; it must come off." Dr. King said, "No, don't do it; he can't live three hours." But I did, though, and the next day I refused to have it taken off, and my poor arm is now able to answer very well the uses for which it was given me.

"The poor wounded men lay by scores upon their hammocks dying with gangrene in the camp hospital, and they carried me away about a quarter of a mile, by a spring, and I stayed there until I became convalescent. My side became black, and the flesh dropped off and new flesh formed. In twenty days I was brought home, and not long after was able for business. I was wounded July 20, 1864, and in September I took my place as President of the Military Commission at Indianapolis."

(Gen. Colgrove receives a two-thirds pension for partial disability arising from these various wounds).

William Commons, M. D., Union City, was born in 1836, in Wayne County, Ind., and educated at the public schools, and at Oberlin, Ohio, 1859–60. He received his medical training with Dr. Brandon, of Williamsburg, Wayne Co., Ind., and at Ann Arbor, Mich., and at Cincinnati.

He took one course at Ann Arbor, and graduated from Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati July 6, 1863. Before this, he had voluntered in the Sixteenth Indiana, Company I, being detailed as a medical cadet. He served his twelve months and was honorably discharged. On graduation, he was appointed Resident Physician at Cincinnati Commercial Hospital. In August, 1863, he was allowed to be examined for admission into the Naval Medical Corps. He passed, and was appointed by President Lincoln Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, and the same day, October 26, 1863, by Gov. Morton Assistant Surgeon Fourth Indiana Cavalry, then under Burnside, at Knoxville. He declined the second and accepted the first.

The naval appointment was confirmed by the Senate February 22, 1864. He had been ordered to report for duty on board the United States Receiving Ship North Carolina, at Brooklyn, N. Y., which was done November 28, 1863.

January 1, 1864, he reported for duty on Flagship Hartford, Admiral Farragut, Gulf Squadron. Here he remained during the summer of 1864, being in the battle of Mobile Bay when Farragut was lashed to the rigging on his flagship. The Hartford returned to New York in December, 1864, and was put out of commission. He came home on two weeks' leave, and married Lydia Jane, daughter of Edward Starbuck, late banker in Union City, January 17, 1865. He was ordered to proceed to Port Royal for service on the ironclad Patapsco; but while he was on the ocean passage, the Patapsco was blown up by a torpedo in Charleston harbor, and sunk, with the loss of all on board but four men. The ship which was taking him to Port Royal broke her shaft and put into Portsmouth under sail for repairs. He was then ordered to the steamer Passaic, which he joined April 7, 1865.

The ship was detained to witness the hoisting of the flag on Fort Sumter, and then went to New York. His orders then were to proceed via Panama to the ship Lancaster, in San Francisco harbor, which was done. Shortly after, he was detailed in the steamer Saginaw to cruise for the Florida, the rebel steamer which had been capturing vessels in the Pacific Ocean. While the Saginaw was cruising in the North Pacific to hunt the Florida, that vessel had run through Magellan Straits and to Liverpool, and given herself up to the English Government.

The Saginaw was then detailed to accompany the Russia-American expedition to accomplish surveys and soundings across Behring's Straits for laying a cable there. The expedition was to operate during the summer, and to winter at the mouth of the Amoor River, and in Japan. News came that the Atlantic cable had been successfully laid, and the Behring's Straits project fell dead. Meanwhile, a schooner had sailed with fifty miles of cable on board, for Alaska, and the cable lies there at Alaska yet, perhaps. Mr. C. left San Francisco on the Saginaw for Acapulco to join the Lancaster there. That vessel, however, had left two days before the Saginaw, for the Sandwich Islands. He reported to the senior naval officer at Panama. Dr. John Maxwell, Fleet Surgeon, had been appointed Acting Consul at the port of Panama, and Dr. C. was detailed by him as Inspector of Customs for the Panama Railroad, which position he filled for six weeks, and was ordered to the ship St. Mary's, then in the harbor of Callao, Peru, to take charge of the storeship Fredonia, and prepare it for a hospital ship for the South Pacific Squadron, which was done. During that service, he witnessed the bombardment of Callao by the Spaniards in their war with Peru, and was at Lima, Santiago, etc., on the Pacific coast of South America. He was next appointed to the United States ship Suwanee, which cruised on the Western Pacific coast, in the Pacific Squadron. Having thus had four years' sea service, he was ordered to the United States, came by steamer to New York (via. Panama), and thence home. In six weeks an order was received to report at Philadelphia, to join the Asiatic Squadron for a three years' cruise. Not wishing sea life longer, he resigned his commission. He then settled in medical practice at home; first at Whitewater, Ind., then in Bradford, Ohio, then at Union City, Ind. (since 1873). His parents were of Irish descent, but born in America. He was a member of the Council at Bradford, and Secretary of the Board of Education; has been a member of the Board of Health for Union City; is President of the Randolph County Medical Society, and a member of the State Medical Society, and has been Master of Turpen Lodge, No. 401, A., F. & A. M., for six years. He has been a long time a member of the Disciple's Church, and for six years Clerk of that society at Union City. He is a wide-awake Republican, and an enthusiastic temperance worker. He was (with Col. Cranor) Executive Agent in the woman's crusade to prosecute the saloon-keepers. At Bradford, Ohio, while member of the Council, he was successful in the passage and enforcement of a stringent ordinance against drinking saloons, which greatly checked drunkenness and crime in that town.

Dr. C. is in the prime of mature manhood, enthusiastic in his profession, and may look forward hopefully to a long, honorable and prosperous career of usefulness and success among his fellow men.

W. A. W. DALY.

"I was captured near Sunshine Church, Ga., during Stoneman's raid, 120 miles south of Atlanta. The expedition set out for the purpose of releasing the prisoners at Macon and Andersonville. We went to Macon, but the prisoners had been moved. Stoneman attacked Macon, but McCook failed to come to time, and we fell back. The rebel advance was met at 10 o'clock P. M. We skirmished until next day, and were surrounded and forced to surrender. So instead of releasing the prisoners at Andersonville, the soldiers were scooped into that awful den themselves. I entered that 'hell above ground' August 2, 1864; was taken to Charleston in November; to Florence in December; afterward to Wilmington, and at length to the Union lines at Goldsboro, N. C., in March, 1865, for parole.

"I went in hungry; never had a full meal; could have eaten any day at one meal my whole rations for an entire day, i. e., had they been fit for a human creature to eat, which they were not. Our bread was mostly made from coarse corn meal badly baked, and wretched stuff. But we ate it, and I came out alive.

"I went in weighing 216 pounds, but in seven months, when paroled, my weight was only 145 pounds. I had remarkable health for such a place, but language cannot describe such a den of horrors!

"I had, when captured, a suit of well worn army clothes, and I wore the same without change, with no soap, until I was nearer naked than clad.

"The brook was filth itself. I had no vessel to wash in. There was no water for any purpose but that dreadful stream, thick with the vileness of 35,000 living and dead prisoners. The only time we had the means of washing in clean water was in a heavy rain which fell. The prisoners stripped, and stood rubbing each others' backs and limbs as the rain poured in torrents upon them. Soon after that rain, a great wonder came to pass in that stockade. A spring of pure, clean water came gushing forth in the midst of that prison pen, and ran a life-giving stream, enough for those famishing people. It seemed almost like the stream flowing from the 'rock in the wilderness.' The water of this spring sufficed for drinking and cooking, though but little of that was done, in sooth. Men were in line waiting their turn at that heaven-sent fountain all day long. Sometimes the 'waiting line' numbered 1,000 men. Before that spring burst forth from out that cursed ground, the filthy water of the brook was all that anybody in that stockade could procure, except that now and then a poor fellow had found a little water by digging.

"One day a poor fellow (among scores and hundreds of others like him), bespoke my pity who had got fast in the mire of the brook, and I helped him out. Great numbers, sick and helpless, were there besides, and I worked helping the poor wretches a long time, until at last I had to quit to save myself.

"I have counted as many as seventy corpses lying stiff and stark at the gate, in one morning, of persons who had died in one dreadful night; and the living would fight for the privilege of carrying a comrade's lifeless remains forth to the burial-ground outside, because by so doing one got the chance to bring in an arm load of wood gathered outside.

"Men died by scores, by hundreds, by thousands, within those awful walls, yet I came forth alive; I still survive that loathsome dungeon.

"During all that awful suffering, the great body of those men stood firm and steadfast in their loyalty, resisting every attempt to seduce them from their allegiance to their native land. Many times we were marshaled in line and offered freedom and abundance by joining the ranks of the 'men in grey,' but very few yielded even to such offers.

"True as steel, those heroic men continued faithful to their flag, many of them even unto death. And those who lived to gain their freedom, if able for duty, rejoined their regiments and finished their terms of service on the tented field."

William W. Macy, late of White River Township, is a son of Dr. William Macy, who was for many years a prominent physician of Randolph County, and one of the founders of the town of Farmland. Dr. Macy removed some years ago from this county to Wisconsin, and died in the Northwest an old man, not very long ago.

W. W. Macy was born in 1841, being a native of the county. He took to wife, in 1867, Miss Alice Addington, also a native born daughter of Randolph, and they have one child, a son.

At the commencement of the war, being about twenty years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry (three years), July 19, 1861, Company C. He was mustered into service July 29, 1861, as Fifth Sergeant. The Nineteenth was transported to the Eastern army without delay, arriving at the federal capital August 19, 1861. There they were assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, Grand Potomac Army. Among the severe engagements in which Mr. Macy took part were:

Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, as also Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, around Petersburg and Richmond, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run, pursuit of Lee after the evacuation of Richmond, etc. This band of Indiana heroes, brave among the bravest, spent nearly their whole time of service in either Maryland or Virginia, mostly the latter. Comparatively few Indiana regiments belonged to the Eastern army, and the Nineteenth was one among the five who sustained the reputation of the Hoosier State

for heroic valor in the presence of their Eastern comrades. The five regiments referred to were the Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth.

Concerning this group of regiments, shattered and broken by the furious storms of warlike strife, cut down by scores, and many times well-nigh annihilated, a most thrilling account might be given. Out of the five, originally full and strong, it came to pass at length that the remnants of four of them were consolidated into one, and that only itself a fragment, composing a mere battalion. Gen. Lewis Wallace fitly and most pathetically describes these men belonging to the five Indiana regiments swallowed up in the Eastern army as being "our lost children," like Ferdinand De Soto and his gallant comrades in the wildernesses of the "New World."

So noted did the brigade become to which the Nineteenth belonged as to earn for itself, not without abundant reason, the sobriquet of the "Iron Brigade," and to this famous brigade did the Nineteenth belong for more than four years.

W. W. Macy was in all the battles of the regiment, except during the Wilderness campaign, he being then confined in the hospital, prostrated with the loathsome and dreadful small-pox.

Escaping with life and restored to health, he rejoined his command, and surviving every danger and outbraving every peril, he received a final discharge during the summer of 1865. He did not escape wounds, a "minie ball" making its track along his skull at Fredericksburg, making, however, only a slight wound. He was promoted First Lieutenant April 26, 1863. Two days afterward he helped to fight the battle of Fitzhugh's crossing; and May 3, 1863, was at Chancellorsville; July 1 to 3, 1863, found the "Iron Brigade" at Gettysburg, with our subject among them. At this latter battle, another "minie ball" made an attempt to make acquaintance with the inner regions of his cranium, but, as before, so this time also, without success, though, being fast asleep, he was not able to dodge the bullet. November 26, 1863, he was sent to Indiana on recruiting service, returning to the field and the camp February 24, 1864. Shortly after his arrival, the small-pox seized him as a victim (March 3), and only loosened its grasp when six weeks had elapsed, thirty days' furlough being then granted to allow him to visit the "old folks at home," which had not before been done. He was at Petersburg and in the Richmond campaign; was present at the terrible explosion in front of the former place; helped to destroy the Weldon Railroad; was at Hatcher's Run and Gravelly Run, and in the chase after Lee after he fled from Richmond, and was at the headquarters of Gen. Humphreys, commanding the Second Corps, on that eventful morning, when the rebel chieftain made the surrender of his army to Gen. Grant.

He had some months before, to wit, December 2 and 14, 1864, commissioned and mustered Captain of Company A, Twentieth Regiment, re-organized and afterward transferred to Company A. We quote from Military History of Randolph County: "His company was part and parcel of that magnificent and triumphant army, whose shining platoons marched in files of twelve deep along the broad avenues of Washington City, passing as they did the gorgeous platform upon which were posted the members of the National Administration and the military chieftains of the hour."

The adventures of Capt. Macy were many, but time fails to recount them. He was mustered out with the regiment July 12, 1865, having served just three days less than four years. Since that time, he has been somewhat prominent in official life—Clerk and Marshal of Union City, Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff of Randolph County, Deputy six or seven years, and Sheriff about three years, serving the public in all faithfully and well. He is now holding a position at the Federal City, under Commissioner Dudley, of the Pension Office.

Capt. M. attended as a witness the trial of Gen. Fitz John Porter, in 1876, with also two others from Randolph County. Before his marriage, and after the war, he was during several months an active and wide-awake student in connection with Liber College, Jay County, Ind., then under the charge of Rev. E. Tucker, as its President.

The "Macy connection" has been from old a wondrous and powerful company, scattered far and wide throughout the land. They sprang, however from a single root, viz., the famous Thomas Macy, who sailed in an open boat around Cape Cod, and landed upon Nantucket Island in the days of "auld lang syne."

The Macys are now found in Alabama, Carolina, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin and elsewhere also. Their number (known and recorded) a few years ago was 1,276. Massachusetts had the largest share, 703, and Indiana 359, Randolph being able to boast, both in former and present times, of many families of the name, all of whom are upright, respectable and enterprising citizens.

We give the military record of Capt. Macy's promotion, in a connected statement, as follows:

W. W. Macy, mustered June 29, 1861, as Fifth Sergeant; Company C, Ninteenth, 1861; wounded at the battle of South Mountain; promoted First Lieutenant; commissioned March 1, and mustered April 26, 1863; promoted Captain of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Indiana re-organized; commisioned December, and mustered December 14, 1864; transferred to Company A; mustered out with the regiment July 12, 1865.

R. H. MORGAN.

"After the battle of Pittsburg Landing was a fearful time. For two weeks we were camped in the woods, with almost no equipage; rain nearly all the time; and then came two months in the trenches before Corinth, Miss.

"I was an Abolitionist, and had a "warm side" toward the negroes. When camped at Spring Garden, Ky., two negroes came into camp, wishing to join the army. They had been in camp before, and the master had got an order for their arrest, had pursued and shot at them, and had caught and taken them home. The next night they came again. I told them to hide in the wagons. They did so, and kept hid for 150 miles. The teamsters began to unload, and found the "darkies." "How came you here?" "Lieut. Morgan told us to hide here." Next day I was ordered to report to headquarters. "What does Gen. Woods want of me?" "About those negroes, I presume." Hardin, who brought the orders, said to me, "Better send them back. The orders are very strict against harboring slaves, and you may, perhaps, be given over to the State authorities, and the penalty is death for running off negroes." "I cannot do it; you send them back." But he wouldn't, either, and finally acknowledged it wrong to do so. A Minnesota regiment was lying across Green River, and I said to the negroes, "Go over there and hire out as cooks, and never speak my name as long as you live." They promised, and left instanter.

"Gen. Asahel Stone was in camp, and he went with me to Gen. Woods' quarters. The General was very bluff, and said, "Send those negroes back." I said, "General, I don't know where they are, and have no control over them. They are free to go where they please. You have no proof that I ever saw them. If they knew enough to hide themselves 150 miles, they certainly can take care of themselves without my help." I was dismissed, and left. Gen. Stone talked awhile with Gen. Woods, and I never heard any more of the matter. Before long, the Federal army found enough else to do besides catching negroes. I saw the two twelve months afterward. They were in the same regiment, doing well.

"One day an old negro, seventy years old, came into camp and said, "I wish to see the General." He was taken to headquarters. "General," said he, "I know of a camp of guerrillas. I will guide you there if you wish." A squad was sent, and the whole camp was captured. The old negro stayed with the army, and at length crossed the Ohio River.

"Several slaves from Alabama were hid among the baggage, and they were never found. Strict search was made for one of them. Maj. Smith, a rich slaveholder, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, rode up and down the column and the train, passing many times the very wagon in which he lay hid; but the poor fellow got safe away.

"At the battle of Perryville, a rebel regiment from North Carolina came into the Union lines. They were splendid looking men, and really Union men at heart. They came in cheerfully, glad that their fighting against the old flag was over."

James B. Ross, Union City, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1844; enlisted in the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry in the fall of 1861, being mustered in at Wooster, Ohio, Colonel John De Courcey (Colonel in the English Army; absent on three years' leave).

Mr. R. served three years and two months. He was discharged (mustered out) at Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1864. The regiment was at the first taking of Cumberland Gap, in the battle of Tazewell, near the Gap, and having been hemmed in by Bragg, escaped by marching through the mountains of Kentucky 200 miles to Gwynnettsburg. On the Ohio, up Kanawha to Charleston, down the Ohio to Louisville and to Memphis and Vicksburg, in the terrible repulse at Chickasaw Bluffs, behind Vicksburg, losing 270 men; up Arkansas River to Arkansas Post, capturing all its garrison; at Milliken's Bend to help dig "Grant's Canal." The regiment lay in sight as the Union gunboats came gallantly down past Vicksburg, and, as they steamed along the channel beyond the dreaded batteries on the Vicksburg bluffs, a happy lot of fellows stood and looked on that glorious sight. The regiment crossed the Mississippi on a bridge of gunboats below Grand Gulf; were in the battles of Magnolia (Port Gibson), Jackson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg—sixty-four days, under fire nearly all that fearful time. They went to New Orleans, Brashear City, Opelousas, Algiers; thence to Texas on the "cold New Year's" day, Indianola, Matagorda Island, New Orleans, up Red River with Banks. In returning, Banks wished to leave the fleet. Some objected. He granted ten days to get them over the rapids. Col. Bailey in ten days did the work; 5,000 men and 500 teams accomplished the exploit, clearing twenty acres of its forest, and digging up a stone quarry. A dam was built, made from tree-tops, up stream, with cross timbers between the butts, the tops weighted down with rocks brought from up the river, on flat-boats. Flat-boats were anchored at the edges of the dam and fastened by huge iron bolts to the rocks in the bed of the stream. Down the roaring, dashing torrent, through that fearful sluiceway rushed one by one that fleet of monitors and gunboats., bouncing, plunging, almost tumbling as they went, but safely reaching the river below the dam. Those mighty vessels shot through that fearful passage like a feather. They were at Morganza Bend with a train fourteen miles long, to be guarded; were in the Yellow Bayou battle, etc.

Their time was out, and the regiment came home, and were mustered out October, 1864.

Spring of 1865, Mr. Ross was at school at Ashland, Ohio; taught a country school; was Principal, Orville, Ohio, five years, and at Canal Fulton two years; came to Union City in 1875, engaging in the law. He has been Justice two years, and Mayor two years. He is a sensible, upright and honorable man.

While Mayor of Union City, he was selected to conduct at Winchester the famous preliminary examination in the Lumpkin-Lewis case, to decide whether Mr. Lewis could have bail. Mr. Ross discharged the delicate and difficult duty with propriety and dignity, and proved himself a worthy and competent magistrate. Mr. R. is married, and he has had three children.

Benjamin Simmons was wounded at Thompson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1862; lay on the battle-field until May 5, and was taken to a large house on the bank of the Mississippi, below Vicksburg.

NOTE—Abram Hoke, of Union City, Ind., worked on that house in 1860. The building contained 600,000 bricks, and cost an immense sum of money, and it was occupied by the United States Government as a hospital. He says,

"I was taken to Grand Gulf May 13; stayed there until June 5. Gov. Morton came with his hospital boat and took us to Evansville. I was in the City Hospital until July 3, then at Indianapolis until July 7. I was then furloughed home for thirty days; went back for eight or ten days, and was furloughed again, and so on until November. I was then detailed to the Provost Marshal's office, at Indianapolis, and continued there until the close of the war, June 30, 1865. I helped arrest Milligan, Horsey, Bowles and Dodd, and Heffron, and to capture the revolvers, ammunition and powder sent to Indianapolis in the conspiracy by the Sons of Liberty. We took thirty-four boxes of revolvers and fixed ammunition in the old book-bindery of the *Sentinel* office. The boxes were three feet by one foot by fourteen inches. The revolvers were seven shooters. The boxes were marked Sunday school books, on the outside. The plot was discovered by the detectives of Gen. Carrington. We took also 104 kegs of powder, in zinc covered boxes. They had been sent on to Terre Haute, but were found there and brought back to Indianapolis, and I helped to put them into the magazine.

"Dodd escaped; Heffron turned State's evidence, and Milligan, Horsey and Bowles were tried by military commission and sentenced to be hung, but at the last moment were reprieved by President Johnson, and their sentence was at length revoked by the United States Court on the ground that a military commission had not the right to try them outside of the military lines.

"Comrade Long and myself broke in the book-case containing the books for the ritual, etc., for the Golden Circle, in Heffron's office, and there were three or four bushels of them, and we turned them over to the Provost Marshal. There was also a plot at the same time (by the secret lodges of the Sons of Liberty) to capture the Government, release the rebel prisoners in Camp Morton and turn the State in favor of the rebel cause; but the whole conspiracy, extending by kindred lodges far and wide throughout the West, was found out in time, and checkmated. These revolvers, etc., were brought to the State under a false pretense of being Sunday school books, and they were to be distributed to the members of the Golden Circle through the State, arrangements having been perfected for the purpose."

Benjamin Simmons was permanently disabled by the wound he had received, and he draws a pension from the United States Government.

[For still further reminiscences, see biographies elsewhere.]

Gen. Asahel Stone, Commissary General. Isaiah Mansur was appointed April 15, 1861. The troops were pouring by thousands into camp, fresh from home, and had to be fed. He did his best, but the men were not easily satisfied. He was "investigated," and the committee reported. The Senate did nothing, but the House demanded Gen. M.'s removal; whereupon he gladly resigned. He had done his best; and, what is more, had paid nearly all the bills from his own money; but the boys were "notional," and he thankfully "got out of their way" May 29, 1861.

On the same day, Hon. Asahel Stone, State Senator from Randolph County, was appointed to the place. He entered upon his duties at once, and with general satisfaction. The economy of his administration is set forth by the fact that during the time from May 29, 1861, to September 1, 1862, 728,000 rations were issued and his whole expenses, including salary, clerks, office rent, etc., amounted to only $94,159.16, averaging about 12 cents per ration.

October, 1862, Gen. S. was appointed Quartermaster General, which position he accepted and the duties of which he discharged until the close of the war, as will be hereafter related at some length.

Although Gen. Stone did no service upon the field, and had no command of troops at the front or otherwise, yet his duties were of great importance, and required a high degree of patriotism, activity and skill, all of which he showed in a most satisfactory manner through his entire term of office.

State Quartermaster General.—Col. Thomas A. Morris was appointed April 16, 1861. Col. Morris was commissioned Brigadier General April 29, 1861, and on the same day, April 29, 1861, John H. Vajen, Esq., was chosen in his place, and filled the position with remarkable success.

May 30, 1862, Mr. Vajen resigned, and John C. New, Esq., succeeded him. He resigned, and October 15, 1862, Hon. Asahel Stone was appointed to the position. No mere description can tell his duties. He was an "officer of all work," a kind of "military breakwater," and right nobly did he stand up to the work required at his hands.

When he took charge of the bakery at Camp Morton, the capacity was 6,000 to 7,000 loaves daily. It was soon enlarged to 11,000 or 12,000, and afterward still more than that. The profit to the State proved to be $157,000; $100,000 of this amount was expended for buildings, Soldiers' Home, bread to soldiers' families, etc, and about $57,000 was a clear saving to the Government, not having been expended in the service in any manner. His additional duties—establishing and maintaining the Soldiers' Home, the Ladies' Home, etc., etc., were discharged with like fidelity and success.

Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature January 11, 1867, thus alludes to the services of Gen. Stone:

"His department has been a large cumbrous machine, but it has been managed with great fidelity, ability and success, for which he is well entitled to the thanks of the State. His position has been one of great labor and responsibility, and its duties have been performed to my entire satisfaction." Such a commendation from such a source is surely enough.

Account of the operations of Gen. Asahel Stone, Commissary General and Quartermaster General of the State of Indiana, during most of the war of 1861:

For some months (May, 1861, to September, 1862), Gen. Stone was Commissary General, providing supplies and feeding the soldiers at Indianapolis, and perhaps elsewhere. This department of business was transferred to the General Government, and his occupation in that respect was at an end. Gov. Morton, however, was convinced that the State of Indiana must not lose sight of her soldiers in the field, and that she must continue to care for them in every possible way. Gen. Stone had long been employed in rendering all possible aid to the soldiers in the field, some account of which is here given.

September 14, 1861, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., Gov. Morton directed Gen. Stone to get ready to start at 12:45 o'clock P. M. of the same day, to Western Virginia, to look after the wants and needs of our troops there, dreadful reports of their destitution and sufferings reaching his ears daily. At that time the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments, and Capt. Bracken's Cavalry were near Cheat Mountain. Two agents had been sent before, but they had achieved but litte success. At the appointed time, one and a quarter hours after his notification, Gen. Stone was on the train, with full authority and instructions from Gov. Morton. Sunday, September 15, was partly spent at Columbus, Ohio; but during the day he left on a train made up to carry the Thirty-second Ohio, and a company of Ohio cavalry.

They arrived next day at Wheeling, and at Webster at 4 o'clock A. M. next morning, having to walk the streets there till daylight.

September 18, he left Webster on horseback with Lieut. Col. (since Maj. Gen.) Beattie, of the Third Ohio, for the army, sixty or seventy miles south. They arrived at Elkwater Camp, under command of Gen. Reynolds, of Indiana, at 1 o'clock P. M. September 9, he set out with a proper guard to the summit of Cheat Mountain, accompanied by Gen. Reynolds. This was the most advanced post. At his request, the men who were able were paraded in the middle of the road for inspection. Then was fully realized the sad fact than not half the fearful truth had been told of the destitute condition of these men. They were in rags, many without shoes or hats, and very few had overcoats, and none had blankets, the latter having been used in patching their clothes; and all this in that chilly, rugged, mountainous region, with rain almost every day. The only wonder is that any were able for duty. There was great neglect some where, for the Government had abundant supplies, and Gen. Stone's business was to find those supplies and have them sent on to the troops forthwith. He immediately returned to Indianapolis with the following memorandum: "The Thirteenth wants everything; the Fourteenth everything but 205 overcoats; the Fifteenth everything but overcoats; the Seventeenth wants everything; the cavalry wants boots, coats, gloves, rubber blankets, some haversacks and canteens; and all need caps with oilcloth coverings, and woolen blankets." He arrived at Indianapolis September 24. On the 27, he left again for West Virginia, with full power to take the needed articles from Government stores wherever he could find them, whether large or small quantities.

He examined at Wheeling, Grafton, Clarksburg, Webster, and at all the smaller posts, as also at nearly all the places in Western Virginia, north of the Kanawha River, where there were or had been military stores, and returned to Indianapolis three times before succeeding. October 18, he saw again some of the regiments, viz., the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, on dress parade, much improved in appearance and comfort, since large supplies had reached them before that time, while yet many more had not yet come to hand.

October 23, while he was with the army, a large lot arrived amid cheers and general rejoicing, which were instantly distributed to the men, to their intense delight.

October 25, he started for the last time for Indianapolis, feeling that a good work had been done for our soldiers; and Gov. Morton had the pleasure to learn very shortly that the Indiana soldiers in West Virginia had been well supplied with everything needed, and that all were comfortable.

Rumors were constantly coming of the deplorable condition of Indiana soldiers in hospitals in Missouri, and especially in St. Louis. Wherefore, on November 4, 1861, Gen. S., with full power and authority, and instructions from Gov. Morton, left Indianapolis for St. Louis. At that point there were fifteen or twenty hospitals. He visited them all, and found out the condition of Indiana soldiers there. Many were very sick, and great numbers died; but he discovered that by far the greatest number were really despondent and homesick; and that what they needed was a furlough of thirty or sixty days to see wife and babies, and that with that they would come out all right and return in good spirits; and he told Gov. Morton so, and asked for all his influence to accomplish that result. The request was cheerfully granted, and with that and by the generous aid and co-operation of Gen. Curtis, who was a very kind and humane officer, he got an order that he might pass through the hospitals, and that whoever he should select for the purpose should be furloughed home without delay. This was surely an extensive and remarkable order, and its execution was much hindered and obstructed by some of the Surgeons, and by Gen. Curtis' Adjutant. Their opposition caused, however, only some delay. Many of the orders to the surgeons to prepare the men to leave with rations, etc., and all furloughs and transportation orders Gen. Stone had himself to prepare ready for signature, because that officer would do nothing only as he was obliged to do, and even that very unkindly and ungraciously. The General's plan was to go through a hospital with the Surgeon (and many of them performed the duty gladly, while some did not), take down the names of those who needed to be furloughed, with company, regiment and residence, and the same night fill up their furloughs, get them signed the next morning, and have the men sent home forthwith. In this way by November 22, he had obtained furloughs for over five hundred men. He found the men at Pilot Knob in good condition, under Col. (afterward Gov.) Baker. November 26, he left St. Louis for Syracuse, Tipton, Otterville and Sedalia, finding the Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Indiana. The vayious churches, schoolhouses, etc., were taken for hospitals. He visited the hospitals frequently and did all he could for the soldiers in them. The regiments were paid at that time, and, by request of the officers and men of those regiments, Gen. S. brought to Indianapolis for the Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Indiana on the 18th of December, 1861, about $18,000, and expressed it according to directions, into various parts of the State.

SECOND VISIT TO MISSOURI.

During the latter part of January, 1862, he visited the army again, in Western Missouri, and brought home for the Eighth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Regiments and Frybarger's Battery, $15,484.60. The last of March, 1862, he left Indianapolis for Pea Ridge, Arkansas? His mission was to do the soldiers all the good he could, and bring home such sums of money from the army as our men might wish to send. He went from Indianapolis by rail to St. Louis, and so to Rolla, Mo., and

thence to Springfield and Pea Ridge by a wagon road, traveling more than two hundred miles of mud road, and on horseback. All along this dreary road he found worn-out, sick and wounded soldiers, with a furlough, but no money, many of them lying by the wayside or sheltered from the storm in some old shed or worthless outbuilding, helpless and penniless. These he forwarded by the numerous Government wagons going back empty from the army at the front to Rolla for supplies. Several hospitals were at Springfield, and many sick and wounded men, all of whom he visited and assisted as far as was in his power, furloughing many of them to their homes.

At Bentonville, five or six miles from the battle-field of Pea Ridge, Ark., almost every house and the court house were used as hospitals, and he found there great numbers of wounded men, and some sick.

The main army was located near the battle-ground of the Pea Ridge fight. While he was there, the soldiers received payment of their dues, and the Eighth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Regiments of infantry, and Klauss' Battery sent home by him $58,049.55.

PITTSBURG LANDING.

On the 26th of April, 1862, he started for Pittsburg Landing, via Louisville, to care for the sick and wounded there. At Jeffersonville, he found 160 wounded men, just arrived; but the ladies of that city had them in charge, and they were doing well, being located in a large hall. April 28, 1862, he hired the steamer W. W. Crawford at $200 per day, they to furnish the hands, and he the provisions and the fuel, for the transportation of the sick and wounded from the Shiloh battle. The same day, they took on board those wounded soldiers and landed them at New Albany, where were fine hospital accommodations. Taking a supply of stores, and stopping on the way at Smithfield, Paducah, Fort Henry and Savannah, to visit the hospitals there, the steamer reached Pittsburg Landing May 2, 1862, at 5 P. M. That boat was the first State supply boat that had arrived after the battle. The same evening, four other State boats arrived, all trying to be first. Cincinnati had furnished, with great pomp, a fine steamer, the Glendale, with splendid apportionments. Among other things, she had on board a large calliope, and, knowing that she was ahead of the others last mentioned, and thinking she was the earliest steamer to arrive at this battle-field, and that Gov. Morton was beaten for once, the evening being fine and still, the music from the steam calliope could be heard for miles on the placid river.

To quote the exact words of Gen. Stone's account: "As the Cincinnati steamer passed along by our steamer, which was so infinitely inferior in all her appearances, yet containing all the needful comforts and supplies for the occasion, some one called out, "What boat is that?" The answer was, "The Crawford, Gov. Morton's boat, from Indiana." One loud shout was heard from the Glendale, and shortly afterward a gentleman came on board our steamer and told me he was the only man from Indiana on the Glendale; and that all the way on the trip he was annoyed by parties claiming that Morton was beaten for once and Ohio would now step to the front as the most diligent State; that he always loved our State and the promptness and effectiveness of our noble war Governor, but that now he loved us all better than ever."

On the 5th of May, the steamer went up to Hamburg, a few miles above the battle-field, and took on board 200 sick and wounded men, arriving with them at Evansville May 7, 1862, at 9 P. M., and by 5 P. M. of the 8th, they were all comfortably fixed in the hospitals, and supplies were all on board for another trip up the Tennessee. The boat reached Pittsburg Landing May 10, 9:30 P. M., and, by the evening of May 12, there had been taken on board at the Landing, at Hamburg, at Savannah and at Paris Landing 213 sick and wounded men, some of them very sick. The steamer arrived at Evansville May 14, 1 A. M., and left again for Pittsburg Landing at 7 P. M. that same evening, arriving May 16 at 9 P. M. On the 17th, they took on board 23 men and 153 at Hamburg, some of them being not Indiana soldiers. Fifty men were left at Mt. Vernon, Ind., and the rest were taken to Evansville. The vessel returned again to the Landing, arriving May 23. But little more remained to be done. Twenty-four men were transferred from Hamburg to the Landing. Gov. Morton having been at the front for some time, came on board May 24, and, on the 25th, the steamer left the Landing, making very fast time, for Cairo, reaching that place May 26, 4:05 A. M.

On the same day, at 6:30 P. M., Gen. Stone left Cairo for the Lower Mississippi. He made Columbus, Ky., by 8 P. M., Hickman by 9:30 P. M., New Madrid, Mo., by midnight, and left at 8 A. M., May 27. They arrived at the fleet that had opened the river for a certain distance at 5:30 P. M. The rebels still had the river below. Gen. Stone heard cannon and picket firing, but saw no general engagement. May 29, the steamer left on her return passage with all the sick and wounded that could be got, and left them at Newburg. May 31, 1862, he returned to Evansville and discharged the boat, after a service of thirty-four days.

June 1, 1862, he visited all the hospitals, finding them very full but scrupulously clean and in fine condition and the men all doing well and as a rule improving fast.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

June 2, he arrived at Indianapolis, and, at 6:30 P. M., June 7, set out by rail for Cumberland Gap via Louisville and Lexington. We quote again:

"Arrived at Louisville on the morning of June 8, where I purchased a lot of sanitary supplies for the sick, which were understood to be lying all along the road from Lexington to the Gap. Left Louisville for Lexington with the stores on the morning of the 10th; arrived at Lexington that evening; on the 11th, purchased more stores, visited the two hospitals at Lexington had a wagon train furnished, the goods loaded and a start made for the Gap by 2 P. M. My mode of conveyance was the same as that of the wagonmaster—on horseback. The road to travel and haul the stores was more than 100 miles.

On this long and dreary and mostly mountainous road, at little towns and at farmhouses, we found soldiers needing attention which was promptly given.

The people through this whole region were loyal to the core. On the 15th of June we reached Barboursville, where the sick belonging to the Forty-ninth Indiana were found. They were mostly in hospital tents under the shade of trees, and, though the weather was intensely hot, they were doing very well.

When I began to divide out to them the oranges, lemons, jellies and other nice things that I had brought, I wished most heartily that the whole loyal North could have been there to see the sight. The most the poor fellows could do was to shed tears like showers of rain, and, when they saw the few dozens of live chickens that had been brought with so much trouble along that hot and dreary road (for we had to throw water upon them frequently), their joy knew no bounds. The boys proposed to corral the chickens under the shade and throw a guard around them to keep them in sight, which was actually done.

On the 19th, we proceeded to the Gap, which had been evacuated by the rebels a few days before, and visited nearly all our Indiana men.

Many of the natives were returning to their homes, whence they had been driven.

June 22, I started on my return well-nigh loaded down with letters from the officers and men of the Thirty-third and Forty-ninth Regiments. Arrived at Lexington June 25, having traveled on horseback 408 miles, and reached Indianapolis the same evening.

RICHMOND, KY.

In the latter part of August, 1862, a fearful fight occurred near Richmond, Ky. The rebels were veteran troops, but the Union forces were raw recruits who had seen no service and knew nearly nothing of the use of arms, or of maneuvering. So far as they knew they fought like veterans, but they were overpowered and either captured or dispersed. Great numbers were taken prisoners, and many, perhaps one-third, got back to the Ohio River, and, as fast as they arrived, they were put under guard; and, when I found them on the 7th of September, 1862, they were

encamped in a filthy place on Bear Grass Creek, just above Louisville, with neither tents nor utensils, and thoroughly demoralized. They looked as though they felt utterly forsaken, and told me so. But when they saw me, they thanked God for Morton. These men were from the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments. I called at once upon Gen. Boyle, who I knew was an intelligent, warm-hearted and generous man.

Gen. Buell had only that day put Gen. Gilbert in command of Kentucky. Gen. Boyle said that if he had the power, our men should be sent home at once, that Gov. Morton could not ask anything that he would not do for him; but unfortunately he had no power in the matter.

At this moment Gen. Gilbert came in, and when told my business and my wishes, he flew into a rage and broke out (in substance) thus:

"Your Indiana men acted and fought like d—d cowards, as they are—all of them—and deserve no mercy. I have them under guard, and (with a cruel oath) I will keep them there till they rot before one of them shall go home." This seemed so unsoldierlike, so ungentlemanly, so utterly uncalled for, that I was provoked as well, and once or twice with my hand on my revolver, was tempted to use it on him. I bore it, however, knowing that if I accomplished anything I must keep cool, and I did. I telegraphed to Morton forthwith, and he got an order from the commander at Cincinnati, who happened to rank Gilbert, to send the men home. The next morning, I called at his headquarters; he would not see me, doing the business only through his Adjutant. I could hear, however, what he said to him. Said he, on reading the order from Cincinnati through Morton: "Order Gen. Craft to place these men under Gen. Lucas; give them transportation across the river, and make them report to the camp there. Not a man of them shall go home."

When the Adjutant came out and wrote the order, I asked him as a favor that he would let me carry it to Col. Lucas, as I was going there immediately. He granted my request, and I took the paper, not, however, to Col. Lucas, for he did not know of the order till years since the war closed. I determined to withhold the order from Col. Lucas, and did so. Since, to have reported to him would have defeated my entire object. It was, indeed, a technical violation of that General's order, but a substantial compliance with the command under which he had acted, and I risked the action for the good of the service and those poor wo-begone soldiers, and the deed had one prime merit, viz., success; for we had those men not in camp, but home in a few hours, grateful and happy; and when the call came for them to return to the front, they responded with hearty good will.

VICKSBURG.

Reports frequently reached the ears of Gov. Morton of the needy condition of the sick and wounded down the Mississippi, and especially near Vicksburg, when the siege under Grant was in progress.

May 25, 1863, I left Evansville at 12:30 P. M., with fifty-five surgeons and assistants, with a full supply of hospital and sanitary stores, on the steamer Courier. We left Cairo May 27 at 9 A. M., and at Memphis were compelled to take coal enough for the round trip.

Soon after leaving Memphis, we were obliged to wait and be conveyed by gunboats down the river, as the banks were swarming with armed men ready to take us in at any moment.

We arrived, May 31, at the mouth of the Yazoo, as far down as we dared to go. In company with Dr. Bullard, an eminent physician of Indianapolis, who died also and was brought home June 20 following, and others, we called on Gen. Grant at his headquarters, and went thence to those of Gen. Hovey, remaining at the latter place all night. Gen. Hovey, being a Hoosier General, had most of the Indiana soldiers under his command, and that fact enabled us to accomplish readily and properly the object of our mission.

A large part of our stores were turned over where we thought they would do the most good, as also many of our Surgeons; starting on the return trip June 2, 1863, taking a few sick at Lake Providence, and some others at Helena, and, ascending under guard, as we had been on the downward passage, receiving, also, seventy-five Indianians at Memphis, Evansville was reached June 8, 2:30 A. M. The men were transferred to the hospitals forthwith, and I arrived at Indianapolis the same evening.

June 28, 1863, we left Evansville on the steamer City Belle, with seventeen Surgeons and nurses on board, nearly all from Randolph County.

A large part of the downward trip was made with our steamer tied alongside of a gunboat, and the arrival at Vicksburg took place July 4, 1863, the day of the surrender. As usual the "Morton boat" was ahead. On the 5th, the camps surrounding the city were visited, and stores were liberally furnished to fourteen Indiana regiments.

We left Vicksburg at 8 A. M. (day not stated) on the return trip. Some sick were received from Young's Point, as also from the hospital steamer Nashville, taking also the corpse of Dr. Elliot, who had gone down the river on our former trip. The steamer arrived at Evansville July 15; the sick were transferred to the hospitals, and we left at once for Indianapolis, arriving there to find the city in a blaze of excitement over the Morgan raid.

This brief and imperfect statement gives only a slight idea of the wonderful activity of the State of Indiana in all its modes of action under that peerless Governor, Oliver P. Morton. Time fails to recount and space to record even a tithe of the ceaseless exertions constantly put forth, and with unequaled success, to care for, to protect, to comfort and to bless the soldier boys from the Hoosier State scattered over the whole vast conflict. And in this noble attempt at succor to the soldier, and this grand accomplishment in his behalf, it is due to Randolph County to state the unquestioned fact that one of her trusted and honored citizens, loyal and enthusiastic, active and untiring, energetic and persevering, was thankful to have enjoyed the privilege of rendering very great and very valuable aid in bringing to pass the glorious result; and many a brave soldier at the front, many a sick and wounded one in hospital or in camp, and many a wife and mother at home, found, during that sad, melancholy time, abundant reason to thank God and take courage for the labors accomplished by our faithful and patriotic fellow-citizen in behalf of those who were suffering in imminent peril and utmost need.

MRS. MARTHA E. DEMORY

WILLIAM H. DEMORY

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. DEMORY, WHITE RIVER TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

G.W. ENNIS, JANITOR.

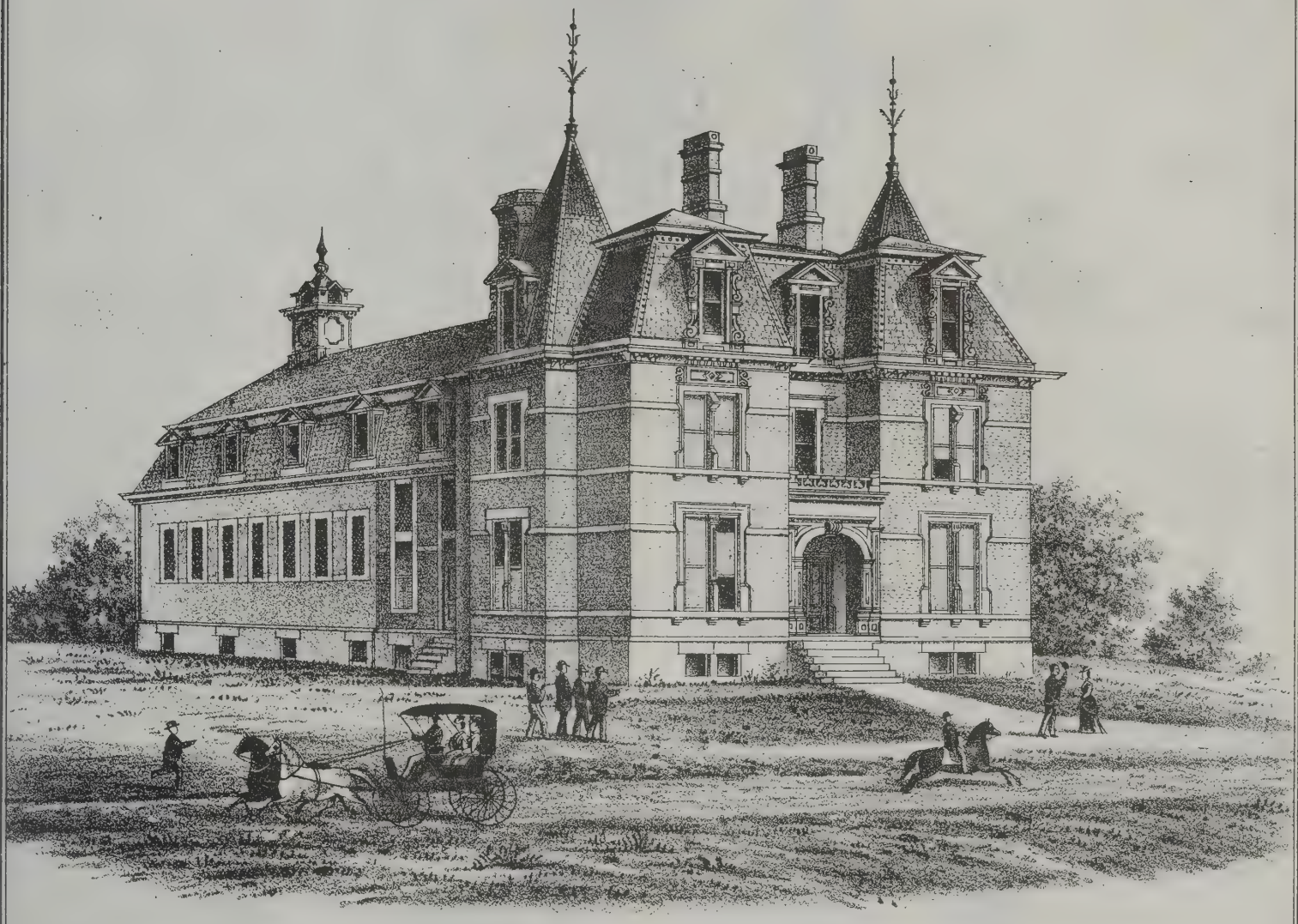
GEO. N. EDGER, AUDITOR

E.F. HALLIDAY,
W.R. COGGESHALL,
W. ANDERSON
} COMMISSIONERS.

COURT HOUSE

WINCHESTER RANDOLPH CO. IND.

I.P. WATTS, CLERK.
R.Y. MURRAY, SHERIFF.
C. PUCKETT, TREASURER.
D.F. LUELLEN. RECORDER.
D. LESLEY . COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.



JAIL AND SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE

WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY, IND.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

IN the succeeding pages, we give the separate history of the various townships, taking them substantially in the order of their settlement, excepting Winchester, the county seat, with its township. It will be remembered that several items—viz., formation, education, religion, agriculture, attorneys, physicians, roads and bridges, pikes, banks, the press, military affairs, reminiscences, early settlement, colored people, etc.—are given under the head of the county as a whole, and for such information the reader is directed to the several titles named respectively. It will be noticed, also, that biography is distributed under various heads—clergymen, attorneys, business, physicians, military history, colored people, township history and miscellany.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

WINCHESTER—COUNTY SEAT.

Some account of the first creation and settlement of the town has been furnished under the title "Organization."

We proceed to give a more full and detailed statement of matters connected with this first, this central town, for many years the only one, and for many more the principal village in Randolph County.

The town was laid out in 1819, upon Section 20, Township 20, Range 14, by authority of the county, for the county seat.

Land donated by Charles Conway (60), John Wright (50), David Wright (10), David Stout (18), Daniel Petty (20).

The land donated consisted of 158 acres, and the plat comprised 108 inlots, twenty-six outlots, a public square and a public commons.

The streets were: North and south, East, Main, Meridian, West; east and west, North, Washington, Franklin, South.

The record of the plat was not made till 1833.

First addition, Jere Smith's, five lots. Subdivision of Outlot 1 and part of 2, in the southwest square, between Franklin and South, and east of Main. Recorded February 10, 1847.

Second addition, Paul W. Way, agent. Thirteen lots. Between Franklin and Washington. A. D. Way, Surveyor.

Recorded February 10, 1847.

Third addition, Monks', George W. Monks, proprietor. Thirty-three lots, southwest of old plat, west of West street.

New streets: East and west, George and Will; north and south, Wall. Recorded July 13, 1849.

Fourth addition, Mumma's, John Mumma, proprietor. Two hundred and sixty-nine inlots, nine outlots. T. C. Puckett, surveyor. Location, chiefly north of railroad.

New streets: East and west, Pearl, Railroad (avenue), Third, Fourth, Fifth, Short; north and south, Residence, east of East street. Recorded June 9, 1851.

Fifth addition, Ludy's. Henry Ludy, Samuel P. Ludy, proprietors. Ninety-six lots. T. C. Puckett, surveyor. Location, east of original plat. Recorded December 26, 1851.

Sixth addition, Mumma's extension, John Mumma, proprietor.

Outlots 10 to 28; nineteen inlots. E. L. Watson, surveyor.

Location, north of Short street and east of Residence street.

Recorded October 18, 1853.

Seventh addition, Frazee's, W. D. Frazee, proprietor

Sixteen lots, south of South street. Recorded July 12, 1854.

Eighth addition, Cottom's, John W. Cottom, proprietor. Twenty lots.

Location, between Main and Meridian, south of Monks' Addition. Streets: East and west, George and Orange. (Re-platted as Ferris' Addition July 17, 1876.) Recorded July 9, 1856.

Ninth addition, Cheney's. J. J. Cheney, proprietor.

Eight lots. Subdivision of Outlots 6 and 7, northeast square. Recorded November 1, 1864.

Tenth addition, Browne's, T. M. Browne, proprietor.

Eight lots. South of George, between Meridian and West.

Recorded June 27, 1867.

Eleventh addition, Frazee's second, W. D. Frazee, proprietor.

Eight lots. Southwest part of town, south of George and west of West street. Recorded August 16, 1869.

Twelfth addition, Colgrove's, Silas Colgrove, proprietor.

Twenty-four lots. Northwest part of town, between West and Meridian, on both sides of Sixth street.

Recorded May 20, 1870.

Thirteenth addition, Stone's, Asahel Stone, proprietor.

One lot, south of Orange, west of Main, and east of Fort Wayne Railroad. Recorded May 9, 1873.

Fourteenth addition, Cheney & Watson's, J. J. Cheney and E. L. Watson, proprietors.

Seventy-eight lots, southeast from public square, on both sides of Salt Creek.

New streets: East and west, Elm, Carl; north and south, Richmond, High. Recorded November 23, 1874.

Fifteenth addition, Macy's, W. W. Macy, proprietor.

Seven lots, subdivision of Outlot 5, southwest square.

Recorded April 12, 1875.

Sixteenth addition, Bosworth's, Richard Bosworth, proprietor.

Eighteen lots, west of Colgrove's Addition.

Recorded April 16, 1875.

Seventeenth addition, A. J. Neff's, A. J. Neff, proprietor.

Seventeen lots, between South and Will streets, and west of Wall street. Recorded June 17, 1875.

Eighteenth addition, Engle & Markle's, Edmund Engle, J. E. Markle, proprietors.

Ninety-four lots, east of Cheney & Watson's plat, south of Greenville pike. New streets: North and south, Oak; east and west, Thomson. Recorded August 21, 1875.

Nineteenth addition, Biggs', J. F. Biggs, proprietor.

Four lots, north of Orange and east of Wall.

Recorded January 15, 1876.

Twentieth addition, Stone's Subdivision, Asahel Stone, proprietor. Eighteen lots. Part of Outlot 1, Stone's Addition.

Recorded April 12, 1876.

Twenty-first addition, Canada's, W. W. Canada, proprietor.

Twelve lots, west of Wall and north of Orange.

Recorded May 22, 1876.

Twenty-second addition, Cheney & Watson's second, J. J. Cheney, E. L. Watson, proprietors.

Thirty-eight lots near their first addition.

New streets: North and south, Broome; east and west, Watson street. Recorded June 13, 1876.

Twenty-third addition, Browne & Cheney's, T. M. Browne, J. J. Cheney, proprietors.

Twelve lots, east of Browne street, southeast part of town.

Recorded June 26, 1876.

Twenty-fourth addition, Browne's Brookside, Thomas M. Browne, proprietor.

Ten lots, east side of Salt Creek, between Will and Carl streets. Recorded April 11, 1877.

EARLY HISTORY.

The origin and early history of the town have been given already in another chapter. We subjoin an article containing some first things, as also a more general history of business in Winchester in the past.

Both these accounts, are, of course, only partial and fragmentary, as all accounts made up merely of verbal statements drawn from memory must of necessity be.

FIRST THINGS IN WINCHESTER.

1. The first hatter's shop in Winchester (and probably in the county) was by James Oldham, in the building erected by James McCool for a hotel. Mr. Oldham kept a hatter's shop and hotel.

2. The first hotel was in the same building, by James McCool, in 1819, where the post office building now is.

3. The first store was owned by Esquire Odle. It was not much of a store. It was where George Irvin now lives. The old house was burned in 1879.

4. The first frame house (and probably first in the county) was built by John Sample, in 1820, upon Lot No. 3, East Front. There are doubtless more costly and splendid frame dwellings in Randolph County in 1881 than that was, but not one to-day which gave more solid comfort to the occupant than that same frame house, the first in Randolph County.

5. John Way set up his smith shop in 1829. There had probably been some other, but the fact is now beyond recall.

6. Jesse Way began his store in 1832 or 1833.

7. Mary Reeder came to Winchester in 1823, residing upon Lot No. 2, West Front, and removing afterward to Inlot No. 12, southeast square, upon which she still resides.

8. The court house and jail were built in 1819 and 1820, the one by Abner Overman, and the other by Albert Banta.

9. The public square was cleared of the forest trees by the laborious process of chopping and burning. The work was performed in 1819 or 1820, by David Lesley, then a young man, just come to the county, now a venerable old gentleman of fourscore, father of Daniel Lesley, School Superintendent of Randolph County.

10. The second court house (brick) was contracted in 1826, and ready for occupancy in 1828.

11. For various first things, see "First Things" for the county.

12. The first schoolhouse was built of logs, with the ends projecting at the corners. It stood where now is located the residence of A. Aker, Jr., on Washington, corner of Washington and East, west side of Salt Creek. Being built before 1830, it was burned down, with "all the books," in 1836. Doubtless some prominent citizen (one or more) who graduated (minus a Latin diploma, however) from that "log-cabin college" so long, long ago, is still living, who looks back to his Alma Mater with affection for the instruction imparted to him on those rude benches, and with regret for the books (perhaps only one book) of his, irrecoverably lost when that midnight conflagration laid that old schoolhouse in ashes.

13. Moorman Way had the first cabinet shop soon after the establishment of the town.

14. Moorman Way had a carding machine very early, run by horse-power (sometimes by ox-power).

15. Daniel Petty also had a carding machine, east of town on Salt Creek. It was driven by horse-power, too.

16. The first grist-mill in the county is thought by some to have been built by William Wright, at the mouth of Salt Creek, near Winchester. He had "gray-heads" for mill-stones, and his wheat-bolt was operated by hand, each customer bolting his own grist.

17. The first physician may have been Dr. Davis.

18. The first Justice of the Peace may have been Esquire Odle, or John Wright—perhaps both at once in the township.

19. Thomas Hanna began selling goods, perhaps in 1824. His store was in a house at the west end of Thomas Ward's building. He continued in business four years, and was bought out by Andrew Aker in 1828.

20. The first steam grist-mill (and the first in the county) was erected about 1835, by Elias Kizer and Daniel Haworth. That engine of theirs was the first steam-power in the county, and in those days it was a sight to behold.

21. Probably the first wagon shop in Winchester, and in the county, was carried on by Thomas Butterworth, beginning, perhaps, in 1836. Mr. Butterworth had also a saw-mill, a carding machine and a grist-mill. He seems to have been an active citizen, and his sudden and untimely death (by the exploding of a cannon caused by his efforts to unspike it) must have been a sad loss to the community, as well as to his bereaved family. His widow is still living, and in Winchester, having married again, and being now the second time, for many years, a widow.

22. The first saw-mill spoken of is the one owned by Thomas Butterworth between 1836 and 1845. He came in the former and was killed in the latter year.

23. The first religious denomination in Winchester was perhaps the Methodists. No reliable account is at hand of their early doings in the place.

24. The first meeting-house is supposed to have been built by the Presbyterians in about 1853. It still stands, though no longer used for a church. It is rather a curious fact that, for thirty-four years, Winchester was without a meeting-house, and no place for religious service, except, indeed, those (though not very convenient, yet available) substitutes, the court house and the county seminary, both of which had, of course, to do duty in this respect in that town. A key to the backwardness of the place in business enterprise, and to the lack of general prosperity in times past, may be found, at least in part, in this very fact. A town with no religious faith nor life is a very good place to move away from, but is not considered a very good place to immigrate to.

25. Asa Teal had a grocery a long while ago, though the time cannot now be given.

26. Among the early attorneys may be named Zachariah Puckett, Jeremiah Smith, Moorman Way. There were perhaps some earlier than these, but their names are not now at hand. Zachariah Puckett was admitted in 1834; Jeremiah Smith, in 1837; and Moorman Way and Silas Colgrove, in 1839.

27. The county seminary was opened for school March, 1842, under the instructions of Prof. Farris, then a young but active and enthusiastic teacher, and since famous for his success in that line, but now sleeping low beneath the "clods of the valley" for half a score of years.

28. Winchester was incorporated as a town in 1838, thirty-eight voters favoring the measure, and none opposing it.

Many more first things might perhaps have been discovered with pains enough, but these are all we have had time to get hold of.

PAST BUSINESS.

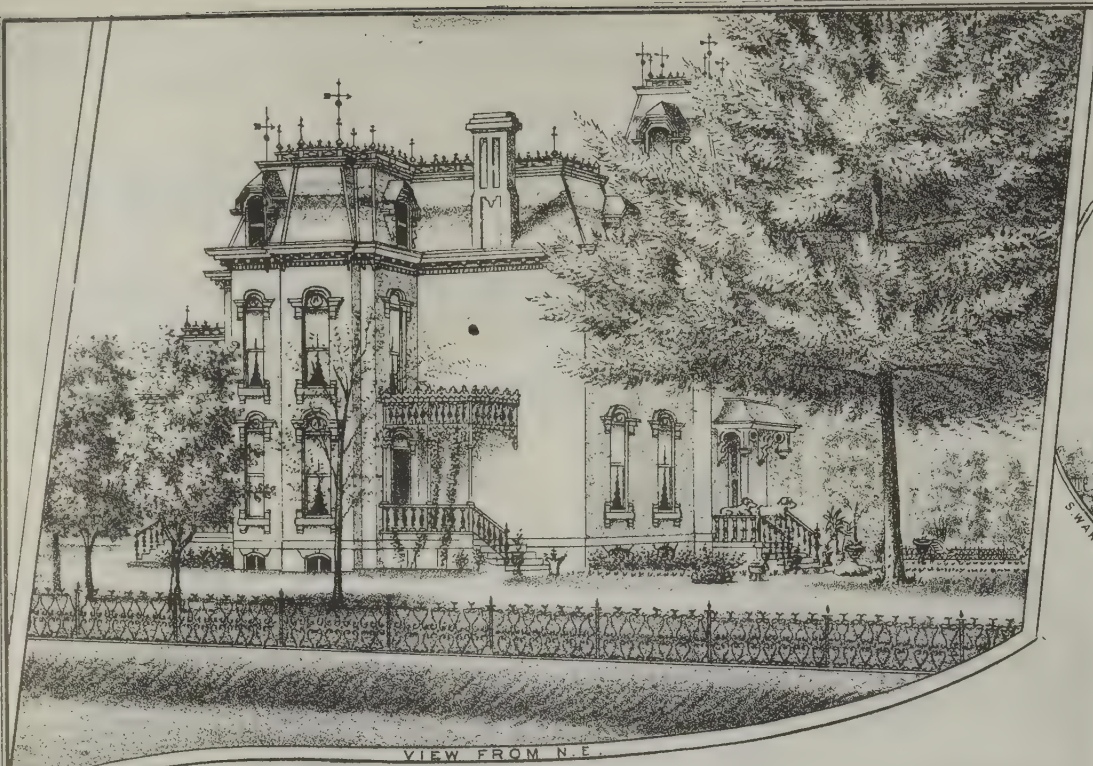
We give below some statements concerning the business of the town during the past years, furnishing such information concerning the matter as we have been able to obtain. The place has been settled so long (sixty-three years) that nearly all the persons that were grown at that time and living in the vicinity are dead, and to find out much about those ancient times has been a task indeed.

Merchants.—John Odle kept the first store, in a building which burned down in 1879. George Burkett had a store also, not long afterward, in 1821, and kept store for some years.

Thomas Hanna began as a merchant about 1824. He had his establishment on the west end of Thomas Ward's building. After about four years, Andrew Aker bought him out, in 1828. Mr. Aker kept on in the business for several years, having, as is thought, the only store in the county, and carrying a large and various stock, and buying furs, peltry, ginseng, deer's hams, sugar, and all sorts of forest and farm produce, and selling everything which was needed in the region, and customers coming from Muncie, Marion, Salamonie (Jay County), etc. There was no store north of Newport, and not many, north of Richmond, and none west nor north as far as you pleased to go.

RES. OF **CHARLES L. LEWIS**, MAIN ST. WINCHESTER, IND.

RES. OF **JOHN RICHARDSON**, SOUTH MERIDIAN ST., WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

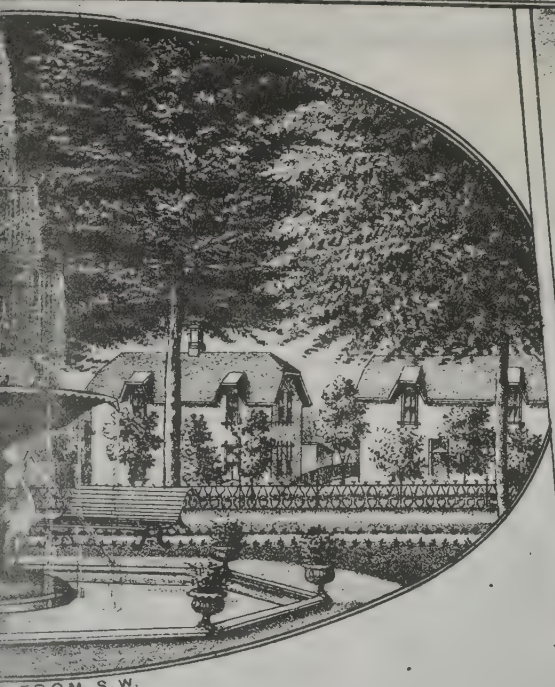


VIEW FROM N.E.

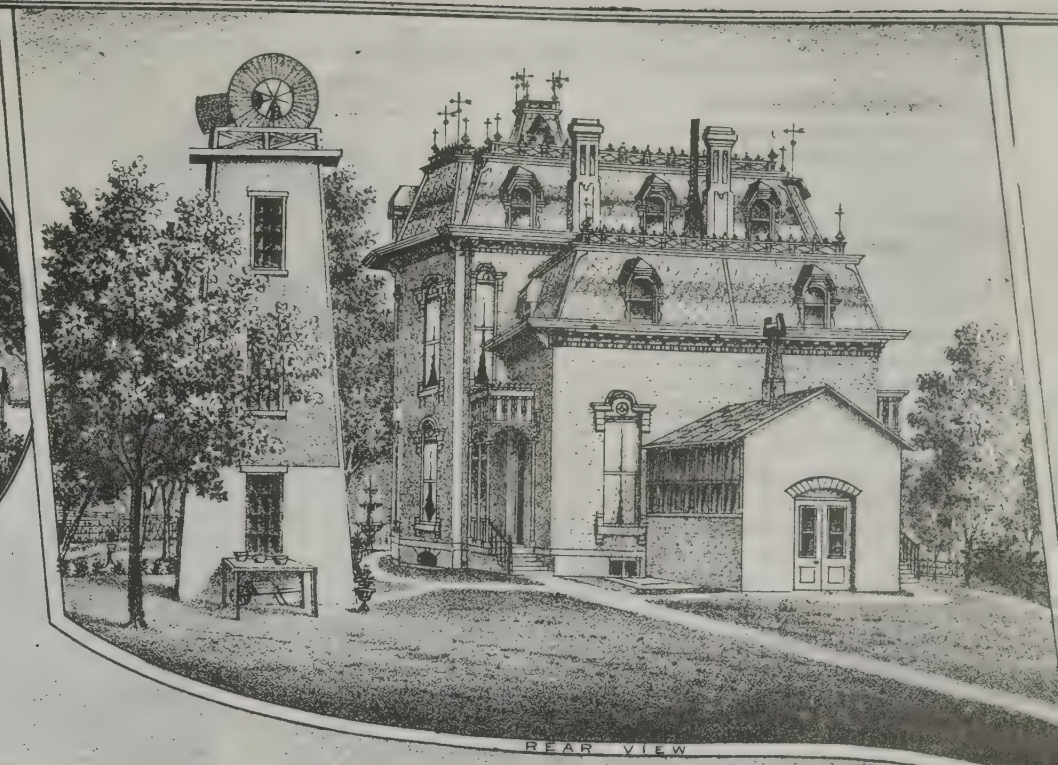
SWARD SCHOOL BUILDING

VIEW OF F

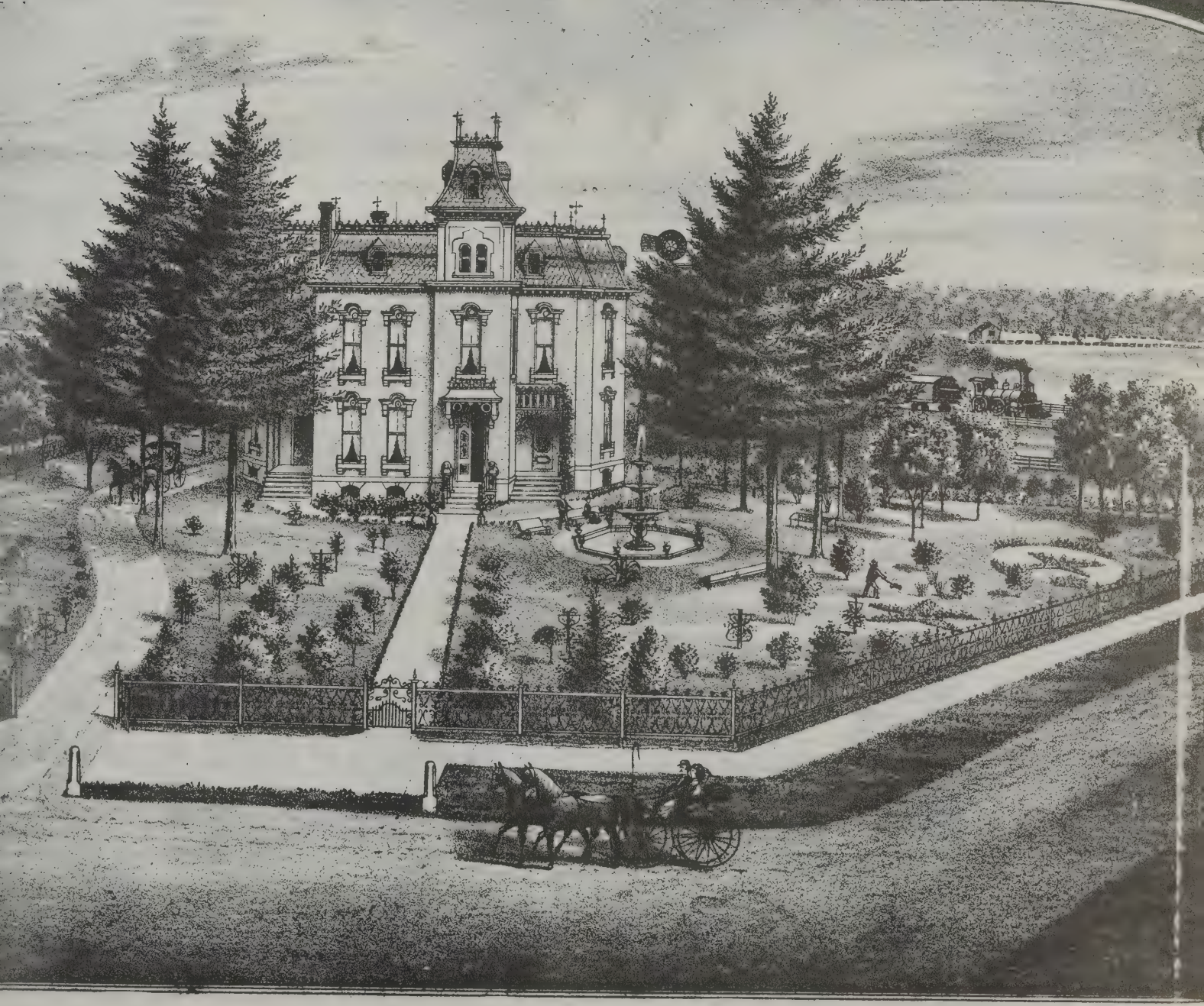
GEN A. STONE'S, RESIDE



FROM S.W.



REAR VIEW



ADDITION WINCHESTER RANDOLPH CO. IND.

Adam Hirsch was born December 31, 1826, at Groaz Gerau, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He grew to manhood there, acquiring a good education, and with it a knowledge of the cabinet-maker's trade. At the age of twenty-seven years, in 1853, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, after a quiet and uneventful voyage. From that city he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided until March, 1855. He came to Winchester at that date, and has resided here ever since. During a part of the time prior to his arrival in America, he was employed as a journeyman cabinet-maker, and continued that line of occupation after his arrival at Cincinnati. In August, 1856, he opened a cabinet shop at Winchester, beginning on a small scale, and increasing gradually, until his business assumed the proportions of an extensive furniture manufactory. In 1861, he sold out, and for the next few years was engaged in various branches of business, among them being the retail grocery trade. In 1875, he resumed the manufacture of furniture, and has been engaged at this enterprise ever since. He is a thorough business man, and by his energy and good management has gained a comfortable fortune in worldly wealth, while he has established himself as one of the leading citizens and prominent manufacturers of Winchester.

ADAM HIRSCH.

In politics, he is a Republican, and while he has been an active political worker, he has never been an aspirant for office. Twice, however, he has been elected to town offices—once as a member of Council, and once as Street Commissioner.

He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, of Winchester, in 1865, and was elected a member of its Board of Directors. Upon the re-organization of the bank, he was again elected one of its Directors, having served continuously in this capacity for twelve years. He is also one of the Board of Directors of the Winchester Wagon Works.

He was married, on the 11th of September, 1853, to Miss Maria Pohlmann, to whom he was betrothed in his native land. Their marriage, by mutual consent, was delayed until after their arrival in America. They are the parents of four children, all of whom are now living, and two are married.

ADAM HIRSCH'S BLOCK, S. E. COR. MAIN & WASHINTON STS
RANDOLPH CO., WINCHESTER, IND.

Jesse Way bought the building of George Burkett and set up a store in 1833, and did an extensive business in 1845. He broke himself by dealing in pork, which was the lure and the curse of merchants of those days, the price varying beyond all calculation or prevention, and sweeping out in a single year all a man chose to invest. Andrew Aker and Mr. Way were selling goods for several years at the same time.

Levi Coffin had a stock of goods at Winchester for a little while, but that store was soon sold out or taken away.

Goodrich & Brother erected a brick building after 1834, and put in a stock of goods, which they kept up for several years. It stood on the north side of East Washington street, west of the livery stable, and is now occupied by a saloon.

D. J. & J. W. Cottom came in 1843, and became heavy dealers in a general business, which they continued till 1856.

They are said to have outdone all who came before them, and many think that no house in Winchester since their day has equaled them in the amount of business done in that line.

They failed, however, at last, through the uncertainties and liabilities of their trade.

To sell on credit is so easy, and to collect old bills is so hard, and old, unpaid accounts will not pay debts.

John Richardson has been for many years one of the leading merchants of Winchester, beginning in 1850. He now is a merchant tailor.

Since those times, the merchants of Winchester have become more numerous, and to give a detailed account of them would occupy too much time and space.

Carding Machines, etc.—Moorman Way and Daniel Petty each had a carding machine, both of which did work for awhile, the latter for eight or ten years. Thomas Butterworth and Elisha Martin owned one between 1839 and 1845.

John D. Carter, after working with Butterworth & Martin, and setting up a carding machine first of his own at Huntsville, in 1849, built one at Winchester in 1851, had it burned in a few months, and moved to Union City, Ohio, his family, he says, being the first in that place. He returned again to Winchester after a residence in various other places in 1862, and in 1866 he built the New York Block for a woolen factory, and in 1869, purchased the old seminary, and has operated there, weaving, spinning, etc., for several years, but leaving off weaving for some years past. He is now (1881) erecting a new and more extensive factory, on the bank of Salt Creek, in the southeast part of town.

Grist-Mills.—A grist-mill was built by William Wright at the mouth of Salt Creek, which Jesse Way thinks was the first mill in the county. If so, it must have been established as early as 1818. His mill-stones were gray-heads, and his bolt was turned by hand, like all the rest in those days.

Messrs. Kizer & Haworth built the first steam mill in the county about 1835, in the east part of town.

After that, Mr. Roberts built one in the north part of town, which stood for many years.

Next came the brick warehouse and mills near the depot. The east end was erected by John Mumma for a warehouse, and the west end was added by Elisha Martin.

The mill works were put in by Heaston Brothers in 1867. They sold to Robison, Wysong & Miller; they to Colton & Bates, in 1873; and in 1876, Bates Bros. & Co. became owners, and they are so still. They are enterprising men, and, in 1881, renewed the works, putting in machinery for Jonathan Mills' system of gradual reduction, which makes flour mostly without grinding. This mill is one of the finest in the county, having a capacity of 150 barrels per day.

Cabinet Shops.—Moorman Way set up a cabinet shop not far from 1831; then came Philip Allen, and after him, Ernestus Strohm, in partnership, for a time, with Andrew Aker. Mr. Aker has a sideboard now, the first costly article of furniture made in the county, worth at that time $175, which was built by Mr. Strohm, and was the first thing he made, to show what he could do. After that shop came Hirsch & Wesp, in 1856, and then Helms & Diggs. Mr. Hirsch has now a large establishment, both for manufacture and for sale. J. L. Stakebake also has an extensive stock of elegant and substantial furniture for the supply of trade of that sort.

Lumber Trade.—The lumber trade has never been very large. It was started chiefly by Neff, Teal & Co.

They began the black walnut trade in 1865, and in 1871, a pine lumber company was formed, under the name of Neff, Teal & Fisher, which was dissolved in 1879. Col. Neff is at present employed as agent for Osterhaut & Fox, lumber-dealers, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The lumber business is now carried on in Winchester by A. G. Campfield, coming in 1875, and again in 1880. He has been for some years the proprietor of a saw-mill and lumber works, which furnish an extensive supply to the region. His works were burned a few years ago, inflicting upon the enterprising owner a loss of $6,000; but they are rebuilt, and are running as briskly as ever.

Contractors.—Chief among the contractors in former times have been Martin A. Reeder and Asahel Stone.

In later time, Mr. Campfield has figured in that line, building the new court house and now the jail.

Latterly, Gen. Stone has turned his activity into another channel; but Mr. Reeder, though growing into years, is still engaged in his life-long employment, which has been an honorable and a useful vocation, and highly valuable to the community at large, though, like many other toilsome occupations, not remarkably remunerative to himself.

At present, A. G. Campfield leads all others in executing contracts, his work being mostly or wholly very large buildings, court houses, jails, etc.

Grain-Dealers.—Elisha Martin was the first extensive grain-dealer. Thomas W. Kizer has handled grain for some years. Helms & Bishop and John Neff now deal in grain. Joseph Edger followed the business for a time, as also Goodrich & Semans Bates Bros. & Co. buy largely, chiefly for milling purposes, their establishment making several hundred bushels daily into flour for consumption at home and abroad.

Undertakers.—John W. Diggs has followed this business for thirty years or more, and is still engaged therein. Within a short time, J. L. Stakebake has taken it up also.

Livery Stables.—The first livery stable was set up by Mr. Green, about 1854 or 1855. After that, Green & Ashville, and doubtless many others. We have no detailed account of that branch of business.

Boot and Shoe Stores.—In old times, these things were a part of a general stock in trade, though mostly they were made to order by hand in the shoe shops, or at home, in fact, as they often were. The prominent dealers in boots and shoes have been John Routh, south of public square; S. W. Wolverton, southeast corner of Main and Washington; and A. R. Hiatt & Son, north side of Washington, near the bank. Others have carried this kind of stock more or less at different times.

Hardware.—The first hardware store was kept by Mr. Bruner. After his came that of Thomas Ward, and he was succeeded by A. R. Hiatt, who is in business still, north of public square. There is also another hardware house, owned by Helms & Bishop, east side of public square, as also one on the west side, Cranor Bros.

William Moore was engaged in hardware, disposing of his stock to Helms & Bishop.

Drug Stores.—Many years ago, Dr. Woody sold drugs in Winchester. After him came Rush & Kizer, in 1849, which has continued ever since, and is probably the oldest establishment in the town. It is now carried on by his son in connection with a son of Gideon Shaw, Esq., under the firm name of Kizer & Shaw, begun in 1878.

William Pierce kept drug store for some years, and sold out to J. C. Hirsch, who is still conducting the establishment, having been engaged thus for some twenty-four years.

Besides that, there are William Reed, who bought of Mrs. Hebbard, and also Dr. Carver.

Grocers.—Groceries used to be sold as a part of a general stock.

Asa Teal had a grocery years ago.

Dr. Bruce and his father-in-law carried on a business of this kind.

Of late years, Thomas Best began in 1872, and G. G. Keller in 1869. The number of grocers has been legion. To give an account of them, or to keep track of their ins and outs, would be out of the question.

Physicians.—Among earlier physicians may be named Messrs. Davis, Lemmon, Bruce, Beverly, Hiatt, Liston, Woody, Benjamin Puckett, Brickley, Bosworth.

Physicians at present: Drs. Bruce, Markle, Smith, Chenoweth, Evans, Alexander, Botkin, Hiatt, Beverly, Carver, Bosworth.

Dentists.—Drs. Herron, Ballard, Huddleston, Puckett.

Saw-Mills.—The first saw-mill remembered was owned by Thomas Butterworth before 1845. Others have been owned by Solomon Yunker, John Chapman, Hinshaw & Son, etc.

Josiah Hutchens built a steam saw-mill on the north side of Franklin street. Elisha Martin owned it awhile, and then it burned down.

Mr. Knecht set up a saw-mill in the west part of town, which was owned afterward by Neff, Teal & Co., and, still later, by A. G. Campfield. The mill was burned, but has been rebuilt by him, and it is now doing a large business.

Harness-Making.—Alfred Rossman began this business in Winchester in 1838, and has been engaged therein ever since, up to 1875. His shop was first of the kind in the county. Before that, his brother, James Rossman, of Hamilton, Ohio, used to come through the place with saddles for the Indian trade at Fort Wayne, and to supply Aker & Bros., in Winchester. Mr. Rossman made the first saddle manufactured in Randolph County. It was a beauty—full-quilted, covered with blue-black buckskin, prepared by the Indians. He sold the saddle to Michael Aker for $50, but, Mr. Aker failing shortly, he never got anything for the saddle.

Mr. Chapman has been in the same business for many years, and is working at it yet.

Banks.—Moorman's Bank, by James Moorman, changed to Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

National Bank, established in 1865; President, Arthur McKew; changed to Randolph County Bank.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, formed April, 1878; Nathan Reed, President.

Randolph County Bank, October 1, 1878; Asahel Stone, President.

Marble Business.—The first operations in marble were by a Mr. Robertson, as agent of a marble firm in Sidney, Ohio. After that, Ludy, Stafford & Beebee, engaged in the marble trade.

In 1858, Daniel E. Hoffman came to the town and set up the business, buying out the existing firm, and he has had the sole control of stone cutting in Winchester from that day to this. He began in the old log court house, which was then standing north of the public square, and in 1862 he removed to his present location, northwest corner of Meridian and Washington streets. Mr. Hoffman has had an extensive trade, amounting to from $5,000 to $7,000 a year.

Prominent Public Men.—In a centennial sketch of public men the following are named:

Charles Conway, Jeremiah Smith, George W. Monks, Nathan Reed, Willis C. Willmore, Nathan Garrett, Thomas W. Reece, Thomas Ward, Asahel Stone, Silas Colgrove, Elihu Cammack, Thomas Clevenger, William M. Campbell, Hicks K. Wright, Elias Kizer, Thomas W. Kizer, Jacob Elzroth, Clement F. Alexander, William Burres, John J. Cheney, Enos L. Watson, John B. Goodrich, A. J. Neff, George O. Jobes, Thomas L. Scott, William E. Murray, John W. Jarnagin, E. F. Halliday, A. M. Owens, James H. Bowen, Ira Swain, Isaac P. Gray, H. T. Semans, Thomas M. Browne, Henry H. Neff, Moorman Way.

Of course, a large number are omitted in the above list, the names above including no physicians, clergymen nor teachers, hardly any Judges nor members of the Legislature, nor men prominent as active business men in private life.

Silversmiths.—Arthur Quick was in the business a long time, perhaps twenty-five or thirty years. He moved to Kansas some years ago.

The present ones are Messrs. Irvin, Litchard and Klamberg.

Smith Shops.—Who had the first (if any before 1829 or 1830) is not now known.

Abner Overman, in 1826–27, built a frame house on the northeast corner of Lot No. 2, east front. He sold it to John Way in the fall of 1829, who moved to it and set up a blacksmith shop, where for many years most of the smith work for that place was done.

L. D. Carter began blacksmith work in Winchester in 1851, and has carried it on ever since, mingling it sometimes with wagon and carriage making.

Meat Shops.—C. C. Monks began the butcher trade in 1870, and for eleven years has not missed a day from his shop. His business is extensive, reaching $8,000 annually. The history of the meat business in the past for Winchester we have not at hand.

Hotels.—James McCool opened the first hotel in a good two-story hewed-log house, built by him in 1819, the first year of the existence of the town. James Oldham owned the building soon after, and had tavern, dwelling and hatter's shop all in the same building. Then John Odle bought it and had it for a hotel and a store for some years.

After the new brick court house (in 1826), David Heaston used the old one as a hotel; but not long, for he sold out to Paul W. Way, probably in 1828, who was landlord in Winchester for a long time. Andrew Aker also opened a hotel in the building which stood where the Ward building now is, soon after Way began. Jeremiah Smith built the Franklin House in 1839, which has been a hotel to this day. Alexander White was the occupant a long time, then Josiah Montgar, then William Page, and lastly, Peter Reinheimer, who has been landlord of the Franklin, lo! these sixteen years or more.

There used to be a hotel standing on the northeast corner of Washington and Main, kept at different times by Elias Kizer, Andrew Aker, Henry Carr, and perhaps others.

For a time, the Franklin House was alone in its glory.

During some years past, others have sprung up, and now Martin's Restaurant and Lodging-House, the Irvin House, the Wysong House, etc., greet the wishful traveler as he walks the streets of Winchester, anxious to find some stopping-place.

About 1874, Jack Ross opened a hotel, east side of Main street, north of Washington, which, after standing several years, was burned, and it has not been rebuilt.

Wagon Shops.—One of the earliest wagon shops was set up by Thomas Butterworth about 1836. He was killed in 1845.

Thomas Klinck has been engaged in the business for twenty-nine years, beginning in 1852.

The Carter Brothers also began carriage-making about the same time, carrying it on till 1862.

In 1873, L. D. Carter, Frank Remick and J. H. Gill began the manufacture of wagons, which firm was merged into the Winchester Wagon Works and Manufacturing Company, organized in 1881, now having a capital of $75,000 and doing an extensive business. (See sketch elsewhere.)

Wind-Mills.—Many years ago, W. V. R. Tooker established himself in the manufacture of fanning-mills at Winchester, and for nearly thirty years carried on an extensive and successful business. Through his kindness in "signing for a friend," he was broken up, losing all his hard earnings for thirty years, and he is left in his declining age to renew his battle against fate, and work from day to day to keep the wolf from the door.

From the days of Solomon to the present hour, going surety has been, and from this day to the end of time it will probably continue to be, the sad and effectual means of sweeping scores of millions of hard-earned money from the hands of the men who have, with labor and pains, by economy and self-denial, laid up a competence for the weakness of old age, through the reckless unthrift of children and friends, into the vortex of bankruptcy, and will strew the shores of time with wrecked and sad hearted men drawn into the net thus in a kindly but disastrous hour.

Liquor Selling.—The records of the courts show hosts of licenses for groceries, alias grog shops, through the past history of the county, as also scores of trials and convictions for crimes of all sorts—affrays, assaults, thefts, homicides, etc., many of them committed under the terrible influence of strong drink.

To write a history of the drink traffic, here or elsewhere, would be a dreadful, a heart-sickening task; and from the sad work the soul instinctively recoils with horror, as from the story of the plague or the cholera; nay, worse than that, for they seem the work of causes not apparently controllable by human means, while the terrible drink traffic is wholly and always the direct and exclusive work of human agents. Well may Cowper's line concerning oppression apply to this traffic:

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

We cannot find it in our hearts to trace, step by step and in lengthened detail, the story of this awful business; and the posterity of those who have been or are now engaged therein will bless us, in days to come, for omitting to record the names of such as targets for the execration of posterity.

There are now to be found descendants of liquor-makers and venders, and others, of past years whose cheeks blush to know the occupation of their progenitors; and public good does not require the undue exposure of the errors of the past.

Slave-trading, slave-holding, gambling, profanity and other enormities have once been fashionable and popular. But they have been swept by the swelling tide of purity into the catalogue of detestable vices. And such will be the case with drink and all its accompaniments. And happy will be the heart in that blessed time that can look back through a long line of ancestry and find none therein who were ever entangled in any of these sad, mischievous, destructive things.

License to sell strong drink! License to steal, to rob, to strike, to stab, to murder, to commit burglary, adultery, arson! License to incite men by wholesale to do any and all of these things, to commit any and every crime in the black catalogue of hellish deeds done by human hands! And yet this has been done. Nay, it is even done now, in this county of ours, and by upright, justice-loving, tender-hearted Christian men, under the real or supposed obligation of civilized law!

If the story of this business must be told, if it must be recorded who have, through long years past; who have, year by year, put the bottle and the glass to their neighbors' lips, and made them drunken also, let it be done by another hand than ours, or at least at another time than this. Let this book rather record the noble, the heroic, the praiseworthy, the public-spirited deeds of years gone by, that the ages to come may look upon the record and rejoice for the virtue and the loving kindness and the goodness that in those years of toil and hardship and sorrow, by worthy deeds, laid deep the foundations of a public prosperity and private advantage.

Thus have we most briefly given a sort of bird's-eye view of affairs, mentioning a few of the men who have done business in the town during the days of "auld lang syne." Nothing has been said in this sketch of that sort of business which springs from the fact that Winchester is the county seat. Some matters connected with that branch of the subject may be learned from the chapter on "records" and elsewhere.

Some account, also, of the railroads centering at this place has been given in another part of this work.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis or Bee-Line Railroad, and the Richmond & Grand Rapids (Shoo-Fly) Railroad, cross at Winchester, giving opportunity for considerable business. In 1853, at the first building of the Bellefontaine road, the depot was far out of town, but the growth of the place has brought it into the heart of the town.

WINCHESTER—OFFICIAL.

It was incorporated as a town in 1838 by popular vote, thirty-eight votes being cast in favor and none against. It was divided into five wards, viz.:

First Ward—Northeast square, Elias Kizer, Trustee.

Second Ward—North front and northwest square, Nathan Garrett.

Third Ward—West front and southwest square, Jeremiah Smith.

Fourth Ward—South front and southeast square, John D. Stewart.

Fifth Ward—East front, Jesse Way.

The early records of the town are not accessible. The first account discovered is under date of October 6, 1855.

The Trustees then were Silas Colgrove, James Brown, William W. Smith, Simeon H. Lucas, Martin A. Reeder; John Neff was Clerk and Treasurer; Benjamin Ramsey was Assessor and Marshal: James Brown was President of the Board.

May, 1856—Trustees, James Brown, John Routh, Jesse Way, John W. Diggs, James C. Ennis; John Neff, Clerk and Treasurer; Andrew Favorite, Assessor and Marshal.

May, 1858—Trustees, Alexander White, George W. Helms, Simeon H. Lucas, Henry Carter, W. B. Pierce; M. A. Reeder, Clerk and Treasurer; William L. Steele, Assessor and Marshal.

The board agreed to serve gratuitously. It would seem that the County Commissioners declared the bounds of the town in June, 1855.

In 1858, an arrangement was made with the Bee-Line Railroad to lay a track to a gravel bank in the region and haul gravel for the corporation; as also to have the gravel placed upon the streets, the latter at 12½ cents per wagon load.

July 20, 1858, John Cronin received for hauling gravel upon the streets, $65.76; railroad received for two days, $140.50; opening pit, etc., $77.90; about 600 loads for $284.16, besides the cost (if any) at the pit, or about 45 cents per load.

It appears there used to be a town market house, for it was ordered to be sold at public auction. The town was resurveyed by order passed April 30, 1859. The original corners had been lost, and the chief starting points were declared to be as follows:

1. The northwest corner of the Franklin House.

2. The southeast corner of Jesse Way's brick storeroom, at the crossing of Main and Washington.

May, 1859—Trustees, H. P. Kizer, Joseph Puckett, John Ross, William M. Way, Jacob Elzroth; William L. Steele, Clerk and Treasurer; Thomas J. Hull, Assessor and Marshal.

June, 1859—G. C. Ennis was appointed Trustee in place of William M. Way, resigned.

The Treasurer's report from May 7, 1859, to April 30, 1860, is as follows: Receipts, $370.35; expended, $201.09; on hand, $169.26. Three hundred and fifty eight yards of gravel had been hauled upon the streets, at a cost of $90.78.

May, 1860—Trustees, A. White, J. Puckett, A. D. C. Monroe, W. B. Pierce, E. J. Putman: William L. Steele, Clerk; Joseph K. Dick, Treasurer; James C. Ennis, Assessor and Marshal.

NOTE.—J. C. Ennis failed to qualify, and George W. Carter was appointed in his stead.

1861—Trustees, White, Helms, Carter, Pierce, Beverly; Steele, Clerk and Treasurer; Routh, Assessor and Marstal.

Treasurer's report, May, 1861, is as follows: Handled, $185.-64; paid out, $185.52; on hand, 12 cents.

1862—Trustees, Jeremiah Smith, Neff, Klinck, Doyle, Hall; John D. Smith, Clerk and Treasurer; George W. Carter, Assessor and Marshal.

Treasurer's report: Handled, $91.74; paid out, $36.37; on hand, $55.37 (low taxes—small expenses—full treasury).

May, 1862, offices created: Town Surveyor, $2.50 per day, M. Way; Street Commissioner, $1.25 per day, P. Doyle.

Asahel Stone allowed the town to haul gravel from his bank free, on condition of keeping his grounds secure by having gates locked, etc. Patrick McDonnal contracted to haul 600 yards of gravel at 30 cents.

Neff resigned as Trustee to enlist in the army; Carter resigned as Marshal, etc., and J. K. Dick was put in his place.

April, 1863, Trustees, Smith, Needham, Ross, Richardson, Hull; Robert S. Fisher, Clerk and Treasurer; Reuben B. Farra, Marshal and Assessor.

Treasurer's report, dated April, 1863: Debit, $708.90; credit, $457.07; on hand, $277.20.

May, 1864—Trustees, Reeder, Willmore, Halliday, Richardson, Hull; Bradbury, Clerk and Treasurer; Garrett, Marshal and Assessor.

Treasurer's report, 1864: Debit, $1,038.96; credit, $650.90; on hand, $388.06.

May, 1865, Trustees, Leake, Thomas, Smith, McAdams; Diggs, Clerk and Treasurer; Smith, Street Commissioner.

April 30, 1869, salaries of officers: Marshal, $50; Clerk, $27; Treasurer, $15; Council, $20 each; Surveyor, $15, six days' service.

May, 1869—Trustees, Williamson, Hirsh, Carter, Helms, Kreutzer, Shaw, Winters. J. C. Hirsch, Clerk; Ira Tripp, Marshal and Assessor; H. P. Kizer, Treasurer; Charles Jaqua, Surveyor. Tripp resigned and C. E. Smith was appointed in his place, June 11, 1869.

March, 1870, H. B. Cox was appointed Councilman to fill a vacancy in place of Kreutzer, moved away. O. M. Mills in place of J. D. Carter, resigned.

May, 1870 (there would seem to have been seven wards. Changed back to five wards)—Trustees, Marlatt, Carter, Bannister, Winters, Heaston; Reinheimer, Clerk; Alexander, Marshal. 1870, citizens were allowed gravel from the city bank for use in town, free.

1871 (town changed to three wards)—Trustees, Carter, Richardson, Heaston; H. P. Kizer, Treasurer; J. E. Neff, Clerk; C. C. Smith, Assessor and Marshal.

April, 1872, Treasurer's receipts, $777.29. April, 1873, Treasurer's receipts, $746.20.

1873—Trustees, Henry Carter, J. C. Hirsch, N H. Ward; L. J. Monks, Attorney; W. F. Newton, Marshal and Street Commissioner; salary set at $300 and fees; Moorman Way, Engineer.

1874—Trustees, A. Stone, A. R. Hiatt, A. Favorite; Thomas Ward, Treasurer; P. M. Reinheimer, Clerk; W. O. Harra, Marshal; Jonathan Hiatt, Assessor (appointed).

1875—Same Trustees, Thomas Ward, Treasurer; B. F. Boltz, Clerk and Assessor; A. O. Marsh, Prosecuting Attorney, compensation, one-half the fines collected.

May, 1876, Treasurer's report: Debit, $4,280.46; credit, $4,237.70; on hand, $42.76.

Trustees, Newton, Puckett, Johnson; E. T. Brickley, Clerk and Assessor; W. A. Martin, Treasurer; N. H. Ward, Marshal and Street Commissioner; Phineas Pomeroy, Engineer.

May, 1877—Same Trustees.

Treasurer's report: Debit, $1,806.16; credit, $1,621.57; on hand, $184.59.

Marshal's report: Debit, $6,136.62; credit, $6,122.62; on hand, $14; dirt sold, 10,959 yards at 10 cents, $1,095.90; gravel hauled 2,948 yards; guttering done, value $466.17; pavements made, value, $1,647.49.

NOTE.—The large sums of money handled in 1876 and 1877, came mostly from a division of the accumulated road tax in the hands of the trustee of White River Township, a part of which belonged to Winchester corporation and had not been paid over for some years previous.

May, 1878—Trustees: Reinheimer, Hirsch, Diggs.

Treasurer's report, May, 1878: Debit, $2,635.58; credit, $2,609.33; on hand, $26.25.

W. A. Martin, Treasurer; W. P. Needham, Clerk; C. Jaqua, Engineer; J. K. Martin, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

May, 1879—Trustees, Fox, Magee, Diggs; W. A. Martin, Treasurer; J. M. Fletcher, Marshal and Street Commissioner; W. P. Needham, Clerk; Charles Jaqua, Engineer; L. W. Study, Prosecuting Attorney.

Treasurer's report: Debit, $3,646.22; credit, $2,981.96; on hand, $664.26.

May, 1880—Trustees, Coats, Fox, Winter; W. P. Needham, Clerk; J. M. Fletcher, Marshal; W. A. Martin, Treasurer; L. W. Study, Attorney.

Treasurer's report, May, 1880: Debit, $4,699.75; credit, $3,477.73; on hand, $1,222.02.

May, 1881—Trustees, Brumfield, Rice, Newton; W. A. Martin, Treasurer; W. P. Needham, Clerk; William Linkenstorfer, Marshal and Street Commissioner; J. W. Thompson, Attorney; Charles Jaqua, Engineer.

Treasurer's report, May, 1881: Debit, $7,058.88; credit, $6,652.20; on hand, $406.68.

The Postmasters of Winchester have been as follows:

Josiah Montgar, 1840–44; William H. Fitzgerald, Thomas W. Kizer, Thomas Scott, Reuben Farra, B. F. Diggs, four years; James E. Williamson, four years; Francis M. Way, ten years, 1869–79; Charles E. Farris, 1879.

Before 1840, we are not informed as to the incumbents of the office; neither are we able to state at what time Winchester was made a post town, or what was the first mail route through the region.

The following named are or have been railroad agents: J. W. Williamson, many years; E. W. Bishop, six years; A. H. Kite, a short time; I. N. Hoover, six years.

Richmond & Grand Rapids Railroad—Snyder, Bowers, J C. Patterson, W. B. Miller.

PRESENT BUSINESS OF WINCHESTER.

Below may be found a brief statement of the present condition of business in the county seat. Some may, perhaps, have been omitted, for which, if any there be, we hereby express our regret: Agricultural implements, Gordon, 1880.

Attorneys, see account elsewhere.

Barber shop, formerly Kent Browne, now F. M. Phillips, commenced in 1881.

Brickmaker, John K. Martin, 1858.

Barber shop, Isaiah Ryan, 1877, three chairs.

Barber shop, Kent Browne, first east of public square, then south of public square, then south of public square west of Main; now north of public square, on corner east of bank; first established 1866; came to present location in 1880; four chairs.

Blacksmiths, Stines & Brown, 1879; O'Harra Bros. have owned the shop for some twelve years.

Boarding-house keeper, Jesse Way.

Blacksmith, Frazier, 1875.

Blacksmith, Carter, of long standing.

Bank, Randolph County, successor to First National Bank; established 1865; Asahel Stone, President; Dennis Kelly, Cashier; S. D. Coats, Assistant Cashier; capital, $100,000, under the Indiana Banking Law.

Bank, Farmers' and Merchants', 1878, successor to Winchester (James Moorman's) Bank, Nathan Reed, President; Thomas F. Moorman, Cashier.

Bee-keeper, Thornburg, southeast part of town, east of Salt Creek.

Clothing store, established in 1869 by Benjamin Kaufman, continues the business to the present time.

Clothing store, established 1859 by M. Snattinger, took a partner in 1866—Snattinger & Co.; M. & L. Snattinger, clothing and tailoring.

Carriage works, Gardiner & Horan, began in 1875, opposite the school building; came to their present location in 1880; the firm employs ten to twenty hands, and they engage both in making and repairing. Edward Horan, C. A. Gardiner.

Carriage shop, Chapman & Ginn, 1880; location where W. V. R. Tooker had his wind-mill works; they employ eight to ten hands. Chapman worked for Baird, carriage-maker, ten years.

Clergymen, see account elsewhere.

Dry goods store, Richardson Block, occupied by Richardson many years; now George S. Diggs and Way (Lou Way), 1881.

Drug store, Engle Block (built 1877), had a shoe store himself for two years; drug store began by J. M. Carver, 1880.

Dry goods store, building erected in 1877, owned by C. W. Diggs; was occupied by Kent Browne as barber shop, now dry goods store by W. E. Miller, beginning in 1880.

Dry goods and furnishing, David Fudge, 1878.

Drayman, William Linkenstorfer, 1873.

Dry goods, Edmund Engle & Son, 1880.

Dry goods, B. F. Bundy, (began in 1875 in the present location), Mrs. A. C. Carver.

Druggist, Carter, 1879, Jacob Brewer, eleven years.

Drug store, established by Mrs. Hebbard, sold to W. W. Reed in 1871; he owns it still. It is complete in every department, including books.

Drug and book store, established by J. C. Hirsch, in 1858, and he continues the business still; safe, strong, reliable house, one of the oldest establishments in the town.

Dry goods and notion store, built by Routh & Bannister in 1867 or 1868; now owned by Judge J. J. Cheney; the store is owned by R. B. Morrow, beginning in 1872; he has also another store at Belleville, Ohio, and, besides that, a branch store at Celina, Ohio, begun in 1881.

Drug store, established by Kizer & Rush in 1849, now Kizer & Shaw, 1878; Ellis Kizer, Gideon Shaw, Jr.

Egg and poultry business, begun in 1864 by Henry Carter, formerly in carriage business.

Egg and poultry business, Jesse Connor, formerly Edger & Connor. Mr. C. has been alone several years.

Eating-house, J. W. Carder, 1871.

Furniture, Adam Hirsch, begun in 1856.

Furniture, J. L. Stakebake, 1870; undertaker, 1880.

Flax-mill, owned by parties in Muncie, in operation for several years.

Foundry and machine shop, Wm. Fitzmaurice.

Grocery, building erected in 1876 by John Wright, occupied by Lafayette Irvin with jewelry, then as an auction room, etc.; then as a grocery by W. H. Reinheimer, commencing in 1877, who, however, began selling groceries in Winchester (in another room) in 1872.

Grocery, occupied by Brawley & Jaqua, two years; by Ballinger, two years; now by G. H. Bowser, 1880.

Grocers, Keller & Meier, G. G. Keller, J. C. Meier; established by G. G. Keller in 1869; G. G. Keller & Son, 1878; Keller & Meier, 1881; stock, $1,500, good snug business; building owned by G. G. Keller.

Grocery, establishment begun in 1874; proprietors, Maulsby & Welch, now Ballinger & Winter, beginning 1881. A. J. Winter, Mahlon Ballinger; stock, $1,800 to $2,000.

Grocery, established in 1872 by Thomas Best, in 1881, his son, James M. Best became partner; firm name, Best & Son; full stock, strong, sound business.

Grocery, bakery and saloon, established (grocery) 1853 by William Manderbach, good business.

Grocery, first Tripp & Reinheimer, then McAllister, then C. W Moore, beginning 1881; sells shoes also.

Grocery, established in 1871 by Mikesell & Jaqua, then Jaqua & Walker, Walker & Winter, Winter & Welker, Winter & Williams, Williams Brothers, Engle & Markle, Engle & Poyner, Harrison & Poyner, J. L. Poyner; stock, $2,500 to $3,000.

Grocer, Luther Puckett, A. M. Best, 1880.

Grocery, Connor & Chamberlain, 1878; Jesse Connor, T. A. Chamberlain.

Grain warehouse, Helms & Bishop, 1879.

Gardener, W. S. Montgomery, 1881.

Flouring-mill, Bates Bros. & Co., manufactures of high grade flours; gradual reduction; capacity, 150 barrels, Winchester, Ind. The building was erected for a grain warehouse by John Mumma, and enlarged by Elisha Martin; he sold it to Heaston Bros., who put in mill works in 1867. They sold to Robison, Wysong & Miller, they to Colton & Bates, in the spring of 1873, and, in 1876, Bates Bros. & Co. became the proprietors and are so still. The names of the firm are J. J. Bates, E. Bates and G. E. Leggett.

In the summer of 1881, the enterprising owners renewed the entire works, at a cost of $11,000, putting in machinery for Jonathan Mills' system, a gradual reduction, being the third mill of the kind in the State of Indiana, one of the others being near Terre Haute, Ind. The former capacity of the mill was sixty barrels in twenty-four hours. The present capacity of the works is 150 barrels per day, requiring 225,000 bushels of wheat annually. The firm also run a cooper shop for the supply of barrels for their use, employing in all sixteen hands. The flour made by them is shipped extensively, besides their home and local trade; they send flour in quantity to New York, Montreal, and elsewhere. Bates Bros. & Co. are esteemed as a highly, reliable firm, and are securing the reward which they richly deserve by an extensive and constantly increasing patronage.

Harness shop, established in 1878 by Hinshaw & Son; Jacob A. Hinshaw, Enos H. Hinshaw.

Hotel, S. O. Irvin, 1875, a good hotel and a genial landlord.

Hardware and agricultural implements, Cranor & Bros., 1878, stoves and tinware, 1881; new building erected near the post office in the summer of 1881; brick, two stories, 100x22 feet; the firm carry a stock of from $10,000 to $14,000.

Hardware, A. R. Hiatt, alone ten years, successor to Ward & Hiatt.

Hair dressing, Terese McClosky, 1881.

Harness-making, F. B. Chapman, began at Winchester in 1865.

Hotel, J. Norman, Indiana House, 1880.

Hotel, Franklin House, Peter Reinheimer, 1865.

Hotel, Snedeker's Block, built by W. B. Snedeker, 1873, and now owned by him. The hotel has been kept by Snedeker, Bales & Bright, and now by Irvin Wysong, beginning February 16, 1881.

Hall, Snedeker's, opened April, 1879, seating 600 persons, pleasant, neat, convenient, well ventilated, easy of access and egress, safe.

Ward's, north of public square; long used as a courtroom.

Herald office, see article "The Press."

Hardware and agricultural implements, Helms & Bishop, 1869; large stock; firm, George W. Helms, J. W. Bishop.

Harness-making, Alfred Rossman, since 1838 till 1875.

Jewlery, Louis Klamberg, has been in the business nine years; in the present room one year. Jeweler, R. J. Lichtert, 1879.

Journal, Winchester, see article "The Press."

Lumber agent, H. H. Neff, 1880, formerly lumber business in Winchester. Locksmith, J. W. Ginger.

Lumber dealer and saw-miller, A. G. Campfield.

Lime, coal, wood, sewer pipe, etc., M. A. Reeder, 1881, successor to David Huston, began in 1876.

Livery stable, James Harter, 1878, Keener, 1880.

Loan broker, Gideon Shaw, 1865.

Meat market, M. Stakebeck, 1880, established seven or eight years ago by Jaqua, and since that the proprietors have been Pierce, Colgrove, Seagraves, Preston, Stakebeck.

Meat shop, building occupied variously—meat shop, grocery, dry goods, billiards; now meat shop by J. W. Alexander, beginning in 1879.

Marble dealer, D. E. Hoffman, 1858.

Meat shop, C. C. Monks, 1870.

Millinery, Ella F. Way, began 1876, Mary C. Brandon, 1877.

News stand, J. S. Hiatt, 1878.

Pump-makers, Knecht & Thomas, successors to Andrew Aker, established thirty-seven years ago, making his own pumps, though entirely blind.

Phantasmagorian, newspaper, Needham, editor, 1881. [See "Press."]

Physicians, see account elsewhere.

Repair shop, E. A. Thomas, 1881.

Restaurant, proprietors have been Phillips, Bradbury, Bartholomew; now L. R. Willets, began 1880.

Restaurant, Elisha Martin, Jr., 1880. Peter Brown.

Shoemakers, W. H. Bailey, 1881.

Shoe store, built by A. J. Neff and James H. Bowen in 1874; occupied by Stevens one year, and now by Miller, good business.

Shoe shop, C. Kayser; shop established 1857; Keller & Kayser; C. Kayser alone, 1859; he still continues the business.

Saloon, proprietor, Ashton.

Shoe store, C. W. Woolverton, established in 1872.

Saloon, in cellar under Woolverton's shoe store.

Sewing machine dealer, James S. Cottom, began in 1861, also Notary Public.

Stoves and tinware, George McAdams & Son, 1877.

Shoe store, A. R. Hiatt & Son, boots and shoes, 1881. A. R. Hiatt, George Hiatt; previous occupants, J. T. Elliott, L. P. Ballinger, S. B. Bradbury, three years; S. D. Coats, two years; F. M. Way, one year. Building erected by Brown & Bonebrake, now owned by Thomas Ward.

Stoves and tinware, C. E. Magee, twelve years.

Saloon, building owned by Joseph Swallow, College Corner, Ohio, kept by Edward Lennon, 1880.

Shoe shop, Martin Conklin.

Saw-mill, planing-mill, etc., Albert Rice, 1876.

Saw-mill, A. G. Campfield, burned a few years ago, loss, $6,000, built again.

Tailoring, John Richardson & Son. J. R. began selling dry goods, also; merchant tailoring in 1850; he did business on the west side of the public square about twenty years, and ten years in the Richardson Block, across from the Franklin House, owning that building at the time, and owning, also, his present location, on the west side of the public square. Mr. R. had for many years the most extensive dry goods establishment in town.

Tanner, Charles Gutheil, 1867.

Tailor, Richmond Thornburg, 1868.

Trustee Township, Ira Tripp, since 1880.

Teachers, E. H. Butler, H. W. Bowers, Benjamin F. Marsh.

Undertakers, John W. Diggs, thirty years or more; John L. Stakebake, 1880.

Winchester Manufacturing Company filed their articles of association with the Recorder Monday, October 31, 1881; capital stock, $25,000.

Wagon-maker, Thomas Klinck, Sr., 1852.

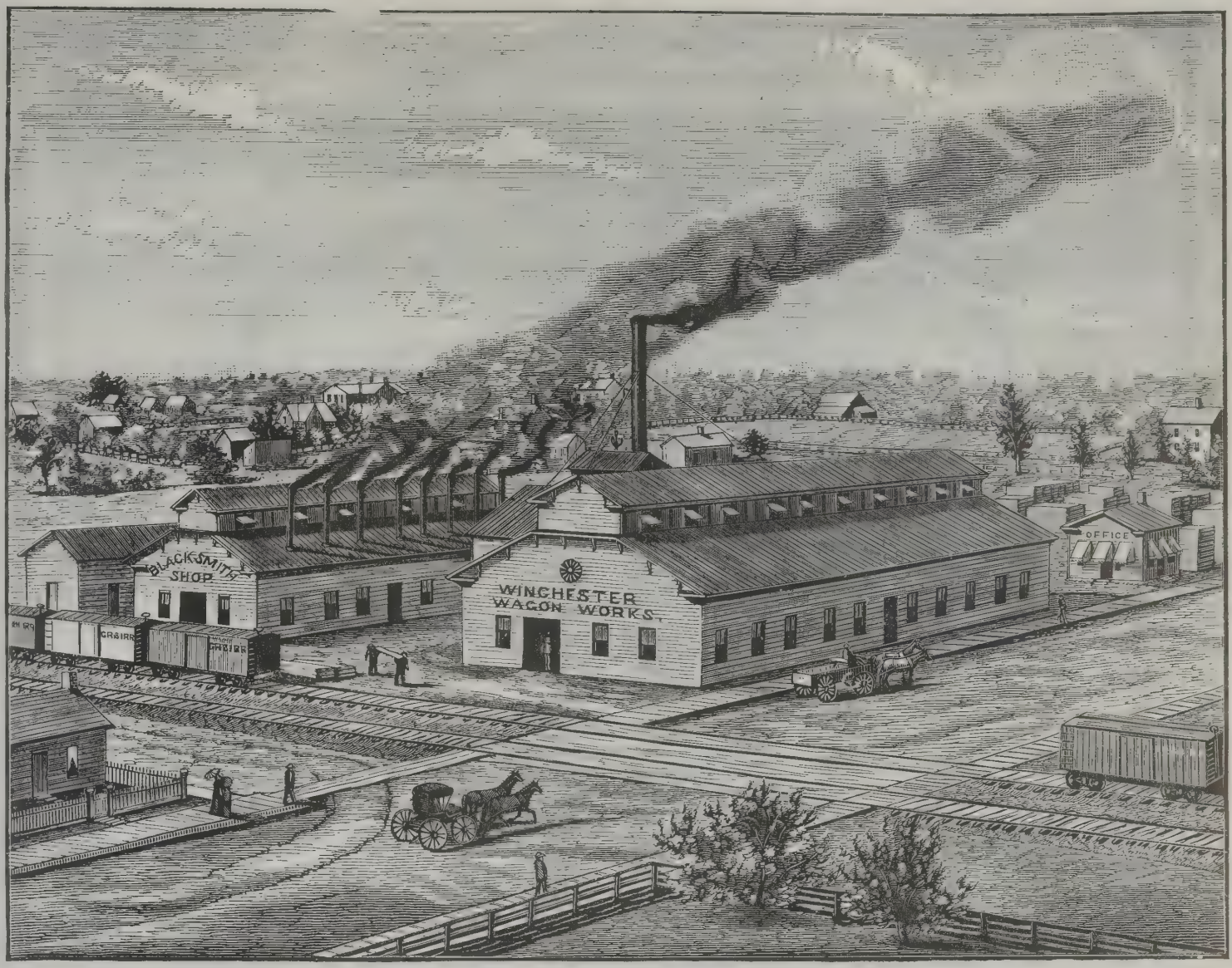
Wagon-makers, Carter & Gill (L. D. Carter, J. H. Gill), formerly carriage-maker and blacksmith; wagon shop begun in 1873.

Woolen factory, John D. Carter, begun 1851; building a new one in 1881, on Salt Creek, southeast part of town.

Wind-mill maker, W. V. R. Tooker, of long establishment, lately gave up the business, and gone into an agency for another firm elsewhere.

HANDLE FACTORY.

In November, 1881, this enterprise was inaugurated by Hon. J. E. Neff, E. S. Kelley and J. W. Macy, under the firm name of Neff, Kelley & Co., and during the brief period that has elapsed since its inception, it has developed into one of the leading industries of Winchester. The establishment is located immediately south of the "Bee Line" Railroad, and west of Main street, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Neff's pump factory. Upon the inauguration of the new enterprise, new machinery was purchased, consisting of two turning lathes, bolting-saw, topper, equalizers and strippers. The timber is straight-grain, second-growth ash, and is sawed from the rough log into strips of the desired length. The strips are then placed in the lathes, and after a few revolutions, are turned out well-rounded handles for pitchforks, rakes, brooms, etc. From the lathes the handles are taken to the "topper," where by one revolution of the knife they are finished with a nicely rounded top, and are then ready for packing and shipping. By the improved machinery they employ, they are enabled to finish an average of 2,000 handles per day, and yet are scarcely able to supply the demand. Their trade is almost exclusively with Holland, although they supply some points in the United States. In addition to the manufacture of handles, this firm conduct an extensive trade in sawed walnut lumber. They possess facilities for sawing and utilizing the "culls" rejected by the saw-mills, cutting them into dimension pieces for sewing machines and scroll work. They have an engine and boiler of twenty-four horse-power, and all the machinery of the establishment is of the latest and best varieties.



WINCHESTER WAGON WORKS & MANUFACTURING CO.

WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH CO., IND.

On the 19th day of October, 1881, this company was organized in the city of Winchester, with the following-named stockholders as its constituent members: Asahel Stone, J. H. Gill, L. D. Carter, Adam Hirsch, Henry H. Neff, Asa Teal, George N. Edger, J. M. Hodson, Samuel D. Fox, Thomas M. Browne, Reverdy Puckett, W. E. Miller, Leander J. Monks, James S. Cottom, C. L. Lewis, Albert O. Marsh, M. B. Miller, L. G. Puckett, W. A. Thompson and A. C. Beeson.

The object for which this association was organized is the manufacture of wagons of all descriptions, wagon material and such other work as they may see fit to engage in. Preparations were made for engaging in the work upon a mammoth scale, and, in December, 1881, the company began the erection of their present buildings, on the southwest corner of West and South streets. The main building is 50x100 feet, having a very strong frame, surmounted by a self-supporting roof; and these features are observable throughout the entire establishment, strength and durability having evidently been aimed at by the builders. Adjoining the main building on the south is the engine and boiler room, which is a brick building 30x37 feet. To the southward of this building is situated the forge room, which is a frame building 40x60 feet. Here are eight forges, which are operated by a patent blower connected with the engine, the draft being so arranged that the forges can be operated either separately or in unison, at will. In this building is contained a double oven for heating tires, and near it a cooling apparatus for the immediate cooling of the tires when necessary. In addition to the buildings mentioned, they have a store-room 16x22 feet, and an office 16 feet square. In the boilers and engine the acme of perfection seems to have been attained. The boilers are 48 inches in diameter, and 20 feet long, each having a tensile strength of 75,000 to 80,000 pounds to the square inch They were submitted to four distinct tests by the United States Boiler Inspectors at Cincinnati, the average strength developed being 81,600 pounds. These boilers are so constructed that one can be heated while the other remains cool, or both can be used at the same time, thus admitting of the repair of any little casualty without necessitating the stoppage of the machinery. The boiler plates are made of the best of steel, five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, while the engine is a model of elegance and perfect mechanism.

In the main building is done the wood-work, etc., and for this purpose it has been supplied by the proprietors with a full quota of the best machinery, consisting of one boring machine, rip-saw, felloe-rounder, Farrer planer, tire-drill, borer and wheel tennoning machine, sand belt, borer and doweling-machine, band-saw, double shaper, Universal saw-bench, sand-drum, sticker, wood-worker, tennoning and trimming machine, mortising lathe, skein-setter, hydraulic press, etc. This machinery enables them to turn out thirty wagons, complete, daily, and furnishes employment for 100 men. The capital of the association is ample, and its charter for fifty years. Among the manufacturing industries of Winchester this one is certainly destined to occupy a leading position. The enterprise is in the hands of gentlemen of energy and business ability, who will be satisfied with nothing short of complete success. The officers are Col. H. H. Neff, President; Gen. Asahel Stone, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager; John H. Gill, L. D. Carter and Adam Hirsch, Directors; John H. Gill, Superintendent of Wood Department; L. D. Carter, Superintendent of Iron Department.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELIHU ADDINGTON was born January 21, 1820, near Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind. He is the grandson of Mrs. Elvira Townsend, who lived many years in that county, and died at the age of one hundred and two years, at Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio. His father, Joseph Addington, was a native of North Carolina, and one of the earliest pioneers of Wayne County, Ind. The family removed to Randolph County, Ind., in the spring of 1835, and in the following winter the father died. Shortly afterward, the subject of this sketch, who was then a boy fifteen years of age, was "bound out" to his brother-in-law, a millwright, in Wayne County. About a year later, however, the latter sold out and retired from business, and Elihu was bound to his uncle, Isaac Commons, in whose service he remained until twenty-one years of age, working on his farm near Middleboro, Wayne Co., Ind. In the fall of 1842, he married Hannah Cox, whose father, Jeremiah Cox, was an early pioneer and prominent citizen of Wayne County. In the spring of 1843, he came with his wife to Randolph County, and purchased land about a mile south of Macksville, from which he developed a fine farm. It was covered with timber when he bought it, and to any one not endowed with the courage and determination that characterized our pioneers, the task of reclaiming this woodland and converting it into a home would have appeared a hopeless one. But it was his first possession—earned by hard work and carefully saved wages, and he addressed himself to the task before him with all the energy and enthusiasm of a vigorous manhood, stimulated by the thought that he was preparing a home for his family, and bearing his part in the development of the county. He cleared his farm, and spent the best years of his life in its cultivation and improvement. About the year 1868, he sold this farm, and purchased one near Winchester, where he resided about two years. At the end of that time he removed to Winchester, where he still resides. By a long residence in this county he is widely known, and universally respected. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and has always been honorable and upright in his dealings with the world. He has been twice married. His first wife died in 1858, leaving four children, named respectively Ruth Ellen, Martha Ann, Lindsey and Wilson, all of whom are now living except Ruth. In 1860, he was married to Eliza Branson, his present companion. By this union they are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Minnie E., Ellsworth and Bertie Lee.

HON. ANDREW AKER.

John Aker, the father of this gentleman, was a native of Virginia, and one of the pioneer settlers of Randolph County, Ind. He was born in 1769, and married in 1788, to Susan Triselar. By this union they were the parents of eleven children, two of whom died in infancy, and nine grew to maturity and married. Five of the sons—Andrew, William, Samuel, Michael and Thomas settled in Randolph County, Ind. In 1816, Mr. Aker removed with his family to Tennessee, locating in Washington County, in the southeast corner of that State. In 1819, he removed to Preble County, Ohio, and in 1837, came to Randolph County, Ind. Three years later his wife died, and his own life was not of much longer duration, as he died in 1845. In early life he was an apprentice at the millwright's trade, but finding this employment prejudicial to his health, he abandoned it, and learned the trades of the carpenter, cabinet-maker and wagon-maker. In his political affiliations, he was a Democrat, voting for Gen. Jackson in 1828, and again in 1832. At the time of his demise, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in earlier days he was a Presbyterian. He was a prominent citizen, and enjoyed the confidence and good will of the people among whom he resided. Andrew, his son, and the subject of this sketch, has long been known to the citizens of this county as one of the few survivors of the pioneer community. He was born November 15, 1802, in Wythe County, Va., and accompanied his father's family to Tennessee, remaining in that State for about two years after the removal of the latter to Ohio. In 1823, he joined his father in Preble County, Ohio, and in May, 1827, married Miss Hannah Bodey, in Champaign County, Ohio. In May, 1828, removed to Winchester, Ind. Upon his arrival here, he purchased the store of Thomas Hannah, then the only mercantile establishment in Winchester, and for about three years afterward, the only one in the county. Here, for a number of years, he conducted an extensive and lucrative trade, his patrons coming from Muncie, Marion, Jay County, and from points along the Salamonie River. He bought various articles of produce, sending them down the Mississinewa, in flatboats, for sale to the settlers along the banks of that river, and deriving a very satisfactory profit from these ventures. In addition to his mercantile business, he kept hotel at Winchester, and was a genial and popular host. He also dealt largely in real estate, buying and selling large tracts of land in Randolph and Jay Counties. In 1836, he had the misfortune to lose his eyesight, but notwithstanding this calamity he did not retire from active business. In 1844, he removed to his farm, north of Winchester, and engaged in the manufacture of wooden pumps, continuing in this line of employment quite successfully until 1874, when he placed the work in the hands of his sons-in-law, John Thomas and William Knecht. The business is now conducted by the latter. While actively engaged at this pursuit, he was absent from home much of the time, making pumps for farmers throughout the surrounding country, as far east as Fort Recovery, Ohio. He has led an active, industrious life, and for more than a half century has been identified with the material prosperity of Winchester and Randolph County. His life has been always honorable and upright, and he has ever possessed the esteem and confidence of the community. He has been called to fill various public offices in this county. He served about four years as Deputy Clerk and Recorder, transacting the duties of both positions during the same period. From 1830 to 1835, he served as Treasurer of Randolph County, and even after the loss of his sight he was appointed to manage and direct the affairs of that office. In 1831, he was the Representative from this county in the General Assembly of Indiana, and in 1834, was elected State Senator. He resigned the latter position on account of his loss of sight, and was succeeded by Hon. Andrew Kennedy, of Muncie. As a public officer, he displayed the same integrity and honor that always characterized his life as a private citizen, and his administration of the trusts reposed in him, won the approbation of his constituency in a marked degree. Although nearly eighty years of age, he is a well preserved man, retaining his physical and mental vigor to a remarkable extent. He has retired from active business, in view of the encroachments of old age, and now passes his life in the peaceful enjoyment of a competence earned by years of honest toil and industry. Eight children blessed his wedded life. Of this number, five are deceased, and the three youngest survive, viz., Eliza Ellen (wife of John Thomas, now residing at Winchester); Sarah Jane (wife of Col. M. B. Miller, of Winchester), and Margaret Ann (wife of William Knecht, also residing at Winchester). His wife was one of the pioneer women of this county, and was, in all respects, a superior lady. She was born March 17, 1806, in Rockingham County, Va., and when twelve years of age removed, with her brother, to Champaign County, Ohio, where she was married to Mr. Aker. She came to Randolph County, with her husband, in time to experience many of the hardships of pioneer life, and lived to witness the wonderful improvements wrought within a period of a half century. During the early years of their residence in this county, her husband was one of its most active and enterprising business men, and took part in every movement that had for its object the improvement and development of the county. And in all his undertakings, public as well as private, he consulted her, and received her advice. And when visited with that terrible affliction, the loss of his sight, upon her, to a great extent, fell the burden of arranging and settling his many business interests. She was a woman of sound judgment, wonderful energy, kind and generous, and will be gratefully remembered by many who were the recipients of her kindness. She died on the 26th of February, 1881, loved and mourned by all who knew her. She was an affectionate wife and a kind mother. She cherished home, and loved and enjoyed the companionship of her family. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died consoled with the hope of meeting the loved ones of earth beyond the grave, where the mortal shall assume immortality, and life becomes an endless splendor.

GEN. THOMAS M. BROWNE.

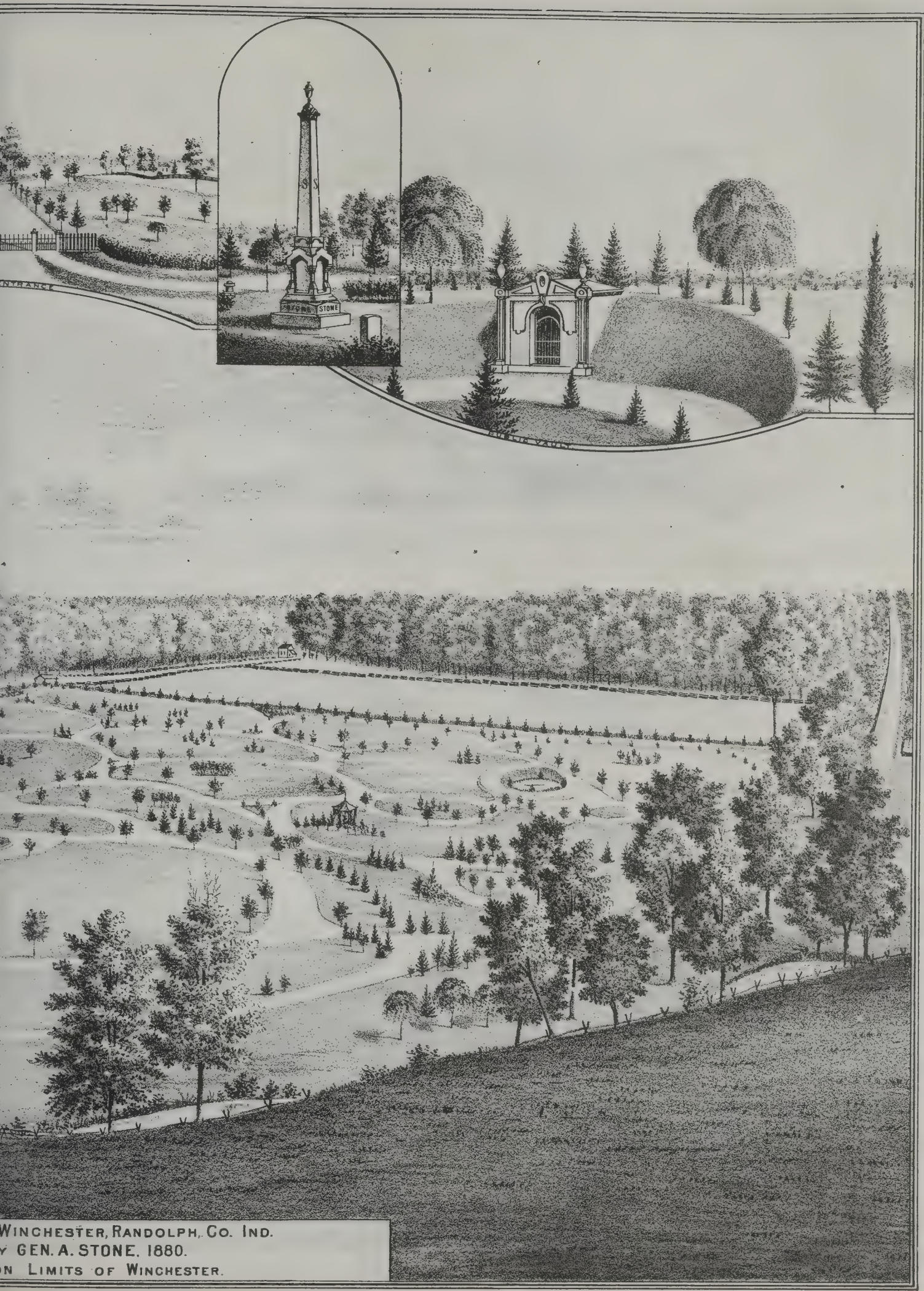
Gen. Browne Winchester, member of Congress from the Sixth District, was born at New Paris, Preble Co., Ohio, April 19, 1829. His father, John A. Browne, was a native of Bucks County, Penn.; his mother, Hannah (Mauzy) Browne, of Bourbon County, Ky. His mother died in 1843, which calamity broke up the family circle. His father apprenticed young Thomas M. to Mr. Ralph M. Pomeroy, a merchant of Spartansburg, Randolph County, Ind., soon after which he removed to Grant County, Ky., where he died in 1865. Influenced by the excellent character of his employer, Thomas M. rapidly gained a knowledge of business, and formed correct habits. His opportunities for gaining a liberal education were very meager, being confined to a few weeks each year in the common schools of Spartansburg, and one term in the county seminary, at Winchester; but so diligent and exhaustive have been his private studies and readings, that we rarely meet one with such a valuable store of practical, scientific or literary information. In 1848, he began the study of law with Hon. William A. Peelle, of Winchester, and in 1849, passed an examination in open court, and was admitted to practice in the inferior courts of the State; two years later he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana. On March 18, 1849, he married Miss Mary J. Austin, of New Paris, Ohio, who has been his faithful companion in adversity and prosperity, and who watches with the just pride of a wife the honorable advancement of her husband. No living children bless their union. In 1850, when but twenty years of age, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Randolph County, and after the adoption of the present constitution, he was three times elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 13th Judical District, discharging the duties of that office with marked ability and success, until 1861. In August of that year, he made one of the most powerful speeches of his life on the "Crisis of the Country," in which many of his enthusiastic declarations seem now to have been prophetic. He was elected Chief Clerk of the State Senate at its session in 1861, and in the spring of 1862 he entered the United States service as Aide-de Camp on the staff of Gen. Thomas J. Wood, and served with that officer until after the battle of Shiloh. During the siege of Corinth, he was stricken with disease, and returned home, and only recovered after several months of great suffering. In October, 1862, he was elected Senator for Randolph County, and took a leading part in the debates of the stormy session of 1863, ranking as an able Republican leader. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus describes him at this time:

"Thomas M. Browne, Senator from Randolph, is a young man, well dressed, of sanguine complexion, an excellent speaker, and full of fun and irony. There is a vim about him that tells in a popular audience and brings down the house. Now a burst of eloquence surprises you, and now a streak of fun. At times a burst of indignation comes out that is startling. This young man will make his mark in our country yet."

At the close of the session, he resigned the senatorship and assisted in recruiting the Seventh Indiana Cavalry (119th Regt. Vols.), and was commissioned Captain of Company B, but before leaving the State for active service was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He shared in the fatigues and privations of all its most dangerous expeditions and battles, which extended through Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. In the battle of Okolona, February 22, 1864, he did more than any other officer to maintain order and organization, amid the wild confusion of that bloody engagement. At the battle of Brices' Cross-roads (Guntown), June 10, 1864, his skillful management of his regiment won the commendation of his superior officers, and hearty

RES. AND MILL OF **ANDREW J. SMITH** – NEAR WINCHESTER, WHITE RIVER TP., RANDOLPH CO., IND.

SOLDIERS MONUMENT
WYSONG
FOUNTAIN PARK CEMET
40 ACRES, DONA
INCLUDED IN CORP



WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH, CO. IND.
Y GEN. A. STONE. 1880.
ON LIMITS OF WINCHESTER.

RES. OF GEO COX, WHITE RIVER TP. RANDOLPH CO., IND.

RES. OF ALEXANDER ALMONRODE, WHITE RIVER TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

admiration of all his comrades. *He was the hero* of that ill-fated field. When the battle was raging fiercest, and the lines were but a few feet apart, his horse, a present from Company B, was shot under him, himself severely wounded, and his Orderly killed at his side. He did not for a moment lose presence of mind, but issued his orders in stentorian tones, heard above the din of conflict. He was soon after promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment, and received the rank of Brigadier General by brevet "for gallant and meritorious conduct" from the hand of President Lincoln. In October, 1864, on account of his well-known legal attainments, he was chosen President of a military commission, to convene at Memphis, for the trial of such causes as might arise in that department. The most important case that came before this tribunal was the trial of the famous guerrilla, Dick Davis. This trial lasted thirty-five days, and ended in the conviction and execution of the culprit. In January, 1865, Gen. Browne again took the field, and remained in active service until the final close of the war, and the mustering out of his regiment. During the winter of 1865–66, he was in command of the troops at Sherman, in the department of Northern Texas, where his wise yet firm administration won golden opinions from men of all parties, and he left behind him upon his return home many warm friends in that part of the "Lone Star State."

After he was mustered out of service, he resumed the practice of his profession at Winchester, Ind., but was shortly after appointed by the President United States District Attorney for the District of Indiana, the duties of which office he discharged with distinguished ability and success until his resignation in 1872. In 1872, the Republican party nominated Gen. Browne for Governor of Indiana. His popularity with his party being demonstrated by his distancing such distinguished competitors as Godlove S. Orth and Gen. Ben Harrison. It was indeed a proud triumph for the lonely orphan who had been left among strangers without money or friends at the age of thirteen, when that great convention called him to the front and placed in his hands the battle-scarred banner of Union and liberty. An extract from his speech upon that occasion exhibits his readiness of language in impromptu speaking:

"*Gentlemen of the Convention.*—To say that I am sincerely thankful for the honor you have this day conferred upon me, that I am proud of this generous expression of your confidence, is to express but feebly the emotions with which this occasion overwhelms me. To be nominated to a position of so much importance and dignity is indeed most flattering to the ambition of a young man. But I accept the work you have assigned me, conscious of its responsibilities, and with a determination of devoting to it whatever of energy and ability I possess. * * * * It shall be my aim, indeed, my highest ambition, to merit the great compliment you have paid me. * * * * If we make but a united fight, we can march right over the intrenchments of the enemy to a glorious victory; for the Republican party can point with pride to the work of its hands, it has written history for eternity, it has done what the statesmen and philosphers of the past omitted to do. It has put God into the Constitution by recognizing the rights of his creature man. 'For inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me' is the language of the Divine Law Giver. I should be glad to speak to you further, but I am admonished that there is other work for the convention to do."

He made a most gallant campaign, but was defeated by Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, who carried the State by a very small majority. After the campaign of 1872, he formed a copartnership with Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon and Judge Robert N. Lamb, of Indianapolis, under the style of Gordon, Browne & Lamb. They commanded an immense business continuing until 1876, when Gen. Browne was elected to Congress by a majority of over fifteen hundred, in the then Fifth Indiana District, defeating that veteran Democrat Hon. William S. Holman, who had served six terms, and carried his district at the preceding election by more than twenty-five hundred majority. Gen. Browne was re-elected in 1878, maintaining his majority over the same gentleman, and was again re-elected in 1880, carrying the present Sixth District by about ten thousand majority. Upon entering Congress, he at once took rank as an able and discrete member. His popularity has steadily increased until, in 1872, he was tendered and accepted a unanimous renomination. His speeches have been distinguished for ability rather than number, and have been universally exhaustive on the subjects treated. One of his speeches on the financial question was chosen by the National Republican Committeé to be printed and circulated as a campaign document, in 1880. Gen. Browne was a member of the special committee to which was referred the important matter of devising a plan for counting and declaring the result of the electoral vote for President and Vice President, which would avoid the uncertainties and perils of the present methods. After months spent in consideration, the committee, proposed an excellent plan, the principal features of which are:

I. The people vote by ballot directly for President and Vice President.

II. Each State shall be entitled to as many electoral votes as the number of members it may have in both Houses of Congress.

III. The number of electoral votes for each candidate from each State shall be determined by taking such a fractional part of the whole number of electoral votes belonging to that State as the vote of each particular candidate bears to the whole number of the popular vote cast in the State at that election, the fraction to be carried to three places of decimals and no more.

IV. Contests in the State may be decided by the highest judicial tribunal in the State.

V. A plurality of electoral votes shall be sufficient to elect.

VI. If no one has a plurality, the Lower House shall elect.

This plan has the merit of being the only one ever proposed that would give each voter an equal power in deciding the election, and reduces to the minimum the dangers arising from a contested election. Gen. Browne supported this measure with what he considers the most carefully prepared speech of his life. The following extract will show the force and solidity of his style of argument:

"The prize of the presidency is a great one. The patronage to be dispensed is immense and increasing rapidly. To-day it holds one hundred thousand places and millions of money in its gift. This position for power and patronage will be struggled for in all coming time by political parties, with all the energy that anticipated spoils can stimulate. Nothing that money or strategy can do will be left undone to carry the election. Under our present system, the struggle does not end with that election itself, for after the votes have been cast, it often happens that the legal expression of the popular will may be defeated by some objection to the method, manner or time of the election. This should never be. The constitution should provide in language plain and concise for a free ballot, a fair election and an honest declaration of the result. Unless this be done, Republican government is impossible."

General Browne has served on several other important special committees, and with ability and marked consideration on some of the regular committees. He is at present Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, really the most important and laborious chairmanship of the House. The published speeches of Gen. Browne number more than a score. The date and title of some of the more important are as follows:

Congressional Speeches.—Repeal of the Resumption Act, November, 22 1877; Death of Senator O. P. Morton, January 18, 1878; Perils of the Electoral System, 1878; Army Appropriations, May 27, 1878; Democratic Methods, April 21, 1879; Financial Situation, May 13, 1879; Purity of Elections, April 12, 1880; Power of Congress over the Electoral Count, May 10, 1880; Death of Senator Burnside, January 23, 1882; On Pensions, February 18, 1882; Against the anti-Chinese Bill, March 23, 1882; Against the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, June 15, 1882; On the Electoral Count Bill, June 20, 1882.

Miscellaneous Speeches.—Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1861; War Speech, Parker, Ind., August 27, 1861; Fourth of July, Winchester, Ind., July 4, 1866; Colored People, New Albany, Ind., April 14, 1871; Soldiers' Re-union, Noblesville, Ind., October, 1871; Emotional Insanity, Indianapolis, January 13, 1872; Republican Party, Winchester, April 27, 1872; Capital and Labor, Winchester, October 9, 1873; Civil Rights, Union City, Ind., September 6, 1874; Anniversary of Shiloh, Ft. Wayne, Ind., April 7, 1875; Scientific Agriculture, Muncie, Ind., September 19, 1879; Review Forty-fifth Congress, Winchester, Ind., July 27, 1879; Dedication Fountain Park Cemetery, Winchester, July 3, 1880; Logic of Revolution, Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 5, 1880. Besides these published speeches, his oratorical efforts have been legion. For more than twenty years his voice has been constantly sounding, opposing all the great evils of the day, and in favor of all reforms agitated by the people. When Gen. Browne removed from Spartansburg shortly after his marriage, the good wishes of the entire community followed him, and through all subsequent years his heart has retained its early attachments, and the citizens of Spartansburg look upon "our Tom" and his achievements with unalloyed pleasure. The citizens of Winchester are also justly proud of their distinguished fellow-townsman, and the mention of no other name will secure so large an attendance at a public meeting as that of "Tom Browne," as he is familiarly called, when he is announced to speak. Many anecdotes are related by his old friends and neighbors, illustrating his bashfulness, keen wit, and other characteristics which early manifested themselves. He earnestly begged to be released from completing his first campaign, because some of his opposers should have circulated the report that he had said "that he would never shake hands with a laboring man, because he could smell him through a brick wall." He thought he could never make headway against such "campaign lies" as that, but his friends said "never mind, we'll see you through," and gave him a handsome majority. After his election as Prosecutor for the Thirteenth Judicial District in 1855, he went to Henry County in the discharge of his official duty. He was slightly acquainted with the members of the bar, but no others. He went to the door of the Grand Jury room, the bailiff stopped him with, "There is one witness in the room already." He waited quietly until the witness came out, and was then admitted. The foreman said, "Does thee swear or affirm?" "Neither." "But thee must." "I don't choose to." "Why, we are not sticklers, but thee must do one or the other." "No; neither." "Why, don't thee know thee might be fined and imprisoned for contempt of court?" "I do know it very well." The puzzled foreman now thoroughly aroused, demanded, "Who is thee?" Who sent thee here?" "The voters of the Thirteenth Judicial District sent me here." "Why is thee the Prosecuting Attorney?" "I am, sir." The picture of blank amazement was on the foreman's face, and throwing up his hands in bewildered astonishment, Quaker as he was, he exclaimed, "Please God, who would have taken thee for a lawyer?" After which there was a laugh all around. Throughout his entire career, Gen. Browne has always been active and industrious. No matter whether a candidate himself or not, he has always taken a leading part in every political campaign, making some of his best efforts when he had no personal interests beyond that of a thorough believer in Republican principles. At the close of the war, Gen. Browne was comparatively poor, but by great industry and economy he has since saved a competency. In person, he is tall and commanding, of easy yet dignified manner, in command of language, ready, exact and strong, and all his intellectual efforts show systematic and varied knowledge. He is a Master Mason, and has taken all the degrees of Odd Fellowship; while not a member of any religious society, his preference is for the Christian Church, of which Mrs. Browne is an active member. His career from the humblest beginnings to the proud positions he has so creditably filled is another illustration of the possibilities, which depend solely on the man under our free institutions, and while his achievements are highly gratifying to his many friends, he is yet a young man, and they confidently look to his future as one full of the highest promise.

JOHN W. BOTKIN was born September 1, 1819, in Randolph County, Ind. His father, Hugh Botkin, was one of the earliest pioneers in the settlement on Martindale Creek, in this county, and died about the year 1836. His son, the subject of this sketch, was then about sixteen years of age. He had attended the rude schools of pioneer days, gaining some preliminary knowledge, and afterward attended a school of a much better character, taught by Miss Maulsbie, near Economy, Wayne Co., Ind. At the age of nineteen years,

he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Jesse Delany, at New Burlington, Delaware Co., Ind., remaining there until Christmas, 1840. For three years afterward he was engaged in farming, in connection with the practice of his profession near Huntsville. In 1844, he located at Buena Vista, where he was engaged in the practice until 1860. From 1862 to 1878, he was located near Unionsport, but in the year last named came to Winchester, where he has ever since resided. He represents the Eclectic School of Medicine, having attended the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati. As a practitioner he has been very successful, and his practice has grown steadily, until it now extends into all the adjoining counties. Dr. Botkin is emphatically a self-made man, having fought the battle of life without pecuniary assistance from anyone, and the financial success that has crowned his labors speaks eloquently of his perseverance and industry. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1842, and his life has been moral and upright. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, of which he is an active member. He was married in 1841, to Miss Mary Peacock, daughter of Judge William Peacock, then a resident of West River Township. During a period of forty-one years the bride of his youth has been the devoted and loving helpmate, and still lives to share and enjoy the triumphs of his later years. Their wedded life has been blessed by six children, five of whom still survive, and have taken their places among the honored and respected citizens of the communities in which they are severally located.

JESSE J. BATES was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 3, 1837. He was reared on a farm, and during boyhood was engaged in the routine work of farm life. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, and was thus engaged for nine terms. In 1871, he removed to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he remained two years, removing to Winchester, Ind., in 1873. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, and has at various times been engaged at that pursuit, in addition to milling operations. Since locating at Winchester he has been a miller and grain merchant, and is now a member of the firm of Bates, Bros. & Co., who operate an extensive flouring mill in this town. He is an enterprising, energetic business man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In politics he is an enthusiastic Republican, and while an active worker for the good of the party, he has never sought public office. In February, 1882, however, he was solicited to accept a position in the School Board of Winchester, and was elected as such for a term of two years. He is liberal and public spirited, and a well known friend and advocate of public improvement. He was married in 1863, to Miss Mary A. Colton, an estimable young lady of fine accomplishments. They are the the parents of four children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Nina B., Frank, and Helen. Harry, a young man of excellent character and high promise, died in May, 1881.

EDWARD BATES was born May 14, 1835, at Marlboro, Stark County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm in that country, and acquired a good English education at the public schools of his native town. On March 2, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss N. E. Leggett, in the city of Alliance, Stark Co., Ohio, and for ten years subsequently was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In April, 1873, he came to Winchester, Ind., and engaged in the milling enterprise as a member of the firm of Bates Bros. & Co., having continued this pursuit ever since. He is a thorough business man, active and energetic, and prompt and reliable in all his transactions. He is quiet and unassuming in manner, yet possesses a strong individuality, and great force of character.

BENJAMIN F. BOLTZ.

Benjamin F. Boltz was born September 10, 1848, in Lebanon County, Penn. His father, Benjamin Boltz, was a native of the same county, and was married there to Miss Maria Schreckengost. In November, 1859, he removed with his family to Indiana, locating near Winchester, where he still resides. His son, the subject of this sketch, accompanied his parents to Randolph County, of which he has ever since been a citizen. He had attended the public schools of his native State, acquiring thus a good primary education, and after removing to this county spent several terms in the college at Ridgeville. In 1869, he adopted the vocation of school-teaching, using the money thus earned in the winter to defray his expenses at college during the spring and summer. After leaving school, he entered the establishment of Arthur McKew at Ridgeville as a clerk, and was thus engaged for about a year. In 1873, he came to Winchester and accepted a clerkship in the store of John Richardson, occupying this position until the latter sold his establishment, and then served as a clerk for the succeeding firm. In 1875, he entered into partnership with his former employer, Mr. Richardson, retiring from the firm in 1876. In June of that year he became Deputy Auditor under W. D. Kizer, and has served in that capacity ever since. In June, 1880, he was nominated by the Republicans of this county as their candidate for Auditor, prior to the decision of the Supreme Court, touching the validity of the constitutional amendments previously adopted by the voters of the State. By this decision the Auditor's term of office would not expire until after the general election in 1882, and Mr. Boltz was continued as the candidate of his party for the election to take place in November, 1882. His nomination was a just tribute to his efficiency, and expressed the public approbation of his fidelity as Deputy. He is methodical and systematic in his management of the work incident to his position, and by his uniform courtesy and genial manners has won the good will and esteem of all with whom he has been associated. He is a life-long Republican, having voted for Gen. Grant in 1872, and never wavered in his allegiance to the party of his choice. He has taken an active part in political matters, and has rendered valuable services in behalf of the Republican party. His life has been moral and upright, and in all his dealings he has manifested the spirit of true honor, winning friends wherever he has been situated. In his church relations he is identified with the Free-Will Baptists, having united with that denomination while a resident of Ridgeville. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and is now serving as Chancellor Commander in the latter order. In the Odd Fellows fraternity he has passed the degrees of the subordinate lodge, and is now a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. On the 19th of November, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha J., daughter of George and Elizabeth Spera, of Randolph County. Their wedded life has been blessed by three children, named, respectively, Myrtie E., Lura E. and Ralph Emerson.

HENRY WILLARD BOWERS was born October 13, 1851, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Henry Bowers, was foreman in the pattern shop of Miles Greenwood's machine works in that city, and the son, when a boy, worked in the molding-room of that establishment for a year and a half, and afterward in the machine shop for six months. His father died in 1861, and in 1865, his mother, with her family, removed to Winchester, Ind., which place has ever since been their home. Henry, the subject of this sketch, attended the city schools of Cincinnati, until the removal of the family to Winchester, and afterward attended school in this town, under the instructions of Prof. Ferris, for two years, and later, under Prof. John Cooper, of the Winchester High School, for three years. In 1874, he entered the Sophomore class at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., and graduated in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had previously taught one term in a country school, and shortly after graduating, was appointed as teacher of the High School at Winchester, which position he still occupies. As a teacher, he is eminently successful, and possesses the regard and confidence of both scholars and parents. He is a young man of fine ability and superior attainments, and bids fair to achieve eminence in his profession.

F. B. CHAPMAN, Winchester, was born in 1845, at Centerville, Wayne Co., Ind., being the son of John Chapman, a respected shoemaker of that town. He learned the harness-maker's business at Milton, Ind., in 1857, and has followed that trade ever since, except during the time that he was in the service of the United States. He joined the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, a three months' regiment, in May, 1862, and served four months. Afterward he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. He moved to Winchester in 1865, and that place has been his home ever since. He married Mary A. Ennis in 1866, and they have had three children, all living. His politics are Republican. His wife is a Methodist. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. Mr. Chapman is a steady, faithful and industrious workman, and carries on a thriving business. After learning his trade, he first worked at Cambridge, and made his first enlistment there into the Fifty-fourth. After being discharged, he worked at Indianapolis, and then at Kokomo, and at that place he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (Eleventh Cavalry, Indiana troops), Company E. He enlisted December 29, 1863, and was discharged September 19, 1865, as saddler.

HON. JOHN J. CHENEY.

John J. Cheney was born December 5, 1827, in Franklin County, Mass. When ten years of age, he emigrated with his parents to Greene County, Ohio, and was reared on a farm near Xenia. He attended the common schools at Xenia, and when a young man, entered the office of Hon. Moses Barlow, of that city, as a law student, remaining with him two years. In 1852, he came to Indiana, locating at Winchester, where he has ever since continued to reside. He was admitted to the bar of Randolph County, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. For one year he was associated with Gen. Silas Colgrove, and for ten years with Hon. Thomas M. Browne. Later, he formed partnership relations with Hon. E. L. Watson, which continued until 1872, at which time he became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In the early days of his practice, he met the experiences common to all young attorneys, but rapidly grew in popular favor, and, in a short time, was recognized as a young man of talent and merit. In 1854, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for this district, and served faithfully in this capacity for two years. In 1863 or 1864, while absent from home, he was nominated and elected Justice of the Peace. His sense of duty led him to accept the well-meant compliment of his friends, but he resigned after serving a few months. In 1865, he was appointed District Assessor for this Congressional District, discharging the duties of this position for a term of two years. In the fall of 1871, he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court, to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of 1872, was elected to this office without opposition. In 1873, the Legislature abolished this court, and he was thereupon appointed Circuit Judge by Gov. Hendricks, serving in this capacity until the next regular election, at which he refused to be a candidate. In the years that have elapsed since his removal to Winchester, Judge Cheney has advanced steadily to a high position in the public esteem, while, as an attorney, he ranks among the best. He is devoted to his profession, and true to the interest of his clients. As a Judge, he was just and efficient, and prompt in the transaction of the business brought before him. As a citizen and friend he is widely known, and highly regarded by all for his upright character and integrity. On the 15th of November, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A., daughter of James Steele, Esq., who was, at that time, a citizen of Winchester. His wife is an excellent lady, and shares with her husband the regard and affection of a large circle of friends. To bless their wedded life there were four children, of whom one son and one daughter alone survive.

JOHN H. COTTOM.

John H. Cottom was born June 4, 1788, at Snow Hill, Md. His father moved to Kentucky when he was a lad of eight or ten years. John H. Cottom married in Kentucky, and moved to New Paris, Ohio, in 1812. They had four children, viz.: David J., Thomas F., John W., and James Samuel, two of whom —John W. and James S.—are now living. John W. resides, at present, near Lawrence, Kan., and James S. at Winchester, Ind. John H. Cottom came to Winchester in 1843. He moved to Illinois with his son David in 1856. He returned to Ohio, and died near Cincinnati, at the home of his son, John Wesley, in 1875, aged eighty-seven years. He married Rebecca Jameson, of Bourbon County, Ky., who was born October 22, 1787, and died in 1864, at the residence of her son, James S., aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Cottom was

J. T. Chenoweth M. D.

DR. JOHN T. CHENOWETH.

John T. Chenoweth was born near Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, on the 16th of November, 1833. His father, Thomas F. Chenoweth, was a native of Ross County, Ohio, and removed with his parents to Darke County, Ohio, when about six years of age. He grew to manhood there, and was married to Miss Christina Thomas, in Preble County, Ohio. He still resides on the farm, where he began married life, having attained the age of seventy-three years. He has always been a prominent and highly respected citizen of his county, and has been called upon to occupy local offices at various times. He served continuously for thirty years as Justice of the Peace, retiring finally on account of his age.

His son, John, was reared on the home farm, and at an early age learned to perform his share of the labor incident to farm life. During the winter he attended school, and at the age of eighteen years, he adopted the vocation of school-teaching, which he continued for about seven years. When twenty years of age, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Z. M. Lansdown, at Greenville, remaining under his instructions for two years. Subsequently he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued his studies with Dr. C. H. Cleveland. He first graduated in medicine from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward from the Medical College, of Ohio, in the same city. He began the practice of his profession in March, 1860, at Huntsville, Randolph Co., Ind., remaining there for a period of three and a half years. At the end of that time he removed to Williamsburg, Wayne Co., Ind., where he enjoyed a successful practice, extending over a period of twelve years. In 1875 he located at Winchester, and has been one of the successful practitioners of this town ever since. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and was one of the organizers of the Delaware District Medical Society, and the Randolph County Medical Society, and is now an active member of both.

He has been actively identified with many of the public improvements of this county, and has contributed liberally to enterprises inaugurated for the advancement of the county's interests. In politics, he has affiliated with the Republican party since the early days of its existence. He voted for John C. Fremont for President in 1856, and has since been an active worker for the success of his party. But his devotion to his profession has prevented his acceptance of numerous public positions that have been tendered him from time to time.

He was made a Mason in Acacia Lodge, No. 242, at Washington, Wayne Co., Ind., in December, 1867, and on the 5th of February, 1868, received the Master Mason's degree in the same lodge. In January 1873, he withdrew from that lodge to take part in the organization of the lodge at Williamsburg, and in 1875 transferred his membership to Winchester Lodge, No. 56, of which he is still an active member. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has received the degrees of the subordinate lodge.

On the 4th of January, 1857, Dr. Chenoweth was united in marriage with Miss Hannah V., daughter of Josiah Miller, Esq., a prominent and highly respected citizen of Darke County, Ohio. By this union they are the parents of three children, named, respectively, Forrest A., Ethel May and Martha, all of whom are now living.

In the period of his residence in this county, Dr. Chenoweth has established an enviable reputation as a physician, and has gained the confidence of the public and the medical fraternity alike. In social and private life he is esteemed for his uniform courtesy and kindness, and his honorable and upright character. He has risen steadily in his profession and enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice.

John E. Markle. M. D.

DR. J. E. MARKLE.

John Edgar Markle, son of Jacob Markle, was born December 2, 1838, at Ithaca, N. Y. His father was a merchant at that place, but removed to Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1841, where he continued to reside until 1853. In that year, he removed to Madison County, Ind., locating at a little village which was afterward named Markleville, a name which it still bears. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits at this point until his death, which occurred in 1864. John E., his son, and the subject of this sketch, enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his early life, and improved his opportunities, making rapid progress in his studies. He attended the academy at Candor, N. Y., and after the removal of the family to Indiana, attended the university at Meadville, Penn. In 1859, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Cook, at Markleville, Ind., and in 1860 attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. In the spring of 1861, he began the practice of his profession at Fishersburg, Madison Co., Ind. But before he had gained a fair start, the storm of war burst over the land, and he sacrificed all his personal ambitions to do his part in the preservation of national unity, and the defense of the flag. On the 4th of November, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. While in camp at Anderson, he was detailed for duty in the hospital department, his services being retained in this capacity long after his regiment had been sent to the field. He returned to his company for duty in November, 1862, at Helena, Ark., and on the 4th of January, 1863, was promoted to the office of Second Lieutenant. In this capacity, he was detailed as commander of a squad to assist in carrying out one of Gen. Grant's plans in the Mississippi campaign. It was his object to cut a canal from the Mississippi to Lake Providence, a portion of the old bed of this river, which would connect him, by way of two bayous, with the Tensas, Washita and Red Rivers, and open a channel for light transports, by which he could again reach the Mississippi below, and join Gen. Banks. But after the canal was cut, and the water passed into the lake, the bayous, it was found, were so obstructed by fallen timber and overhanging trees, as to render passage by the boats impossible. While busy in the construction of these ditches, he sent Lieut. Col. Wilson to organize an expedition to open the Yazoo Pass, in order to destroy the enemy's boats on the Yazoo River, above Haines' Bluff. The entrance to this pass, on account of frequent overflows, had been closed by a dam or "levee." This levee was removed by having a mine exploded under it, and the water resumed its old course, making a channel deep enough to admit the passage of the largest steamers, and giving our troops an advantage of great importance. In the labors incident to these operations, Lieut. Markle took an active part, and for valuable services rendered on this occasion, he was honored with a First Lieutenant's commission, on the 4th of April, 1863. At the battle of Magnolia Hills, Miss., he had command of his company, and for bravery displayed in the capture of a rebel battery, he was promoted to the office of Captain. In this battery, every rebel at the guns was killed, and the last survivor had his gun loaded, with his hand on the string, ready to spring the hammer, when he was shot. Mounting the breast-works with his company, Lieut. Markle ordered the guns turned upon the enemy, who fled from them in confusion. As commander of Company K, he participated in thirty-two battles and skirmishes, winning an enviable record for bravery and daring courage. He was at the battle of Palo Alto, Tex., one of the last battles of the war. At this battle, a small force of Union men were surrounded and captured by a superior force of rebels, and the color-bearer, to prevent the flag from falling into their hands, swam the Rio Grande River with it, landing on the Mexican side, among some soldiers of that government. By some means, the flag finally found its way to Bagdad, a town filled with a population of thieves and cut-throats. Hearing of its whereabouts, Capt. Markle started to that point to recover his regiment's colors. He secured the flag, and started back with it, attended by a small escort of Mexican soldiers, and subjected to insulting remarks from all sides. Several shots were fired at him, but both he and the flag escaped untouched, though he carried it unfurled, and floating at the head of the mob that followed him. He reached the Union lines in safety, though, after his Mexican escort had left him, he rode entirely alone through the enemy's country. The active measures of war had then closed, and on the 15th of October, 1865, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of his regiment, serving in that capacity until February 19, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. At the close of the war, he was the only one among forty applicants who passed a successful examination for admission into the regular army. Returning from the army, he located at Portland, Jay Co., Ind., in March, 1866, and resumed the practice of his profession. In the winter of 1867–68, he attended a second course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1868. He continued to practice at Portland until 1873, and in the meantime was instrumental in organizing the Jay County Medical Society. In 1873, he removed to Hagerstown, Ind., and in October, 1874, came to Winchester, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Upon the organization of the Jay County Medical Society, he was elected Secretary, and in 1868 was chosen President. In 1876, he suggested the organization of the Randolph County Medical Society, and was the leading spirit in the action subsequently taken in this matter. He was elected President of the society, and served one year. In the winter of 1878–79, he attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York City, graduating in the spring of 1879. Later in the same year, in connection with Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, of Muncie, he organized the Delaware District Medical Society, and was elected Vice President. In 1880, he was elected President of this society, and served one year. He is also a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Society, and has contributed several valuable papers to the medical literature of this country. At the organization of the Randolph County Board of Health, he was elected Secretary, by virtue of which office he is Health Officer of the county. He was appointed United States Pension Examiner July 1, 1882. He is enthusiastically devoted to his profession, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of this region. He enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice, and has gained the confidence and good will of all who know him. He is identified with both the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He was made a Mason at Perkinsville, Ind., in November, 1861, just prior to his enlistment, and together with four others was elevated to the Master's degree on the same evening. These five all served in Company E, and three of the number were killed in battle. In 1867, he took the Chapter degrees at Portland, Ind., and received the degree of Knight Templar at Cambridge City, Ind., in 1873. In March, 1882, he received the Scottish Rite degrees at Indianapolis. He became an Odd Fellow at Portland, Ind., in 1868, and in 1869 was Noble Grand of his lodge, occupying this office for three years. He was made a Past Grand in this order, and was the representative from his lodge during the session of the Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1870. He feels a deep interest in the welfare of these fraternities, and is an active and honored member. On the 19th of September, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily V., daughter of Jephtha Johnson, Esq., of Wayne County, Ind. By this union they are the parents of two children, only one of whom, Grant C. B., now survives. Minnie, their only daughter, died in infancy.

first a farmer and shoe-maker. He afterward became a merchant at New Paris; but, like many others before and since that time, he failed in business, and engaged in keeping hotel at New Paris, Ohio. Himself and wife were earnest and active Methodists for more than fifty years. He was kind and generous to a fault. His house was the home of Methodist ministers through all his life, and they found always a warm and generous reception. In his later years he became discouraged, and somewhat disabled, and mostly laid aside from active business. He found a welcome home, however, with his worthy sons, who cheerfully and gently smoothed the rugged pathway of life for his tottering steps, until his aged frame lay down to rest upon the bosom of Mother Earth, and his freed spirit went home to possess the reward of grace on high. He has a brother, Levin Cottom, still living near Dayton, Ohio, at the great age of ninety-one years. Mr. Cottom was an early and enthusiastic Whig. When the Republican party arose, his Kentucky training would not permit him to join the war against slavery-extension, and he inclined with many others among the "old-line" Whigs toward the Democratic party of that day, and voted for Buchanan. David and John W., sons of John H. Cottom, came to Winchester in 1843, and entered into partnership as merchants. From 1843 to 1856 they did an immense amount of business—more than ever had been done before that time, and some think their business was greater than that of any mercantile firm even since that time. They were active Whigs, and enthusiastic in the support of that party as long as it existed, and when that organization fell to pieces, they joined the Republican party. They were enterprising men, enthusiastic in business, and wide-awake in whatever they undertook, and were respected and useful members of society.

JAMES S. COTTOM.

James S., son of John H. and Rebecca Cottom, was born January 11, 1825, at New Paris, Ohio. He is the youngest member of his father's family, and, with the exception of his brother, John W., the only survivor. He acquired a good English education in the common schools of his native county, and in 1843 came to Winchester, Ind., with his brothers. For a brief period he was engaged as a clerk in the dry goods house of his elder brothers at Winchester, beginning here his training for a mercantile life. Leaving the store, he returned to his native town, and for awhile attended school there. In 1845, he wedded Miss Edith Jane Mitchell, daughter of William Mitchell, Esq., of New Paris, Ohio. In the year 1846, he embarked in the dry goods trade at Williamsburg, Ind., and was thus engaged until 1849, at which time he removed to Winchester. In 1851, he relinquished mercantile pursuits and embarked in the sale of lightning rods. For a few months he met with flattering success, but in the pursuit of this occupation a misfortune befell him which changed the tenor of his life, and reduced him from a strong, vigorous man to an invalid. While "rodding" the house of Col. Young, at Anderson, Ind., he fell from a ladder to the ground below—a distance of twenty-seven feet. The fall produced a complete paralysis of the lower limbs, and from that hour he has never walked. Three weeks after the occurrence, he was placed upon a litter and carried to his home by men on foot. His wagon, with eight men, was sent from Winchester to meet him, and in relays of four at a time, these friends conveyed him to his family, assisted by many others who volunteered their services along the route. He lay with but little hope of life, and no expectation of ever regaining his power of locomotion. Indeed, his physicians, with one exception, pronounced his injuries fatal, and for six months his life trembled in the balance. But after the lapse of a year he became satisfied that death was not immediately imminent, and was filled with a desire to again take his place in the world as an active business man. First he engaged in the sale of medicines and musical instruments, then in the sale of agricultural implements and stoves, and subsequently in the sale of sewing machines, at which he is still successfully engaged, in connection with the fire insurance agency. Since his misfortune, he has occupied various public offices. He served as Township Clerk for more than two years, as Justice of the Peace for four years, as Recorder of Randolph County for four years, and for nearly twelve years has been a Notary Public. In early life he developed remarkable musical talents, which he cultivated until he attained more than an ordinary degree of perfection and skill. In 1853, two years after the occurrence of his misfortune, he called and managed a musical convention at Indianapolis, at which the leading brass bands of the State joined in competiton for first and second prizes. The enterprise proved a great success, both in a financial and musical sense, and the appreciation of the entertainment led the attending citizens to tender a vote of thanks and a complimentary benefit to the energetic manager. He has always been actively interested in musical matters, and has done much, by example and precept, to elevate the standard and encourage the development of musical talent in this vicinity. He was reared under Methodist influences, and although not formally identified with any religious denomination, he still retains the warmth of moral and religious feeling that characterized his boyhood, and at heart is a believer in the doctrines of the Christian religion. His early political training was with the Whig party, and he cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor, in the presidential campaign of 1848. He was strongly anti-slavery in sentiment, and drifted naturally from the Whig to the Republican party, with which he has ever since continued to act. He is an earnest temperance man, and has always added the weight of his example and influence to the cause. In his life, since the great pivotal event, Mr. Cottom has demonstrated the power of a strong will over obstacles seemingly insurmountable. Sitting in his bed, or in his wheel-chair, he has attended daily to the affairs of active business, entering into his pursuits with a cheerfulness and enthusiasm worthy of remark. For more than thirty years his wheel-chair and cheerful face have been familiar sights to the citizens of this county, and his career during this period illustrates anew the force of the injunction:

"Never give up! It is wiser and better
Always to hope, than once to despair."

In his business affairs, and in all his transactions with his fellow-men, he has been governed by a high sense of honor, and for the probity of his life, and the kind and gentle characteristics of his nature, he possesses the good-will and affection of all who know him. His wife is a noble Christian lady, and has been a ministering angel to him in the period of his affliction. Their wedded life has been blessed by two children, one of whom is deceased. The surviving daughter, Rosa, is the widow of the late Robert S. Fisher, who served long and faithfully as Cashier of the Commercial Bank, of Union City.

JONATHAN CRANOR was born in Guilford County, N. C., on the 6th day of January, 1823, and resided there with his parents, on a farm, till he was twelve years old. His father, John Cranor, emigrated, with his family, from there, and located in Wayne County, Ind., near Williamsburg, in the fall of 1833, where the elder Cranor soon after died. Mr. Cranor's mother's name was Nancy Little. She was of Irish descent, her parents having been born in Dublin, Ireland. After the death of his father, Jonathan was bound to his uncle, Thomas Cranor. In about one year of servitude, young Cranor became dissatisfied with his master, and being naturally ambitious, with confidence in himself, he threw off his allegiance to his uncle, and began the battle of life for himself. For a number of years he worked about, upon farms, by the month, and chopped cord-wood. In 1840, he went to Centerville, Wayne County, and was taken in by the firm of Morton & Shaw, to learn the hatter trade, and was associated there with Gov. O. P. Morton, who was also learning the same trade. After he learned his trade, Mr. Cranor abandoned it and cast about again for a more acceptable pursuit. Having had no educational advantages up to this time, he sought rudimental instruction from his friend, Dr. Blair, who taught him the common school branches. In 1843, he came to Winchester to finish his education, and was admitted into the Randolph County Seminary, which was then under the supervision of Prof. James Ferris, where he was a student for some time. In February of 1847, during the Mexican War, young Cranor enlisted in the regular army, and was posted at Newport Barracks, Ky., where he was employed in drilling recruits for the army, till the close of that war. After the close of the war, he returned to Winchester and procured a position in the Randolph County Seminary, as assistant teacher with Prof. Ferris. On the 11th day of September, 1848, he was married to Miss Elleanor Rush, who was born August 27, 1830, a daughter of —— Rush, and a native of ———— and settled down in the hotel business, on the Kizer corner, northeast corner from the public square in Winchester. July 4, 1850, he moved to Greeneville, Ohio, and opened a hotel there, but soon tired of that, and exchanged for a farm near the village of Hill Grove, where he remained about two years, when he sold out and came to Union City, and took charge of a large flouring mill on the Ohio side, where he was engaged in the milling business till the beginning of the great rebellion. Early in 1861, when the great rebellion was being organized, and after Sumter had been beaten down and the flag of the Union trampled in the dust, on President Lincoln's first call for three months' troops, Mr. Cranor volunteered, and on the 20th day of April, 1861, was commissioned Captain by the Governor of Ohio, after which he recruited Company I, of the Eleventh Ohio Infantry, and reported at Camp Denison, for duty, and was ordered to Bellair, where he was commander of the post during his term of service. August 21, 1861, Capt. Cranor was appointed Lieutinant Colonel of the Fortieth Ohio Infantry, and on September 11, 1861, promoted to Colonel, and on the 16th of September, 1861, was mustered in and took command of the Fortieth Ohio Infantry. He was then ordered to report to Col. James A. Garfield, at Paris, Ky. Garfield was then Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and commander of the Eighteenth Brigade, of which the Fortieth Ohio was a part. On the 10th day of January, 1862, when Humphrey Marshal, with a Confederate force, was occupying a position on Middle Creek, in Eastern Kentucky, Col. Garfield, determined to dislodge him, ordered Col. Cranor, with a detachment from the Fortieth and Forty-second Ohio, to make an attack. Col. Cranor also had at his command a portion of Woolford's Cavalry. After a weary march on the 9th, and a restless night in rain and storm, on Abbott's Mountain, without shelter and without food, early in the morning of the 10th, Col. Cranor, with four companies of infantry, commanded respectively by Capts. Reeves, Knapp, Williams and Matchet, made an assault upon the enemy, and after many repulses in the early part of the conflict, from about 1 o'clock, Col. Cranor's forces gained an advantage which was held till dark, routing and driving the enemy out of Kentucky. Having no provisions, Garfield ordered his forces back to Prestonsburg, where they arrived the next day at 10 o'clock. Afterward, Col. Cranor routed the rebels out of Pound's Gap, in the Cumberland Mountains. In May, Col. Garfield was promoted and ordered away, when Col. Cranor took command of the Eighteenth Brigade, and all the forces in Eastern Kentucky. Col. Cranor remained in command of these forces until in the spring of 1863, when, on account of poor health, he was forced to resign. On the 28th day of May, 1865, President Andrew Johnson, for gallant services, appointed Col. Cranor Brevet Brigadier General. After retiring from the army, Gen. Cranor returned to Union City, Ohio side, and opened a hardware store; and in 1865, was elected to the Senate of Ohio from the Thirty-third District, composed of Miami, Shelby and Darke Counties. In 1868, Gen. Cranor was elected Presidential Elector from the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio, and cast the vote of that District for Gen. U. S. Grant, for President. In 1872, Gen. Cranor came over on the Indiana side of Union City, and opened a hardware store, in which business he was engaged till ——, when he sold out and engaged in the sale of boots and shoes until ——, when he was appointed Deputy Marshal of the State of Indiana, which position he held but a short time and resigned. Mr. and Mrs. Cranor have had three children, namely, Melvin R., born June 9, 1849, and died August 21, 1850; Charles E., born June 6, 1851, and Andrew J., born August 29, 1852, and married to Miss Alice Parent.

JOHN D. CARTER was born March 17, 1829, in Delaware County, Ind. His father, Edmund D. Carter, emigrated from Maryland to Indiana at a very early date. He removed with his family to Ohio in 1829, soon after the birth of his son, and in 1832, removed to Madison County, Ind. In 1835, he again

located in Delaware County, returning to Madison County a few years later. In 1838, he came to Randolph County, locating in Stony Creek Township, and removed to Winchester in 1840. In 1849, John D., the subject of this sketch, went to Huntsville, in this county, where he was engaged in the woolen business, having erected a carding-mill at that town. Shortly afterward he purchased a woolen-mill at Winchester, which occupied the present site of Adam Hirsch's furniture factory. This building was destroyed by fire about the year 1851, and in 1852, Mr. Carter moved to that part of Union City lying east of the State line, and there erected and operated a saw-mill. This was the first mill in Union City, and, in connection with it, he operated a woolen-mill, and sold dry goods. He was thus engaged until 1857, when he removed to Chesterfield, Madison Co., Ind., and was there engaged in the dry goods and grain trade. In 1860, he removed to Dayton, Ohio, and was engaged for two years as salesman in the wholesale establishment of Darst, Herchalrode & Co. In 1861, he again located at Chesterfield, and in 1862, came to Winchester, where he has ever since resided. He engaged in mercantile pursuits here in that year, and was thus employed until 1870. In 1866, he erected the Winchester Woolen-Mill, but in 1869, purchased the old seminary property, which he converted into a woolen-mill, operating it as such until 1880. In that year, he erected his present establishment in the southeast part of Winchester, where he conducts an extensive and satisfactory business in the manufacture of yarns, blankets, and other woolen goods. He is enterprising and energetic, and his establishment ranks among the important manufacturing industries of Winchester. In politics he is an enthusiastic Republican, and in 1880, was elected Coroner of Randolph County. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Maria Montgar, daughter of Josiah Montgar, of Union City, Ohio. Mr. Montgar was an early settler in Darke County, Ohio, and owned the land upon which the east part of Union City is located. He died in Nebraska in 1874, at the age of eighty years. Mr. Carter and wife are the parents of three children. They are worthy and highly respected members of society. Mr. Carter is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities, having attained the fifth degree in the former, and the Chapter and Council Degrees in the latter.

LEVI D. CARTER is one of the family who have been so long identified with the industrial interests of Winchester, and who, by their industry in mechanical arts, have greatly assisted the material prosperity of the town. He was born October 24, 1826, in Montgomery County, Ohio, near the city of Dayton, and removed with his parents to Madison County, Ind., in 1828. In 1830 or 1831, the family returned to Montgomery County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1836. In that year he came again to Indiana, locating first in Madison County, and removing to Randolph County in 1840. In 1846, he went to Preble County, Ohio, and worked from April to June of that year as a blacksmith's apprentice. In June, however, he enlisted as a volunteer in the United States army for the Mexican war, receiving a year's pay in advance. But the volunteers already enrolled proved sufficient, and his services were never called into requisition. After working at his trade for several years in various places, he came, in 1851, to Winchester, Ind., where he has resided ever since, engaged at the trade which he learned in youth, having occasionally united it with the kindred art of wagon and carriage making. For ten years he was engaged with his brother in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, and for seven or eight years he conducted a custom blacksmith shop. In 1873, he entered into partnership with John H. Gill in the manufacture of wagons. This enterprise was conducted very successfully under the firm name of Carter & Gill until the establishment of the Winchester Wagon Works, when its interests were consolidated with those of the latter establishment, and Mr. Carter was elected manager of the blacksmith department. He is enterprising and energetic, and by a life of industry has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He possesses vigorous health and a strong constitution, and belongs to that active class of citizens whose labor bears so directly upon the substantial prosperity of the community in which they reside; and to him it is a matter of honest pride that for nearly forty years he has been engaged in active labor, and that whatever financial success has crowned his work has been attained through the medium of honest toil and prudent management. He was married at Winchester in 1853 to Miss Hannah E. Hutchens, an estimable lady, who has been a devoted helpmate to him, and a potent factor in his success. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are now living. In politics, Mr. Carter acts with the Democratic party, and while an active partisan, and an earnest advocate of the principles he maintains, he has never sought nor held public office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his lodge.

AARON G. CAMPFIELD, son of Matthew and Fanny M. Campfield, was born June 1, 1834, in Morris County, N. J. In 1848, he removed to Newark, and in 1861 to Jersey City. In 1864, he came West, locating at Chicago, where he remained about four months. From that city he went to Decatur, Ill., remaining there one year. From that place he went East again, tarrying three months in the State of Delaware, and finally returning to his former home at Newark. One year later, he removed to Elizabeth, N. J., where he remained three years. In the fall of 1869, he removed to the State of Iowa, removing shortly afterward to Springfield, Ill., then to Greene County, in the same State. From there he went again to Decatur, and in the spring of 1872, to Chicago, where he remained three months. He next visited Toledo, Detroit, and other cities, and returning to Springfield, Ill., made his home at that city for three years. In 1875, he came to Winchester, Ind., and two years later, removed to Noblesville, Ind. In the spring of 1880, he returned to Winchester, where he has ever since continued to reside. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at Newark, N. J., and as soon as he became a journeyman, began making contracts for the erection of buildings, and in the course of time became a professional contractor. In the West his first contract was consummated at Carrollton, Ill., where, in 1870, he erected a public school building costing $40,000. At Jerseyville, Ill., he contracted for, and erected, a school building costing $20,000. He also erected the State school building for destitute children, at Coldwater, Mich., and his next important contracts were the erection of the Randolph County Court House, at Winchester, and the Hamilton County Court House, at Noblesville. He also erected the Randolph County Jail, which was completed and occupied in the summer of 1882. His life has been one of energy and activity, and he has left many evidences of his skill as a master workman and designer. He is in the prime of a vigorous manhood and active business life, and his enterprise and public spirit have added largely to the impetus of the local industries of this town. He is engaged extensively in the lumber trade at Winchester, owning and operating a saw mill, in which large quantities of lumber are prepared for market. His life has been successful, in a financial sense, and he has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable fortune. He is honored and respected by all who know him, and is recognized among the best citizens of the community in which he resides. In politics he is a Republican, and while enthusiastic in the support of his party, he has never been enough of a politician to seek or occupy public office, preferring to give his attention exclusively to his business. He was married on May 8, 1859, to Miss Caroline Elizabeth Ross, at Newark, N. J.. By this union they are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living to bless and cheer their home.

WILLIAM WESLEY CANADA was born June 8, 1850, in Stony Creek Township, Randolph Co., Ind. He is the son of David Canada, a prominent and highly-respected farmer of this county. His parents are both deceased. His father died at Winchester October 15, 1879. His mother died two years previously (October 13, 1877). During his early life, the subject of this sketch was engaged in performing the various duties of farm life on the home farm, and attending the common schools in the winter. When seventeen years of age, he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and in the winter taught school, saving his earnings from these combined sources, to complete his own education. He attended the high school at Farmland for six months, finishing with a three months' course in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind. He began at an early age to earn his way in the world, and has never received assistance from any one to further his plans. His attainments are the results of his own unaided efforts, and he is essentially a self-made man. He began the study of the law in 1873, in the office of William Eggleston, a distinguished attorney of Terre Haute, and shortly afterward came to Winchester, entering the office of Moorman Way, Esq., where he completed his studies. He was admitted to the bar of Randolph County in June, 1874, and began the practice of his profession. In 1876, he was the associate of E. B. Reynolds, Esq., with whom he practiced one year. In 1877, he formed a partnership with his brother, which continued until 1881. He has been active in politics, and is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is one of the working members, yet his services are contributed unselfishly, and without hope of reward. He has never sought nor accepted public office. His heart is in his profession, to which he has devoted himself with an earnestness that has wrought good results. He is steadily rising as an attorney, in the estimation of the public, as well as that of the legal fraternity, and as he is yet a young man, bright possibilities are before him. Mr. Canada was married, in December, 1875, to Miss Carrie E. Moore, daughter of James Moore, Esq., an early settler of Randolph County. They are the parents of two children, named respectively—Lance and Coral. In social life they are highly regarded by a large circle of friends, and are very properly ranked among the best citizens of the community in which they reside.

SILAS A. CANADA was born January 14, 1852, in Stony Creek Township, Randolph Co., Ind. His father, David Canada, was a native of North Carolina, and came to Randolph County in 1828 or 1829. His mother, Mary A. Canada, was a native of Randolph County, Ind. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are now living. Both parents are deceased. The mother died in 1877, and the father in 1879. Silas A., the subject of this sketch, passed the days of his boyhood on the home farm, attending the district schools in winter, and assisting in the work of the farm during the remainder of the year. In 1869, he attended the school at Farmland, in this county, under the instructions of Dr. Ault, and during the summer of 1875, was a student in the college of Ridgeville. He attended school at Winchester, in the same year. At the age of eighteen years, he began teaching school in Randolph County, and was thus employed at intervals for several years, and was Principal of the Arba Graded School two years. Three times, while thus employed, he was granted a two years' license, his general average each time being 100 per cent. In 1876, he began the study of law, with A. O. Marsh, and on the 13th of January, 1877, was admitted to the bar of Randolph County. From 1877 to 1881, he was associated in the practice with his brother, under the firm name of Canada & Canada, after which he became a member of the present firm of Stakebake, Canada & Marsh. As a school teacher he was successful and efficient, and, as an attorney, he is rapidly rising to prominence. He is yet a young man, and, judged by his energy and ability, it is safe to predict for him a bright and prosperous future.

JESSE CANADAY was born December 13, 1847, in Wayne County, Ind. His parents, Enos and Hannah Canaday, were both natives of North Carolina, his father of Guilford County, and his mother of Randolph County. They each came to Wayne County, Ind., with their parents, when quite young, and grew to maturity there. The father was fortunate in the accumulation of a fortune, by years of industry and honest effort, but his confidence in his neighbors cost him dearly, for, by becoming security for them at various times, he lost nearly all he had accumulated. Under the changed condition of the father's fortunes, the sons were compelled to lean more upon their own resources for whatever success they attained in preparing themselves for active life. Jesse, the subject of this sketch, had enjoyed the advantages of the common schools in boyhood, attending only in the winter; but by persistent study and application he acquired a good English education, and in his nineteenth year began teaching school during the winter, and clerking in stores during other portions of the year. In the meantime, having registered in the office of James Brown, of Newcastle, Ind., he gave all his leisure time to the study of law, with a view of adopting the legal profession. His preceptor was then a well known attorney, and has since risen to distinction. Under his instruc-

tions, Mr. Canaday gained ground rapidly in his studies, and was admitted to the bar of Henry County in 1874. He did not enter upon the practice at once, however, believing that a good purpose would be subserved by remaining for awhile in mercantile life. In 1875, he located at Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., where he remained about six years. During two years of this time, he was Cashier of the Commercial Bank, and for three years was engaged in the practice of his profession. In April, 1882, he came to Winchester, having decided to devoted his time and talents to the practice of the law. He was married on December 24, 1874, to Miss Sarah J. Wright, at the home of her father, Thomas G. Wright, in Henry County, Ind. On August 1, 1876, she died, leaving one little daughter, to mourn her loss. Mr. Canaday was married to Miss Lila Brown, his present companion, on December 6, 1880. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and enjoys the regard and esteem of a large circle of friends. In politics, Mr. Canady has always acted with the Republican party, taking an active interest in its success, while he has never sought public office, nor served but once in a public capacity. This was during his residence at Hagerstown, at which time he served four years as Justice of the Peace. He is yet a young man, with his life all before him. He is naturally energetic and enthusiastic, devoted to his profession, and possessing the qualities that win success.

ARMSBEE DIGGS was among the earliest pioneers of Randolph County, and for many years one of its most active and reliable citizens. He came here in the prime of a vigorous manhood, and for more than a half century was identified with the development of the county, bearing his full share in pioneer hardships, and contributing liberally to the encouragement of public improvements inaugurated in later years. He was born in 1795, in Anson County, N. C. About the year 1816, he married Mary Way, and in the winter of 1816–17, started with his young wife for the wilds of Indiana, reaching Randolph County in February, 1817, and locating on the banks of White River. Here he addressed himself to the task of clearing and improving a farm, and although he was a successful and energetic farmer, he was an enthusiastic hunter, and fond of the chase. Often his sons were sent into the woods to bring home the hides and hams of deer slain by their father, these being the marketable parts of the animal, and readily convertible into money. Thus for years he lived in the woods, farming and hunting alternately. In December, 1817, his eldest son, Henry, was born. The latter was one of the first white children born on White River in this county, his only seniors being Fanny, daughter of William Diggs, and Lydia Wright, now the wife of Endsley Jones, of this county. In the years that ensued, eleven other children were added to the family of Mr. Diggs, six of whom are now living, viz.: John W., Jesse, Rachel, William, Matthew, and Fanny. Littleberry, Washington and Hannah died young. Henry, the eldest, grew to manhood in this county, and married, but is now deceased. Patience, wife of J. H. Leake, and Priscilla, wife of Stephen Moorman, are also deceased. Mr. Diggs entered a tract of 179 acres, from which he developed his farm. For the purpose of purchasing this tract he went on horseback to the land office at Cincinnati, with just enough money to pay for a quarter section; but upon his arrival he learned that the tract "overran," and it would be necessary for him to purchase the entire amount. He did not possess the requisite amount of money, and had it not been for the kindness of a young man in the land office, he would have been compelled to return without a title to the land on which he had erected his cabin, and where his family then resided. This young man volunteered to advance him the necessary amount, taking no security other than his verbal obligation, and he returned the happy owner of the land he had selected. Six months passed before he was able to return the money so generously loaned him by the stranger, but it was repaid with true gratitude for the kind accommodation. Like many others among our western pioneers, he began life in limited financial circumstances, and by hard work and industry accumulated a fortune. About the year 1850, he erected a saw mill and grist mill on White River, and for ten years or more was engaged in this enterprise, from which he derived a fair profit. Though possessing only a limited education, he was a man of fine natural intelligence, and was constantly adding to his store of knowledge by study and observation. He was reared under the influence of the Society of Friends, and while he was never identified with the Society here, his early teachings marked and governed all his life. He was a man whose verbal obligation was accepted as readily and considered as sacred by himself as his bond. In all his dealings with his fellow-men, he was actuated by principles of strict honesty, and none were more highly esteemed than he. In his political affiliations he was at first a Whig, and later a Republican, and while he was an active and zealous partisan, he always shunned public office, and never permitted his name to be used in connection with any nomination. He reared a large family, who inherited their father's sterling traits, and are now among the honored and respected citizens of the communities in which they reside. He died in March, 1872, having lived to see the pioneer settlement develop into a populous and wealthy county. His wife did not long survive the husband with whom she came to these wilds, as she died in October of the same year.

JOHN W. DIGGS, son of Armsbee and Mary Diggs, was born on the 20th of January, 1826, at the old homestead in White River Township, Randolph County, Ind. He has passed his days in this county from childhood to mature age, and has been identified more or less prominently with the public welfare and improvement of the county during his residence within its limits. In his boyhood, he labored under the disadvantages common to a new settlement, particularly in respect to school privileges, and the greater portion of his time was required in the work of the home farm. He attended school in one of the rude schoolhouses of that period, but his education is mostly self-acquired. His elder brother married and left home, and he, being the next in age, took upon himself the burden of the work about the farm, and continued to work for his father until 1849. In May of that year he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Helms, and sister of G. W. Helms, of Winchester. After his marriage, he rented a portion of his father's farm, which he continued to cultivate until the spring of 1852. He had learned the carpenter's trade, and at the date last named adopted that pursuit for a livelihood. In 1855, he adopted the cabinet-maker's trade, which he pursued successfully until the winter of 1861–62. He sold his shop at that time and has since been engaged in the undertaker's line. His life has been a success, financially and otherwise. He never believed in wasting time, and his years have been years of industry. He has acquired a comfortable fortune, all of which has been gained by honest toil. So firmly have the habits of his youth become a part of his nature, that he is always happiest when busily engaged at some manual labor. And while his industrious life has well earned complete rest for his later years, he lacks the inclination to accept it. The bride of his early years has been spared to comfort and cheer his later life, and share with him the high regard and esteem of the community. They are the parents of three sons, named, respectively, George S., Charles C. and Eddie F. The former is the senior member of the firm of Diggs & Way, of Winchester, while the younger brothers occupy the stations of clerks. Mr. Diggs is recognized as one of our best citizens, and has always felt an interest in the progress and public welfare of this county and town, contributing liberally to enterprises inaugurated with this end in view. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been identified with this denomination for a number of years. His life has been consistent with his religion, and in all his dealings with his fellow-men he has been honorable and fair. He became a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity at Winchester in 1854, and is still an active and enthusiastic member of that order, having attained the rank of a Uniformed Patriarch in the Encampment. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. His father was a Whig, and in his early boyhood, the son embraced the principles of that party, and later was a radical Abolitionist. He took an active though quiet part in the anti-slavery movements in this county, and upon the rise of the Republican party he became one of its earliest and stanchest friends and supporters, and has ever since been one of its most unwavering adherents. He has never felt political ambition, and never sought public office. He has, however, been elected to several local positions by the spontaneous will of the people, and without effort on his own part. He was elected six times in succession to the office of Trustee of White River Township, and afterward served two years as Clerk and Treasurer of the town of Winchester, and subsequently as Trustee of the corporation.

CALVIN W. DIGGS, son of Littleberry C. and Mercy (Addington) Diggs, was born September 13, 1843, in Stony Creek Township, Randolph Co., Ind. About the year 1854, he removed with his mother to Liber, Jay Co., Ind., his father having died in December, 1849. Here he attended school the greater portion of the time during the next eight years. In the meantime civil war had broken out, and in 1862, he left his studies to do his part in defense of the Union. In August, 1862, he went to Richmond, Ind., and enrolled himself as a member of Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and was with his regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was captured by the rebels on the 20th of September, 1863, while trying to save a comrade, William Mendenhall. From the battle-field he was taken to Richmond, Va., and placed in Libby Prison. At the end of a month, he was transferred to Danville, Va., where he was kept for five months, and from that point to Andersonville, Ga., where he spent eight months in the miserable pen, whose horrors will continue to be a blot upon the name of the South as long as memory or history shall endure. On the 20th of November, 1864, he was exchanged, and after a furlough of forty days, rejoined his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., remaining with it until the close of the war. After his discharge from the service he returned to his home, and, for three or four years following, taught in the district schools of the county during the winter, and in the spring of 1869, was appointed Deputy by William E. Murray, who was then Auditor, and in the fall of 1873, accepted the position of Deputy Clerk, under R. A. Leavell. In the fall of 1877, he embarked in the business of collecting the foreign fees of Sheriffs and clerks, in the pursuit of which he visited each county in the State. This enterprise was a new one, and he found it pleasant and reasonably remunerative. In December, 1880, he was appointed Assistant Attorney General for the Sixth and Eleventh Congressional Districts, his duties being the collection of fees due the State. In March, 1882, he formed a partnership with J. W. Macy, in the insurance, loan and abstract business, which they have made very successful. On the 28th of October, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet R. Edger, daughter of Edward Edger, Esq., of Winchester. Their wedded life has been blessed by two children, named, respectively, Bessie Diggs (deceased) and Nellie E. Diggs. Mr. Diggs has grown up in this community, and is well known throughout the county. He has gained a fair share of the world's wealth by energy and industry, and by his honorable dealings with his fellow-men, has won their confidence and esteem, and he is recognized as one of our best citizens.

PATRICK HENRY DEAN was born March 9, 1836, at Nicholasville, Ky. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education in the schools of his native city. His father, John Dean, removed from Kentucky to Indiana, locating first in Johnson County, and removing at a later date to Delaware County, and finally to Grant County, where he still resides. His son accompanied him, remaining at home until his father removed to Grant County. While residing at Franklin, Johnson County, he learned the art of making daguerreotypes, and decided to adopt that vocation. After the removal to Delaware County, he worked on the farm for awhile, and afterward set up a gallery at Muncie, with a Mr. Parsons. From Muncie he removed to Tipton, Ind., and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In this line he met with marked success, and the firm of P. H. Dean & Co., became one of the foremost houses in the town. But just in the midst of his success, and when least expecting it, his fortunes were reversed, and he was ruined financially by the treachery of those he believed to be his best friends. He found it necessary to surrender his hopes in the mercantile line, and return to the practice of his art for a livelihood. He opened a gallery at Tipton, in partnership with a Mr. Craycraft, and about a year later removed to Noblesville, Ind., where he was engaged in the same business. Misfortune seemed to follow him, for, while at Noblesville,

and just as his work began to pay him, his gallery was destroyed by fire, and all his possessions were swept away. From Noblesville he went to Chicago, and two years later came to Winchester, where he has resided ever since, practicing the art of photography. Having adopted this profession, he has studied it well, and has developed some original and ingenious methods, among them being a machine for rolling and burnishing photographs, of which he is the inventor and patentee. This has proved a useful accessory to the photograph gallery, and has been sold throughout the United States. In 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie McDonald. By this union they are the parents of one daughter—Emma. Mr. Dean was made a Mason at Tipton, Ind., and received the first three degrees of the order at that place. After his removal to Winchester, he received the Chapter and Council degrees at this place, and the degree of Knight Templar at Muncie. He is a good natured, genial man, and during his residence in this town has gained many friends.

HON. EDWARD EDGER,

Winchester, Ind., was born in Derry County, Ireland, March 10, 1803. He was the son of Edward and Martha (Shields) Edger. The family, consisting of the parents and eight children, came to America in 1807, leaving Ireland June 4th of that year. Coming over in a sailing vessel, it required three months to make the voyage. They landed at Baltimore and went to Augusta County, Va., where they remained one year, when they removed to Bourbon County, Ky., where they resided until 1823, when the parents and family, excepting the subject of this sketch, removed to Castine, Darke Co., Ohio, where they continued to reside during the remainder of their lives. After his father removed from Kentucky, the subject of our sketch was employed in flat-boating and as pilot on steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He served as pilot successfully for six years. On March 8, 1828, the "Tennessee," a large passenger steamer upon which he was ascending the Mississippi, struck a snag and sunk. About one hundred passengers were drowned; Mr. Edger escaped, with only his night clothes, by swimming six miles on a small board. He was married to Miss Jane G. Putman, daughter of Unerstus Putman, a merchant of New Madison, Ohio, November 12, 1833, and settled at New Madison, where he engaged in the saw-mill business. Mrs. Edger is a sister of Col. David Putman, of Palestine, Ohio, and J. G. Putman, formerly a well-known citizen of Winchester. She is a lady of sterling character, and holds a high place in the esteem of all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Edger removed to Randolph County, Ind., in 1837, locating where the town of Deerfield now stands, January 20 of that year, where they kept a general supply store until 1854, when they removed to Winchester, where they have since resided. They are the parents of twelve children, seven of whom survive. Mr. Edger served a regular apprenticeship at the cabinet trade, but has spent most of his life in general merchandising, more recently in the grain trade. During his career he has been associated as partner with Mr. J. G. Putnam, Mr. J. B. Goodrich, Mr. Asa Teal and H. T. Semans. At the present he is retired, after a long and active business life. Although not a politician, Mr. Edger is a Conservative Democrat. He was elected to the Legislature in 1843, and in 1845 he was again in the field, when he tied with Judge James Brown, Mr. Edger preferred to remain at home, and allowed his competitor to occupy the seat. Mr. Edger is not a member of any church; Mrs. Edger is a Presbyterian. They are each liberal toward all opinions. Mr. Edger is a member of the Masonic fraternity; took the Ancient Craft degrees at Richmond, Ky., in 1825, and the degrees of the Royal Arch Chapter, at Richmond, Ind., about thirty years ago. He was one of the charter members and the first Master of Winchester Lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M. Subsequently he aided in organizing a lodge at Deerfield, over which he presided for a time as Master. He has led a useful and busy life, and is approaching "that bourne from which no traveler returns," with the calm confidence of one who has erected his spiritual building agreeably to the designs laid down by the supreme Architect of the universe.

CAPT. EDMUND ENGLE was born August 8, 1831, in Chester County, Penn. His earliest recollections, however, are associated with Indiana, as he came to this State with his parents when but four years of age. His father, Isaac Engle, was also a native of Chester County, Penn., where he was born in 1804. He was reared on a farm, but learned the wagon-maker's trade, and followed that occupation until 1842. In 1830, he married Miss Catharine Tussey, a native of Chester County, whose ancestors settled in Pennsylvania as early as 1648. In 1835, he removed with his family to Wayne County, Ind., and in 1842 came to Randolph County, Ind. He located in Washington Township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, upon which only a partial clearing had been made. He completed the labor of clearing, and developed a fine farm, which he cultivated successfully for many years. He now resides with his son, in White River Township, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Edmund, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, and during the greater part of his early life, his time was occupied in the performance of farm work. In the winter he attended school, and acquired a good, practical education. At the age of eighteen years he began an apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade, working at this trade during the summer and fall, and clerking in various business houses during the winter. He was thus engaged until 1864. In February of that year he enlisted as a private soldier in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment, but upon the organization of the regiment he was promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant. In July, 1864, he was advanced to the office of Second Lieutenant, for meritorious services, and in December, of the same year, was promoted to the office of First Lieutenant. He was with his regiment in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and after the fall of Atlanta, the regiment, under command of Gen. Thomas, fell back to Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. On the 9th and 10th of March, 1865, they participated in the battle of Wise's Forks, N. C., where Capt. J. L. Neff was killed. Lieut. Engle was commissioned Captain, and continued in command of his company until his final muster-out, at Greensboro, N. C., August 31, 1865. He returned from the army with his health greatly impaired, and for a few months remained out of active business. Later, however, he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, in connection with the insurance business, associated with his son, John R. Engle. In 1875, he embarked in the grocery trade, and was thus engaged for a year. In the meantime, in connection with Dr. Markle, he laid out Engle & Markle's addition to the town of Winchester, and was extensively engaged in the sale of lots. On the first of January, 1881, in connection with his son, he established the New York Store, which was conducted under the firm name of Engle & Son until April, 1882, when John Richardson purchased the interest of John R. Engle, the junior member of the firm. Mr. Engle was married October 15, 1856, to Miss Gertrude K. Bishop, daughter of John W. Bishop, late of Randolph County. By this union they are the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living, viz.: John R., Emma G., Charles F. and Walter J. His wife is an estimable lady, and possesses the affectionate regard of all who know her. She is a member of the Disciples Church, as is also her husband. Although he has never occupied public office, Mr. Engle has taken quite an active part in local politics, always wielding his influence in favor of the Republican party. He is identified with both the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities of Winchester, having attained the Royal Arch degree in the former. He is a successful business man, and by his honorable methods has won the confidence and respect of the community in which he was reared.

J. S. ENGLE.

James S. Engle was born September 13, 1846, in Washington Township, Randolph County, Ind. He is the eighth in a family of twelve sons, ten of whom are now living and married, and all but two are engaged in agricultural pursuits. One died at the age of three years, and one lost his life during the late war in defense of the Union. William Engle, the father, has reached the age of seventy years, but is still unusually active and well preserved for one of his advanced age. He was one of the early settlers of Washington Township, having emigrated to this locality from Warren County, Ohio, and taken an active part in the development of the township from a wilderness to a prosperous farming community. James S. was reared on the home farm, and his early life was spent in the performance of farm work, varied by a winter term in the common schools each year, until he attained his majority. After reaching his twenty-first year, he entered Hartsville University, in Bartholomew County, Ind., where he spent a year. Subsequently, he was a student in the Winchester High School, under Prof. James S. Ferris, and afterward returned to the University at Hartsville. During the winter he would teach in the country schools, using the money thus earned to pay his way while continuing his studies at college—receiving no pecuniary aid from any one, but earning his own way from the first. In the summer of 1864, he enlisted in the 100-day's service, as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the term for which he had enlisted. In 1871, he entered the office of Cheney and Watson as a law student, and taught school during the succeeding winter. After Judge Cheney's accession to the Common Pleas bench, Mr. Engle completed his course of preparation in the office of Watson & Monks. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1872, and in the fall of the same year formed partnership relations with Hon. J. Enos Neff, which continued until 1874. From 1874 to January, 1881, he was associated with L. W. Study, and since the latter date, with Hon. E. L. Watson. He was married, on the 23d of September, 1875, to Miss Alice, only daughter of John W. Monks, Esq. From 1874 to 1878, he served as Justice of the Peace; but with this exception, he has not occupied any official position. He was reared a Republican, and with all his father's family gives his support unreservedly to the interest of that party, while seeking no recognition or reward for the services contributed. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for ten years, and is rapidly winning his way to a front rank in the legal fraternity. He is devoted to his professon, and his talents adapt him specially to success in his chosen line.

GEORGE N. EDGER.

George N. Edger was born June 8, 1852, at the town of Deerfield, in Ward Township, Randolph Co., Ind. His father, Edward Edger, Jr., was a retail merchant at Deerfield, which was then a flourishing village, and a good business point. The father died in 1863, and thus, in his eleventh year, the subject of this sketch was left without the guidance and protection of a father, and to a certain extent, was thrown upon his own resources. He came to Winchester shortly after the death of his father, and made his home with his uncle, Joseph Edger, attending school in the winter, and working for his uncle during the remainder of the year. At the age of eighteen years, he entered the service of the American Express Company as a clerk, in the office at Winchester, and shortly afterward was appointed agent for the company at this place. Subsequently he was a clerk in a boot and shoe store at Winchester, and relinquished that position for a clerkship in the post office, under F. M. Way, Postmaster, where he remained until 1874. In that year, through the influence of a friend, he secured a position in the bank at Union City. In this position he formed an extended acquaintance, and by his uniform courtesy became quite popular. At the county convention of 1878 he became the Republican candidate for the office of County Auditor, receiving the nomination by a majority of 140 over all competitors, and in the following fall, was elected without opposition. He has served faithfully throughout his term of four years, and will retire in the spring of 1883, followed by the esteem and good will of the people whom he has served so well in his official capacity. As an officer he is kind and obliging, courteous to all whose business calls them to his office. As a neighbor and citizen he stands high in the estimation of all who know him. In 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura A. Woods, an

estimable young lady, of Union City, Ind. He became an Odd Fellow in 1876, at Union City, and is still identified with the lodge of that place. He has taken all the degrees of the subordinate lodge, and is a member of the Encampment.

WILLIAM FITZMAURICE was born in 1848, in County Kerry, Ireland, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1850. They had a rough and stormy voyage of six weeks, landing finally at Quebec, and shortly afterward located in New York, near the shores of Lake Champlain, where they resided two years. In 1853, they removed to Hardin County, Ohio, and from that point to Lima, Allen Co., Ohio, in 1865, where the parents still reside. During his residence at Lima, the subject of this sketch became an apprentice in a machine shop, and spent five years there in acquiring a knowledge of the trade he has ever since pursued. From 1871 to 1874 he worked at Galion, Ohio, and in the latter year came to Winchester, Ind., where he purchased an interest in a foundry and machine shop. Subsequently he sold his interest, but the parties failing to pay, he resumed his connection with the business, purchasing the entire establishment. He remodeled it to some extent, and now conducts it alone, manufacturing balconies, cutting boxes, iron fence, etc. He is an energetic, industrious man, and under his management the business has increased, and is steadily growing. In 1873, he was married to Miss Margaret McNary, in Fremont, Ohio. By this union they are the parents of three children. Himself and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are esteemed by all who know them as kind neighbors and good members of society. In politics Mr. Fitzmaurice was formerly identified with the Democratic party, but now acts independently in political matters.

DAVID FUDGE. Jacob Fudge, the father of this gentleman, was one of the early settlers of Preble County, Ohio. He was born in Virginia about the year 1800, and emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1805. He was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation during the greater part of his life. He married Susan Wagner in 1823. In 1847, he came, with his family, to Randolph County, Ind., locating five miles southeast of Winchester, on the Lynn road, and died at his farm in 1868. His widow still survives, occupying the old homestead. Mr. Fudge was a man who always stood high in the estimation of those who knew him, and was recognized by all as an honorable, upright citizen. During his residence in this county, he occupied various local offices, not high in dignity, but indicating the confidence reposed in him by his neighbors and fellow-citizens. Among the positions he occupied, were those of Deputy Sheriff, Assessor and Constable. In politics, he was a Democrat. He had enjoyed fair educational advantages in youth, and in later life taught school, both in his native county and after his removal to Randolph County. David, the subject of this sketch, was born January 21, 1842, in Preble County, Ohio, and accompanied his father's family to Randolph County, Ind., when five years old. His boyhood was spent in the usual routine of farm life, while in winter he attended the district schools of his neighborhood. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, of the Ninetieth Indiana Volunteer Regiment (Fifth Cavalry), and was with his regiment in all of its battles until April, 1864, when he suffered an attack of rheumatism, which disqualified him for active service. He was transferred to the Invalid Corps, and was detailed for hospital duty at Philadelphia. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, and, after the war, resumed the pursuit of farming, which he continued for a year. Within that period, however, he met with an accident in a saw-mill, which resulted in the loss of one of his lower limbs, and he was thereby disqualified for the work of the farm. He next turned his attention to merchandising, embarking in this pursuit at Snow Hill, in 1868. From that place he removed to Wood Station, and from the latter place to Winchester, in 1878. Here, he engaged in the sale of dry goods, millinery and ladies' furnishing goods, at which he has been ever since successfully engaged. He is a competent business man, and has built up a very satisfactory trade in his line. In 1868, he was married to Miss Nancy Jane Hinshaw, by which union they are the parents of two children, both of whom are now living. In politics, Mr. Fudge is a Democrat, and although he belongs to the party which is in the minority in this county, he is personally quite popular, and has twice polled more than the vote of his party as the candidate for public office. In 1869, he was the Democratic candidate for Trustee of Washington Township, and, although defeated by the opposing candidate, received a vote largely ahead of his ticket. The same was true in 1877, when he was the candidate of his party for the office of Recorder of Randolph County. He is a member of the Christian Church at Winchester, and is regarded by all who know him, as an upright, honorable man.

CHARLES E. FERRIS was born May 22, 1855, at New Castle, Henry Co., Ind. His father, James S. Ferris, was prominently identified with the early educational interests of Winchester, and all this part of the State. He was long a teacher in the seminary at Winchester, and occupied a high place as an educator. He located at Winchester about the year 1847, removing to Muncie at a subsequent date, and later to New Castle, serving eight years as Auditor of Henry County. After several changes of location, he finally returned to Winchester, remaining here until death. His son, Charles, enjoyed superior educational advantages in youth, and under his father's instructions, acquired a comprehensive store of useful knowledge. In 1873, he began work at the tinner's trade, and was thus engaged for two years. He was then engaged, for an equal length of time, as clerk in a drug store at Winchester, and in 1877, was appointed Deputy Postmaster, under F. M. Way. In this capacity he proved efficient and obliging, winning the regard of the public, and unconsciously gaining popularity for himself. In November, 1878, there were thirteen candidates for the position of Postmaster, Mr. Ferris being the youngest among the number. Under the circumstances, the Representative in Congress (Gen. Browne) felt reluctant to make a selection or recommendation, and it was accordingly decided to submit the matter to the people for adjustment. An election followed, at which Mr. Ferris received a flattering majority of all the votes cast, receiving thus a well merited testimonial to his ability and integrity. He is yet a young man, but he has developed the qualities that make substantial citizens, and it is reasonable to expect that his name may yet be prominently associated with the material interests of Winchester.

THE GOODRICH FAMILY.

The Goodrich family having enacted a somewhat prominent part in the history of Randolph County, and more especially of Winchester, within the last generation, some account of its origin and the causes that led to its identity with this county may not be inappropriate. In the latter part of the last century, three young Englishmen—brothers—came to America, and first stopped in Massachusetts, but finally separated. Edmund B. went to Virginia, and, being quite wealthy, became a farmer and slave-holder in Amherst County. He had a family of eight children, named respectively: John B., Thomas, Edmund, Gideon, Susan, Catharine, Mildred and Abigail. John B., the father of the family of whom we write, died in Virginia, when his eldest son, Edmund B., assumed, in a manner, the fathership of the family. The family fortunes had become depleted, and he knew that there were few prospects favorable to a family without money in Virginia, and that if its members ever occupied the stations in life for which they were eminently qualified, their rise must be accomplished in the newer settlements of the West. The father was a man of culture and education, and took great pains in the training of his children. He possessed a fine library, and was, himself, a close and constant student. After his death, the family resolved upon a removal to the West, and with them to resolve was to act. They started in the unpropitious month of December, 1831, and reached this point after a tedious journey of six weeks in wagons, in February, 1832. They had intended to locate in Delaware County, Ind., but an accident to one of their wagons in the wilds of Randolph County caused a delay which eventuated in a permanent settlement in this county. Edmund had married prior to his departure from Virginia, and after his arrival in Randolph County, purchased the farm adjoining town, now owned by the widow of his eldest son, John B. Goodrich, while his mother purchased land on White River, two miles northwest of Winchester, this farm being still owned by a relative of the family. It was a dismal woodland when they first went to occupy it, and looked as little as possible like a farm. The house was the round log cabin of the period, with puncheons for the floor, a double mill-house door, with a notch cut out of the lower corner for the convenient ingress and egress of the cats. In due time, however, this cabin was superseded by a two-story hewed-log house, in which the family lived as long as they remained together. It was here that Mrs. Rebecca Goodrich, the mother, reared and educated the younger members of her family. She was truly a remarkable woman. She was the daughter of Mr. Pierce, of Petersburg, Va., the family being connected with some of the oldest and best families of the Old Dominion, viz., the Watkins, Lees and others. She had enjoyed educational and literary advantages, and training of a high order, a fact that bore a marked effect in the training of her sons and daughters. She was married at the early age of fifteen years, and became the mother of fourteen children, all of whom grew up to honorable and useful maturity. She was small of stature—never weighing more than ninety pounds—and rather delicate, but endowed with an energy, will-power, and tenacity of life seldom surpassed. She was the idol of her children, and having enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing them grown up and take high stations among the best citizens, she sank to rest at length in peace and Christian hope, at the ripe age of eighty years. The older members of the family received their elementary education before leaving home, but the younger ones were compelled to rely, to a great extent, upon the limited advantages offered by this country in their day. It was a circumstance in their favor that there was quite a school, as well as a good library, at their own home, and many of our older readers, who were students in the old seminary, will remember the parts taken there by the Goodrich boys and girls.

EDMUND B. was endowed with a strong, comprehensive intellect, and his judgment was respected and deferred to, not by his family alone, but by his outside acquaintances as well. He was not only making his mark, but writing his name upon the moral, reformatory and educational enterprises of the time. He was a strong temperance man, and a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His house was the home of the itinerant preachers, and all who needed hospitality. He turned his attention to the study of the law, and was elected Judge of the Probate Court, and discharged the duties of that office with ability.

JOHN F., the third son, had received even a more thorough education than his brothers, and was, in all respects, a superior young man. He studied surveying and the higher mathematics, and was a scholar of unusually fine attainments. When about twenty-one years of age, he started West, in advance of the family, to seek a location, and undoubtedly acquired a taste far travel and adventure, and a desire to see all that could be seen. For some time, he maintained regular correspondence with the family, from various points in Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and finally in Texas. From the last-named place, in his last letter home, he stated that the region was infested with Indians, and white men's lives were in danger. After the lapse of a long interval, in which no tidings came from him, it was learned that a dead body had been found with letters addressed to John F. Goodrich, and it is believed that he met his death at the hands of the Indians. He was a splendid specimen of manhood, and from his personal comeliness and fine physique, was regarded as the Adonis of the family, and his melancholy fate was a sad blow to them.

CAREY S., the fourth son, remained in Virginia several years after the family had left, having engaged himself to a dry goods firm at Petersburg for a certain length of time. At the expiration of this period he came to Winchester, where he and his brother Edmund opened a store, conducting, for a while, a prosperous business. Under some embarrassment, however, they closed out their business during one of the financial crises so common in those days; Carey then turned his attention to the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar, and achieved some success as a counselor, though not as a pleader. He was a careful manager, and a shrewd business man, and accumulated, before his early death, quite a comfortable estate. He married Ann Hutton, sister of Jesse and the late John M. Hutton, of Richmond. The fruits of this union were three

children, of whom Annie, the wife of Albert L. Jessup, of Winchester, is the only survivor.

ALFORD K. left home quite young, married, and lived several years in the Norohern part of this State. About twenty years ago he removed to Missouri, where he has ever since resided. He has been twice married, and reared a large family.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD learned the carpenter's trade in early life, and afterward devoted several months at Cincinnati to the study of the higher branches of that profession, in order to qualify himself for a master-builder and designer. He married Jane, daughter of Adam McPherson, formerly of Ohio, and located at Peru, Ind. About the time of the riots between the friends and enemies of slavery in Kansas, he removed to that State, but finally drifted into Southwestern Missouri. He was a radical enemy to slavery, and was outspoken and fearless. During the war, he was captured by Price's soldiers, who started to take him to a rebel prison, but on the march he became so lame that they abandoned him to his fate. Slowly and painfully he made his way back to his home, and, at the earliest day possible, returned with his family to his former home at Peru, Ind., having lost nearly everything he had possessed but his energy. He began a mercantile business there, and, up to the time of his death, enjoyed a satisfactory and lucrative trade. His family consisted of fifteen children, only six of whom reached maturity.

CALVIN G. was, perhaps, endowed most largely with the characteristic energy of the family. He took to work and business, as a boy, with the most unbounded ambition. After obtaining such an education as the early schools afforded, he secured a scholarship and availed himself of the advantages offered by Asbury University, and became a teacher in the County Seminary at Winchester, when that school was first opened. But he did not long continue the vocation of teaching; he determined upon the adoption of a profession, and chose that of medicine. He studied with the late Dr. Vaile, of Richmond, Ind., and attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio in 1845–46, and for a while practiced with his former preceptor, Dr. Vaile, his health being greatly impaired by overwork. His energy often overruled his judgment, and he always had a disposition to do more than one man's work. Although possessing originally a good constitution, he never fully regained his health after it once began to fail. He married Mary, daughter of John Wall, of Richmond, Ind., and engaged in the practice at Knightstown, Ind., but soon removed to Oxford, Ohio, where he remained twenty years, acquiring a superior reputation as a physician, and accumulating a comfortable fortune. Finally, he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., for the benefit of his health, pursuing there a successful professional career until 1880, when he died, leaving a widow and four grown children, two sons and two daughters.

MARTIN LUTHER, being next to the youngest son, remained longest at the old homestead, but prepared himself for the profession of school teaching, and taught for a while, but soon turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was married and in prosperous circumstances in Southwestern Missouri at the beginning of the war, but was obliged to bring his family North for several years, and never returned to that locality. In 1866, he located in Washington County, Mo., with impaired health, and died shortly afterward, leaving his second wife and two daughters by a former marriage, who still reside in that part of the State.

CHARLES T., the youngest of the family, also started as a teacher, but when a mere boy, developed a taste for commerce, and, with scarcely a dollar of means, went to Cincinnati to engage in business. He became a clerk in a notion store, and has steadily and industriously worked his way upward, until he is now the head of the house of Goodrich, Peele & Co., one of the most extensive notion houses on Pearl street, Cincinnati. He married Miss Nanie, daughter of Dr. Brown, of Cincinnati, in 1860, and has now a family of five children.

It is worthy of remark that this family has, in its individual members, exemplified a high moral tone in the community, and is a flock without the traditional "black sheep." None of the boys ever used intoxicating liquor as a beverage, nor did they ever use tobacco or profane language.

Of the daughters of the family there were five, and all were ladies of superior attainments. Celestina, the eldest, married Christian Snidow in Virginia, and came to Randolph County, living here several years, and finally removing to Tuscumbia, Ala., at the close of the war. Her husband died in that city, and since then she has lived with her sister Jane, at Toledo, Ohio.

CAROLINE LOUISA married Dr. J. E. Beverly, of Winchester, in 1844, and died in 1854. She was the mother of five children, all of whom are deceased, save one son, John E., now at Chicago.

REBECCA P. married Thomas McKim in 1840, and died in 1843, leaving one child, now deceased.

JANE A. married Burgess W. Pierce, formerly a druggist at Winchester. Later she removed with her husband to Toledo, Ohio, where she still resides. Their family consisted of two children, both of whom are now living at Atlanta, Ga., having married citizens of that place.

ANN E., second wife of Dr. John E. Beverly, was married in 1856, and is now living with her husband at Winchester. With her sister Jane, she attended the Female Institute at Oxford, Ohio, graduating in 1852. Five children were the fruits of her marriage, all of whom are now deceased, save two daughters—Rebecca G. and Eva C., who reside with their parents at Winchester.

JOHN B. GOODRICH.

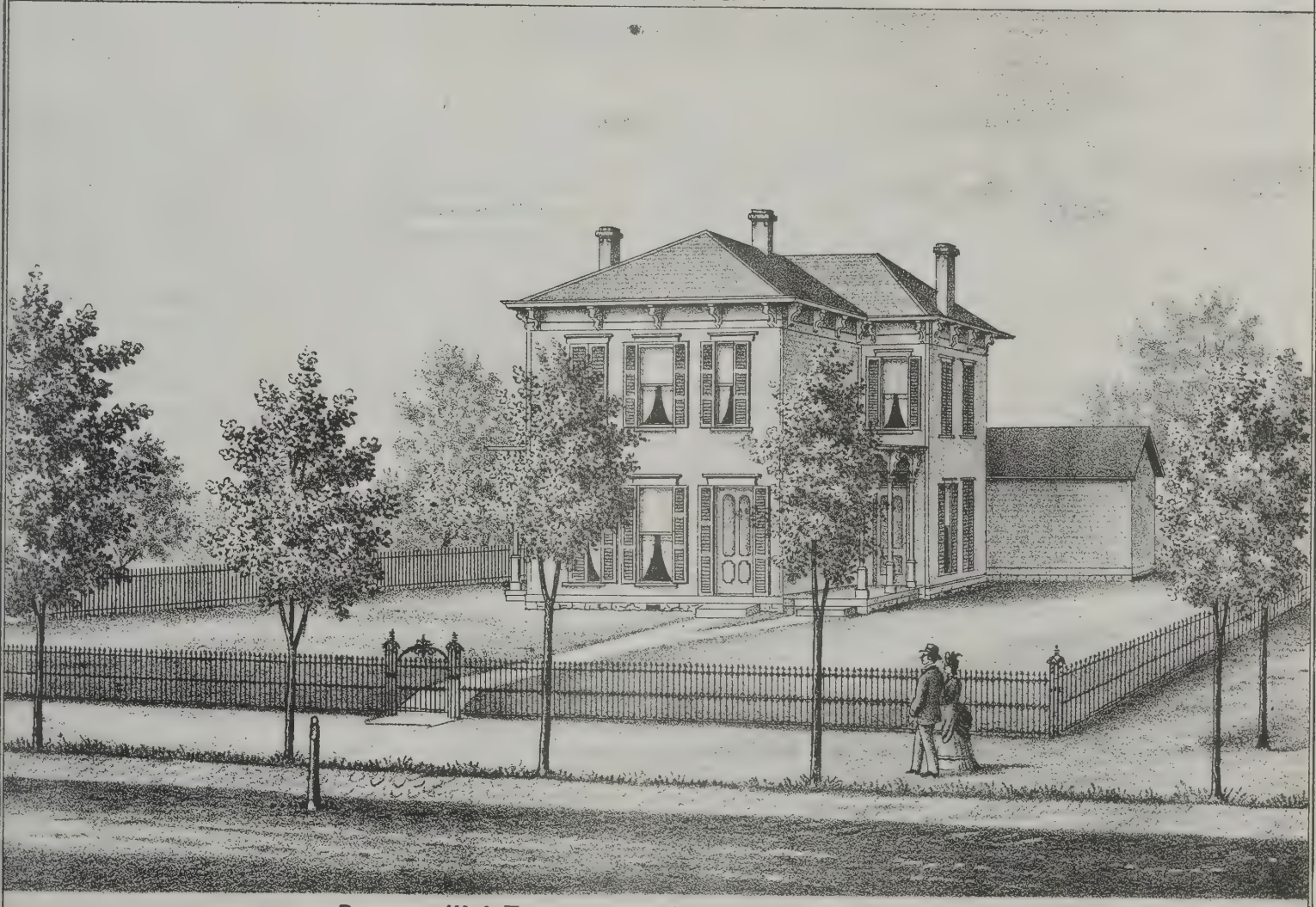
Among the prominent and enterprising citizens of Winchester, who have passed away, was the gentleman of whom we write. He was born in Virginia in September, 1831, and came to Randolph County, Ind., with his father, Edmund B. Goodrich, in February, 1832. He was reared in this county, and was widely known and universally esteemed. He read law with his uncle, Carey S. Goodrich, and was admitted to the bar, achieving marked success in his profession. He was engaged in the practice until 1860, associated first with his uncle, C. S. Goodrich, and afterward with Hon. E. L. Watson. He was a very zealous Republican, and for several years was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Randolph County. He was an enthusiastic worker, and rendered valuable and efficient service in organizing the Republican party in this county. Yet he was never ambitious for political preferment, and only once permitted himself to be a candidate for an elective office. This was in 1861, when he was nominated and elected Clerk of Randolph County, and for a period of eight years discharged the duties of that office. He was a hard worker, and by his too close application to the work in this office, brought on consumption, which ultimately caused his death. He retired from the office in greatly impaired health, and was never again able to engage in the practice of his profession. From that time his health gradually declined, until 1872, when he died. He was a man in whom all felt the most implicit confidence, and in his death the community recognized a great loss. He was public-spirited and enterprising, ever aiding by liberal contributions such enterprises as turnpikes, railroads and others of a similar nature, and never hesitated to encourage any project in the interest of public improvement. He was taken away in the prime of life, when his mental powers were at their zenith, and in the midst of a professional career that was ever forward. He was qualified by nature and education for almost any station, but he shrank from politics, and preferred an unofficial life. He was conscientious and honorable in all his transactions, gaining the confidence and good-will of all with whom he had dealings. In a financial sense he was reasonably successful, accumulating quite a comfortable fortune, and at the time of his death owned 500 acres of land, in which was included the old Goodrich homestead of 160 acres. He was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Edger, Esq., of Winchester. By this union they were the parents of six children, five of whom, with their mother, still survive. The sons are active, intelligent young men. At the close of the school term, they leave their studies for the active work of the farm, in which they engage with an energy and enthusiasm that betoken good results.

CHARLES GUTHEIL.

Charles Gutheil was born June 16, 1830, at Schrollbach, Bavaria, on the Rhine. He attended school until fourteen years of age, entering then upon an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, with his father. In 1848, bidding farewell to his parents and kindred in his native land, he embarked for the United States, landing at New Orleans in January, 1849. The craft in which he embarked was a merchant vessel, and a slow sailer, owing to which the voyage was quite a tedious one. To add to the general discomfort, the vessel sprang aleak while in mid-ocean, and to keep her afloat the few passengers aboard were compelled to assist the crew at the pumps. Arriving at New Orleans, he embarked on a Mississippi River steamer for Cincinnati. During the voyage, the cholera broke out on board the boat, and a number of the passengers died. Altogether, his first experiences in America were not calculated to inspire great enthusiasm or fondness for the country, but he learned, in time, to love his adopted home, and to take an intelligent and patriotic part in its political and civil affairs. From Cincinnati he went to Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio, where he was employed at his trade until the following fall, returning to Cincinnati at that time, and working in a currying shop. In April, 1851, he removed to Dayton, Ohio, and worked at his trade in that city for ten years. At the end of this period, he began business for himself, renting a small tanyard at Bell Brook, Greene Co., Ohio, where he conducted a very successful business until 1867. In that year, he came to Winchester, Ind., where he has ever since continued to reside, pursuing the tanning business and conducting a satisfactory and lucrative business. He began on a small scale, but has gradually increased the proportions of his business until it now furnishes employment to from seven to eight men, including himself and son. His goods have a fine reputation, and the demand for them is constant. By economy and close attention to business, he has made good progress in a financial sense, and, although not wealthy, is yet in very comfortable circumstances. He is universally respected and esteemed by those who know him, and is recognized among the substantial and reliable business men of this community. In politics, he is an ardent Republican, and, while taking an active interest in public affairs, has never sought nor accepted public office. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity of Winchester, having united with this order at Dayton, Ohio, in 1852. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of Druids. In the latter order he has passed all the chairs and taken all the degrees of the lodge, and for seven years was Secretary of the lodge at Dayton. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Margaretha Welk, at Greenville, Ohio. Mrs. Gutheil was born in 1835, at Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to New York in 1855, marrying within a year after her arrival in America. She is a model wife, and to her economy and prudent management of the household affairs, the husband owes much of the financial success that has crowned his life. They are the parents of four children, named, respectively, Augustus L., Matilda B., Charles G. and Arthur H. C. Augustus, the eldest son, is the book-keeper and cashier of the Transcript Printing Company, at Springfield, Ohio, and is a young man of fine business ability. Charles G. is assisting his father in the business, and is a promising young man. Matilda remains at home, and Arthur H. C., the youngest of the family, is attending school at Winchester.

MICHAEL C. GAFFEY. Bryan Gaffey, the father of this gentleman, was born in the County of Roscommon, Ireland, and was married to Margaret Carr, a native of Galway County, in the same island. He came to the United States in 1844, and to Winchester, Ind., in 1853, and is still a resident of this town. Michael, the subject of this sketch, was born February 11, 1854, at Winchester, Ind. He attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, when he left home to earn his living. He found employment with Elisha Martin, working for his board, and attending school in the winter. He attended the high school at Winchester for several terms, and from 1874 to 1880 was engaged in teaching school during the winter. From 1877 to 1878 he served

Yours &c
W. A. Thompson
ATTY AT LAW.



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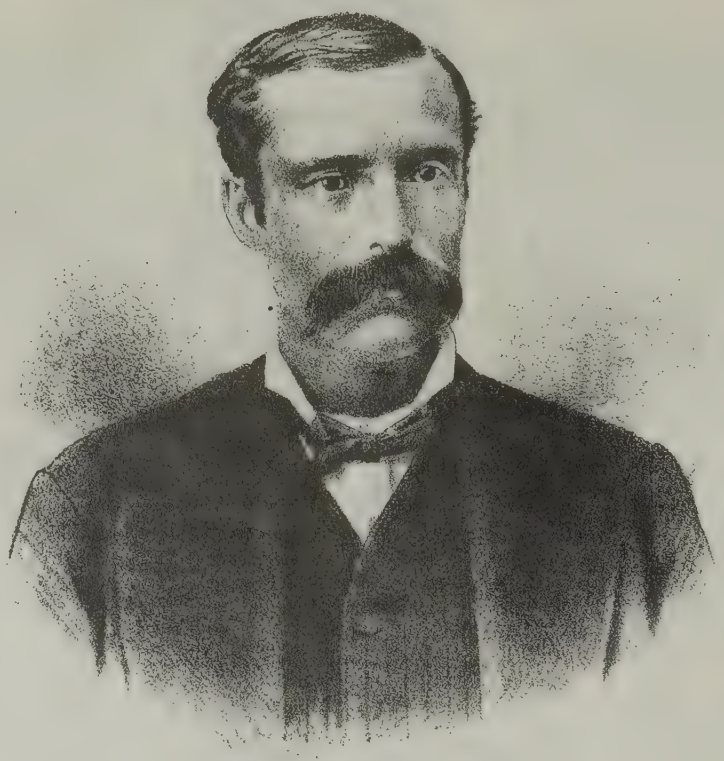


Andrew J. Stakebake

ANDREW J. STAKEBAKE,

attorney at law, Winchester, Ind., was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 16, 1843. His father, John Stakebake, and his mother, Anna (Clark) Stakebake, were both natives of Pennsylvania, removing from near Harrisburg to Preble County, Ohio, while quite young, where they were afterward married, and settled on a farm. Mr. Stakebake was a millwright, and devoted most of his time to his trade, while his wife, a lady of excellent executive ability, managed the affairs of the farm. They were the parents of seven sons and four daughters, the subject of this sketch being the seventh child. The family removed to Randolph County, Ind., in 1853, and settled on a farm four miles south of Winchester. The youthful days of Andrew J. were spent much as the average farmer's son of that day, in clearing and preparing the ground for cultivation and producing crops for the maintenance of the family. He had very little opportunity for gaining education, as the public schools did not continue more than from two to three months per year, and circumstances often hindered him from gaining all the benefits of even this limited time. At the breaking-out of the rebellion he determined to volunteer, and, upon August 5, 1861, he returned to his old neighborhood in Ohio, and enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Although but a boy in years, he entered heartily into the campaigns, and willingly shared the hardships of a soldier's life. He participated with his regiment in many severe conflicts, among the more noted of which are Mill Springs, Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, escaping unhurt until the last-named, during which he was wounded four times, one of which was very severe, breaking his left arm, on account of which he remains an invalid. Not recovering sufficiently for duty, he was honorably discharged October 17, 1864. After his return, he attended school at Winchester for two years, after which he engaged in teaching in the public schools for three years. In 1869, he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, and served until he was elected County School Examiner, June 5, 1871, the duties of which office he discharged with ability and success one term. During the entire time from his discharge to this date, he had been preparing himself as best he could for the practice of law, having to pay his way by teaching or other labor, and study at brief intervals, as opportunity offered. He has since been actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, and always with ability and success. He married Miss Ann Elizabeth Jaqua, daughter of Dr. Charles Jaqua, of Winchester, Ind., December 26, 1871, a lady of most excellent character and social qualities. The union has been a happy one; they have a pleasant home, and a daughter and son of bright promise—Mary and Neal B. Mr. Stakebake is a pronounced Republican, though never engaged largely in politics. He is not a member of any church, but liberal in his views toward all. He is a member of I. O. O. F., taking high rank in the order. His business life has been very successful. He is in all respects a self-made man, of excellent qualifications, which give promise of still greater usefulness in the future.

as Deputy Surveyor under E. C. Hiatt, and was elected County Surveyor in 1878, and re-elected in 1880. He has grown up in this community, and is well and favorably known throughout the county. He is in all respects a self-made man, having worked his way from comparative poverty to a comfortable position. He has been very successful in his business ventures, and although still a young man, has amassed a fortune that places him above the possibility of want. He is honorable and upright in all his dealings, and possesses the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is associated. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party, and has always taken an active and hearty interest in its success.

JOHN H. GILL was born June 23, 1850, in the town of Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio. His father, James M. Gill, was a native of Ireland, but came to the United States when a young man, and located in the town of Wellington, where he married Miss Clarissa Allen in 1849. He was a contractor, and was prominently connected with the construction of many important public works, such as bridges, railroads, etc. In 1855, he removed, with his family, to Iowa, where he had the contract for constructing locks in the Des Moines River. Before completing this work, however, he met with with an accident which resulted in his death, in 1857. John H., the subject of this sketch, was but seven years of age at the time of his father's decease, and at an early age learned to depend upon his own exertions for a livelihood. He attended the common schools until sixteen years of age, and then entered upon an apprenticeship at the wagon-maker's trade, at Ottumwa, Iowa. After acquiring proficiency in this line, he located at Lincoln, Neb., where he was engaged one year. The older States offered better wages for mechanics of his guild, and he decided to move eastward. In 1869, he located at Anderson, Ind., and for the next four years was engaged at his trade in that city. In 1871, he was married, at Anderson, Ind., to Miss Margaret Smith, and two years later (July, 1873), came to Winchester, with whose manufacturing industries he has since been prominently identified. He purchased the wagon shop of L. D. Carter, and for a short time conducted the business alone. Subsequently, however, Mr. Carter became partner with him. They employed several workmen, and enjoyed an extended trade, until the organization of the Winchester Wagon Works and Manufacturing Company, when both gentlemen subscribed to the latter organization, and made its interests their own. This establishment is, perhaps, the most extensive of all the manufacturing industries of Winchester, and, although a new enterprise, occupies its place among the important manufactories of Eastern Indiana. Mr. Gill has personal supervision of the wood-working department, a position for which he is specially qualified by his proficiency in this branch of mechanics. He is yet a young man, and his life just in its prime. From early boyhood it has been marked by industry, and by honest toil he has accumulated a comfortable estate. He has a cozy little home, made happy by the presence of a loving and devoted wife, and two daughters—Lizzie and Clara. Among his fellow-citizens he is recognized as an upright, honorable man, and possesses the esteem and confidence of all who know him. He united with the Odd Fellows fraternity at Winchester, in 1873, and has passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge and encampment. At the session of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, held in November, 1880, he was the representative from his lodge, and represented the encampment at Winchester during the session of the Grand Encampment held at Indianapolis in May, 1882. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and active in his fraternal relations. He was made a Mason at Winchester in 1879, and has reached the degree of Master Mason.

GEORGE W. HELMS was born December 18, 1823, in Marion County Ind. In 1826, his parents removed, with their family, to Montgomery County, Ohio, where the father died in 1829. In 1838, the subject of this sketch accompanied his mother to Randolph County, Ind., where he has ever since continued to reside. He enjoyed a common school education, and grew up with a taste for mechanics. Until 1851, he remained on the farm, six miles northwest of Winchester, but came to this town in that year, and became the partner of Lewis Walker in the cabinet business, and was subsequently associated with John W. Diggs in the same business. In 1863, he began the practice of the photographer's art, which he continued until 1866. In that year, he embarked in mercantile pursuits, in partnership with John Richardson, and at a later date was associated with Dennis Kelly. In 1875, he formed a partnership with Joseph Bishop in the hardware business, at which he is still engaged. In 1879, the firm of Helms & Bishop added the grain business to their pursuits, and in this have been very successful. June 4, 1854, Mr. Helms was united in marriage with Miss Almira Hiatt, daughter of George Hiatt, Esq., a highly respected citizen of this county. He is a competent business man, and by industry and close attention to his pursuits, has amassed a comfortable estate. In his early political life, Mr. Helms was identified with the Whig party, and arrayed himself with the anti-slavery element, being a pronounced Abolitionist. Upon the rise of the Republican party, he embraced its principles, and has ever since been among its active supporters. He has taken an active part in the temperance movement, and is recognized among the friends of that cause. He has lived an upright, moral life, and by his fair and honorable dealings has established himself in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, among whom he is highly esteemed.

DANIEL E. HOFFMAN was born November 2, 1838, in Lebanon County, Penn. He acquired a good common school education in his boyhood, and when a young man of twenty years of age, had become proficient as a marble cutter. He was engaged at his trade in Buffalo, N. Y., and afterward traveled quite extensively. In 1857, he passed through Winchester, Ind., en route to Fort Wayne, and in 1858 returned to Winchester, where he has ever since continued to reside. He began business here as a marble-cutter and dealer, in the old court house, which then stood north of the public square, and subsequently removed to his present location at the northwest corner of Washington and Meridian streets. Since that time he has been the only dealer in his line in Winchester, having purchased the establishment of his only competitors soon after locating here. He is an enterprising, industrious business man, and by his untiring energy has worked his trade up to satisfactory and lucrative proportions in this community. He has succeeded well in life from a financial point, and is essentially a self-made man. Without assistance of a pecuniary nature from any one, he has worked his way from humble circumstances to a position of affluence, and by his industry alone has carved out a comfortable fortune. He is yet in the prime of a vigorous manhood, and gives fair promise of attaining yet many years of usefulness and activity. He has taken an active interest in the agricultural and horticultural development of this community, and for several years has served as Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Randolph County, and has attended several meetings of the State Horticultural Society as a delegate. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of that society for several years, and is now one of its Vice Presidents. He is an enthusiastic horticulturist, and has done as much, perhaps, as any one in Randolph County to awaken an interest and encourage improvement in this matter. As a citizen, Mr. Hoffman is highly respected, and enjoys the esteem and good-will of all who know him. He is modest and retiring in manner, and thoroughly honorable in all his dealings. He has never been prominently identified with the political history of this locality, though he is an active Republican, and works to the extent of his influence for the success of the party. He has never sought public office, but was once prevailed upon to serve as Marshal of the town of Winchester. He was married, in 1862 to Miss Angeline Carter, a native of Randolph County, and daughter of Ed. Carter. By this union they are the parents of five children, only two of whom now survive. Mr. Hoffman has an elegant home in the south part of Winchester, surrounded with the comforts of life, and presided over by the devoted wife who has been a helpmate to him in his efforts, and a potent factor in his success.

JOSEPH C. HIRSCH was born October 26, 1836, at Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States with his father's family in 1845, locating in New York City, from whence he removed to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1846. In 1847, the family removed to Hamilton, Ohio, and in 1849, to Dayton. The father was a dyer, and was engaged at that pursuit both before and after his emigration to America. He had a family of nine children, six of whom now survive, and five of this number now reside at Dayton, Ohio. Joseph C. was but nine years of age when he came to the United States, but at that early age he began to earn money by his daily work. He found employment as "stripper" in a cigar factory in New York, continuing this line of employment until the removal of the family from that city, and walking four miles to his work. At Hamilton, Ohio, he found employment in the drug store of Jacobs & Brown. Subsequently he occupied the position of clerk in the wholesale drug house of Birdsall Brothers, for two and a half years, and for eleven years was a clerk in the drug store of J. A. Walters, at Dayton, Ohio. In his life as a clerk he proved himself faithful and capable, developing good business talents, and gaining the confidence and good-will of his employers. He was prudent and economical, saving his earnings with the view of engaging in business for himself. In 1863, he came to Winchester, and opened a drug and book store, which he has since continued to conduct, enjoying a very successful and satisfactory trade. His house is, perhaps, the oldest in its line in Winchester, and its proprietor is well and favorably known throughout the county. In April, 1863, he was married to Miss Fanny H. Snyder, an estimable young lady, who is still spared to him, to preside over his happy home. In politics Mr. Hirsch is identified with the Democratic party. He is not, however, a very active partisan, and has never aspired to public office, though he has served several years as a member of the Town Council, discharging, at the same time, the duties of President and Clerk of that body. He is a thorough business man, and by his prudent management has acquired a comfortable fortune.

JONATHAN S. HIATT was born March 1, 1840, in Henry County, Ind.; his father, Silas Hiatt, and his grandfather, Jonathan Hiatt, were both early pioneers of Randolph County, locating here about the year 1818. His father removed to Henry Connty, Ind., in 1836, and after several changes of location, died in Wabash County, Ind., about the year 1854, having settled in that county in 1848. He had a family of nine children, four of whom now survive. During his life, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was an energetic and highly respected citizen. Jonathan S., the subject of this sketch, came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1856, and has made this county his home ever since. For a few years he was engaged at various branches of employment until the outbreak of the late rebellion. He enlisted on the 19th of August, 1861, and was discharged from the service on the 21st of September, 1865; his company became Company F, of the Eighth Indiana Regiment, and Mr. Hiatt served with it until the close of the war, passing through the ordeal of war unharmed, although often in the thickest of the fray. He re-enlisted as a veteran at Indianola, Texas, early in 1864, and came home on a furlough of thirty days, this being the first leave of absence he had taken since entering the service. He entered the army as a private soldier, but was promoted to the rank of a non-commissioned officer, and was also acting Lieutenant; he participated with his regiment in the battles of Sugar Creek, Ark.; Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6–8, 1862; Cotton Plant, Ark., July 7, 1862; Austin, Miss., August, 1862; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Big Black, Miss., May 17, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss., May 18—July 4, 1863; Mustang Island, Texas, November 17, 1863; Fort Esperanza, Texas, November 27, 1863; Carrion Crow Bayou; Atchafalaya, La., July 28, 1864; Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; New Market, Va., September 23, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Opequan, W. Va., November 19, 1864. After the close of the war, he came to Winchester, and resumed work at the carpenter's trade, having learned this trade in early life. He was thus engaged, at intervals, until 1878, and in the meantime was interested as partner in a saw-mill for eighteen months. In 1878, he purchased the news-stand at the post office, and is still engaged in the management of this enterprise, conducting a very satisfactory trade in the daily papers, periodicals, books, stationery, etc. On the 8th of September, 1866, he was married to Miss Louisa J. Hiatt, daughter of Amos Hiatt, an

early settler and prominent citizen of Randolph County. By this union they are the parents of three children, two of whom—Clara Alice and Mary Ethel now survive. In politics, Mr. Hiatt is a Republican, having been identified with the Abolitionists in former times. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has taken all the degrees of the subordinate lodge and encampment, and represented his lodge as a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

ENOS R. HIATT was born May 17, 1861, near Farmland, Randolph Co., Ind. His father, Eli Hiatt, removed with his family to Missouri, where he died in 1869, his wife remaining there until 1873, when she returned with her family to Randolph County, locating within four miles of Farmland. The subject of this sketch rented a portion of his grandfather's farm, which he cultivated during the years 1875 and 1876, and in 1877, came to Winchester, where he was engaged at sign painting and similar employment until the winter of 1879. At that time he began to learn the art of photography with James Charles. In April, 1880, after three months, he purchased the gallery and accessories of Mr. Charles, and has ever since conducted the business successfully at the old stand. He is a young man of great energy, and exhibits good business traits in the conduct of his gallery. He is enthusiastic and enterprising in the prosecution of his chosen work, and merits the patronage and encouragement of the public.

GEORGE W. IRVIN.

George W. Irvin was born April 7, 1816, in Bedford County, Va. His father, John Irvin, was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Virginia when a young man, and was there engaged at the trade of house carpenter and painter. He was married in Virginia, to Margaret Wysong, a native of that State, and in 1818, removed with his family to Randolph County, Ind. He entered a tract of government land, from which he developed a fine farm. He died in this county, in 1874, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. George, the subject of this sketch, was but an infant when his father located in this county, and grew up amid the scenes of pioneer life, and shared the trials peculiar to a frontier settlement. He acquired his primary education in the rude winter schools of his day, and builded upon the meager knowledge thus attained, by patient study at home, and by experience in later life. He learned to work at an early age, and during his youth, rendered valuable assistance in clearing and improving the home farm. At the age of twenty-four years, in 1840, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Ann Quinn, in Preble County, Ohio, and in September of the same year, became a partner with his father in the cultivation and profits of the home farm. In 1852, he purchased a farm in Washington Township, upon which some slight improvements had been made, and here he was engaged independently in the pursuit of farming until the spring of 1872, when he retired from active labor, and located at Winchester. By energy and industry he earned a competence, in his younger days, to sustain him in the declining years of life. He has been a citizen of Randolph County since its earliest pioneer days, and has borne his share of the burden and expense attaching to the many public improvements which have been instituted in the meantime, contributing liberally to all enterprises having for their object the public welfare of the county. In the varied fortunes of his earlier life his trials were shared by the loving wife, who still lives to bless his later years, and share the success attained by their mutual efforts. To bless their wedded life there were three children, viz.: Frances Josephine, Calvin Oscar, and Alice, all of whom are now living. By an upright, honorable life, Mr. Irvin has won and retained the highest regard of all with whom he has been associated, and while not a member of any church, his life has been exemplary of the principles of Christianity, in which he is a devout believer. His wife was born in Preble County, Ohio, September 10, 1821, and was reared on a farm, learning by daily experience the principles that made her a helpmate to her husband in later life. In the community where she has so long resided, she has won the affectionate regard of all who know her, by her many acts of kindness, and has always been the friend of the poor and distressed.

SYLVESTER O. IRVIN was born December 26, 1827, in Randolph County, Ind., two and a half miles southwest of Winchester. His father, John Irvin, was one of the earliest pioneers of this county. He removed from Virginia to Ohio in 1818, and from that State to Indiana in 1819, locating in Randolph County. He purchased the northeast quarter of Section 6, in Township 19, (White River), and afterward entered a tract of 120 acres, and for more than a half century he resided in this county, witnessing the many changes and improvements that took place within that period. He died in 1874, aged about ninety-seven years. Sylvester, the subject of this sketch, is one of a family of eleven children. He was reared amid the scenes that marked the earliest pioneer history of this county, and has always remained one of its citizens. He enjoyed fine educational advantages in his youth, attending the Winchester Seminary, also the seminary at Muncie, and completed his school life at Asbury University, Green Castle, Ind. After leaving school, he taught two terms, then adopted the profession of dentistry, at which he was engaged for seven years, (from 1850 to 1857). Returning then to the home farm, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1870. In that year he returned to Winchester, and embarked in the manufacture of cigars on quite an extensive scale. Four years later he sold out and retired from this pursuit, and after a year spent on the home farm, became the proprietor of the Irvin House at Winchester. He has ever since conducted this business with marked success. He is a genial and popular landlord, and by his excellent management, has established a reputation for his house which secures him a goodly share of the public patronage. Mr. Irvin has long been one of the leading citizens of this community, and is widely known. By a life of industry and honorable dealing, he has gained the confidence and high regard of all who know him, and is in all respects a good citizen, and a worthy member of society. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party, and, for the past eight years, has occupied the position of Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of Randolph County. He was married, in 1851, to Sarah J., daughter of James Quinn, a prominent farmer of Preble County, Ohio. She has been a devoted helpmate to him in the years that have followed, and still lives to cheer his later life, and share with him the regard of the community and a large circle of friends.

THOMAS KLINCK, Sr., was born January 23, 1822, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, his native town being Enzberg, Maulbron County. He acquired a good common school education, and, at the age of eighteen, began an apprenticeship at the wagon-maker's trade, of which he became a master. In 1848, he emigrated to the United States, remaining in New York City but a short time, and removing to Columbus, Ohio, in the same year. He found employment at his trade in that city, and, throughout the years that have followed, he has been steadily engaged at this pursuit. He was married, at Columbus, in 1849, to Mrs. Catharine (Fay) Halz, and in 1852, came to Randolph County, Ind., locating at Winchester. Since his arrival here, he has gained many friends by his straightforward, honest ways, and by industry and energy, has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He is recognized as a good citizen in all respects, and is honored and esteemed by all who know him. His son, Thomas Klinck, Jr., was born in 1850, at Columbus, Ohio. He is now engaged as a clerk in the drug store of J. C. Hirsch, at Winchester. Joseph Martin Halz, step-son of Mr. Klinck, was born February 22, 1845, at Canal Winchester, Franklin Co., Ohio, and is now engaged at the wagon-maker's trade. The father and sons are active members of the Masonic fraternity.

JOSEPH S. KEMP, a successful merchant of Winchester, was born July 28, 1854, in White River Township, Randolph Co., Ind. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. When seventeen years of age, he accepted the position of clerk in the dry goods house of H. D. Bowen, at Chicago, Ill., and was thus engaged for four years. He then spent a year in the gold mines of the Black Hills, and, at the end of that time, returned to his native county. In December, 1878, he embarked in the dry goods trade at Winchester, and within three years afterward his business had increased to very satisfactory proportions, and he was regarded one of the leading merchants of the town. He now contemplates the removal of his stock to another locality, where, no doubt, his industry and energy will meet with success as flattering as that which has attended his career in this town.

RICHARD A. LEAVELL.

Richard A. Leavell, dealer in real estate, Winchester, Ind., was born in Henry County, Ind., December 20, 1841. His father, James M. Leavell, was born in Virginia, but removed, when quite young, with his parents, to Kentucky. Staying there but a short time, the family removed to Henry County, Ind., about the time of the organization of the county, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch being the first Sheriff of the county. His mother, Ruth (Corwine) Leavell, was a native of Kentucky, but removed with her parents, when quite young, to Henry County, Ind. The parents of Richard A. removed to Randolph County in 1848, and settled on a tract of 160 acres in the green woods just north of where the town of Parker now stands, where the youthful days of our subject were employed in the necessary duties of aiding in clearing the paternal homestead, and producing a support for the family. His opportunities for obtaining school education were quite limited, yet being of studious turn of mind, he made the most of his surroundings, and completed the common school course of that day. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment through the full term of his enlistment, participating in many of the most hard-fought battles of the war, among the first of which were the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth, spring of 1862. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Leavell was stricken with disease, and passed several months in the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., and at home, on furlough, before recovering. In the spring of 1863, he rejoined his regiment, and participated in the sanguinary campaigns of 1863–64, the more important battles of which his regiment was engaged in being Chickamauga, Lookout-Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton and Resaca. He was severely wounded May 27, 1864, at Dallas, Ga, his right arm being shot through; this casuality returned him to the hospital at Evansville. He never returned to his regiment until it returned home, not recovering sufficiently, but was mustered out with it at Indianapolis September 21, 1864. After his discharge from the army, he engaged in farming one year, and then attended Liber College, Jay County, Ind., one year, and the Winchester High School six months, after which, he was engaged in the public schools of his county as teacher until 1872, when he was nominated by the Republicans, and elected Clerk of Randolph Circuit Court, the responsible duties of which office he discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself for four years. Since the expiration of his official term, he has been engaged in the real estate business. In 1870, October 2, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarelda J. Lewis, daughter of C. W. Lewis, of Monroe Township, a lady of most excellent character, who only survived a few months, dying July 7, 1871, leaving a babe only one week old to the care of the bereaved father. On the 7th of September, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary M. Barnes, of Spartansburg, Ind., a lady of fine social qualities, who has proved, in all respects, a worthy companion. They have two living children. Mr. and Mrs. Leavell are both members of the Methodist Church, Mr. L. of the I. O. O. F., Knights af Honor, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is an active, energetic, enterprising citizen, holding high position in the regards of his many friends and neighbors. His oldest, and the only child by his first wife, is named Minnie S., and was born June 30, 1871. Neal B., by his second wife, was born September 2, 1875. Jessie M. was born August 5, 1878, and died April 29, 1880. John C. was born October 6, 1882.

CHARLES L. LEWIS, ESQ.

Charles L., son of John and Elizabeth E. Lewis, was born in 1854, near the village of Unionsport, Randolph Co., Ind. He grew up like the average farmer boy, attending school during the winter, and working on the home farm during

the remainder of the year. In 1872, when only eighteen years of age, President Grant appointed him Vice Consul to the port of Glasgow, Scotland, in which capacity he served two years. Returning home at the end of that time, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained two terms. He located at Winchester in 1877, was admitted to the bar of Randolph County, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. In 1878, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served in that capacity four years. Since that time he has devoted his time exclusively to practice of his profession, in which he is steadily rising. In politics his affiliations are with the Republican party, and as a worker in the ranks he has rendered effective service. He is yet young, and in the ordinary course of events a long life lies before him in which to achieve success and win renown in his profession. He is energetic and industrious, and by his devotion to the practice has gained a fair start on the road to fortune, and at the same time has grown in the estimation of all with whom he has been associated. Mr. Lewis was married in 1878, to Miss Elleanor Allison, daughter of Ralph Allison, a highly respected citizen of Randolph County, Ind. By this union they are the parents of one child, named Erman G. Lewis.

O. F. LUELLEN.

Oliver F. Luellen was born August 5, 1841, at Rodgersville, Henry Co., Ind. His father, Jabesh Luellen, was a native of West Virginia, and came with his parents to Henry County, Ind., when about nineteen years of age. He married Mary Macy, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Jonathan Macy, who was one of the pioneers of Wayne County, Ind. The father and mother are both deceased; the former died at Newcastle, Ind., in 1877, and the latter at the same place in 1880. Oliver, the subject of this sketch, is the third in a family of six children. His early life was quiet and uneventful, being made up chiefly of the duties of farm life. He attended school in the winter, acquiring a good practical education. When he had reached the twentieth year of his age, the sounds of civil war were heard in the land, and he was among the first to offer his services in defense of the flag, under the call of President Lincoln for volunteers for the three years' service. He enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in Company C, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment, and marched with his comrades to the field. They were assigned to duty in Kentucky, with the Army of the Ohio. After a service of more than two years, Mr. Luellen was honorably discharged on account of impaired health. The hardships of soldier life broke down his vigorous constitution, and disabled him, for awhile, for duty. After resting at home for about six months, he came to Winchester, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment for one year. Prior to the expiration of this term, however, the war closed, and he was mustered out. During his period of service, he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesboro and Stone River, in addition to numerous skirmishes and minor engagements, and rose from the position of a private soldier to the rank of Orderly Sergeant. While in camp at Indianapolis, he obtained a short leave of absence, and during this time was united in marriage with Miss Sarah L. Hudson, a native of Boston, Mass., then residing with her parents in Ross County, Ohio. The wedding took place in February, 1865, and immediately afterward Mr. Luellen returned to his regiment. After the close of the war, he entered the service of the "Bee Line" Railway Company, remaining in their employ for about eight years. Finally, he met with an accident on the road, by which he was permanently crippled, and was forced to retire from that position. From that time until 1880, he was engaged in various pursuits, and in the spring of that year was nominated by the Republicans for the office of Recorder of Randolph County, a position to which he was elected in the fall of that year. He took charge of this office in August, 1881, and has discharged his duties with commendable zeal and fidelity. He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and both in his public capacity and private life has won many friends.

GEORGE W. LONGNECKER, son of John and Magdaline (Bowman) Longnecker, was born November 18, 1855, in Washington Township, Randolph Co., Ind. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in that State. In 1854, they removed with their family to Randolph County, Ind., locating in Washington Township, where the father purchased a farm. The land was partially cleared when he bought it, but he made numerous improvements during his ownership. He died in 1858, respected by all who knew him. His wife still survives. George W., the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, and at an early age learned to follow the plow, and perform the various duties incident to farming. The farm was under the management of his elder brothers, and until nineteen years of age he remained at home, assisting them, and attending the district schools in winter. When nineteen years of age, he came to Winchester, and entered upon an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade with R. Thornburg, finishing with Thomas Sommers, with whom he remained until 1879. In that year, he engaged in business for himself, and has continued successfully ever since. He has devoted himself to his work with an assiduity that has accomplished good results, and gained him popular favor as a tailor. As a neighbor and friend he is highly esteemed, and among all who know him he is recognized as a young man of honor and sterling integrity. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, having taken all the degrees of the latter order. On June 5, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Lamb, an estimable young lady. They are the parents of one son, Edward S. Mrs. Longnecker is the daughter of Smith Lamb, Esq., who served with an Illinois regiment during the late war, and lost his life in defense of the Union.

GEORGE E. LEGGETT was born January 13, 1857, at Alliance, Ohio. His father, Rev. John D. Leggett, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, moving from place to place with his family, at the call of the Conference to which he was attached, seldom remaining more than three years at one place. His son attended school in the various towns to which his father was assigned, passing a large portion of his time in the State of Pennsylvania, and completing his school days at Mount Union College, Mount Union, Ohio. In 1876, he came to Winchester to represent his father's interest in the flouring mill of Bates, Brothers & Co., and upon attaining his majority, succeeded his father in the firm. This relation still continues. On September 29, 1880 Mr. Leggett was united in marriage with Miss Dora A., daughter of John Ross, Esq., of Winchester. In the same year, he became a member of Winchester Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and in 1881 entered the lodge and Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Winchester. He is a young man of fine business qualifications, industrious and energetic, and is regarded by all who know him as one of the substantial and reliable young men of this community.

WILLIAM LENKESTERFER was born at the town of Steinau, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1845, and came to the United States in 1861. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel, and occupied eight weeks. He remained but a short time in New York, coming directly to Winchester, Ind., where his uncle, John Lenkesterfer then resided. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade with his uncle, and worked at that trade until 1863. In the meantime, he had become familiar with American politics, and comprehended the merits of the struggle then raging between the North and South, and with the love of right so characteristic of his race, he volunteered his services in defense of the Union. He enlisted in Company G, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment, in 1863, and served until the fall of 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Returning from the army, he resumed work at his trade, and was thus engaged until 1873. Since that time he has been engaged as a drayman at Winchester. In the spring of 1881, he was elected Marshal of the town of Winchester, and was afterward appointed Street Commissioner, in which capacity he served some time. He is an honest, industrious citizen, and is esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Republican. He was married in 1869, to Miss Margaret Ludy, daughter of Henry Ludy, Esq., of Winchester. By this union they are the parents of six children, all of whom are now living.

JOHN MONKS.

John Monks was one among the early pioneers of this county, and the father of a family whose members have borne a prominent part in its subsequent history. He was born in one of the great cotton manufacturing districts of England, and at an early age learned the art of weaving. When a young man, he came to the United States, and found employment at his trade. Early in the year 1820, he came to Randolph County, Ind., locating one and one-half miles south of Winchester. He had no knowledge of farming, and was ill prepared for the labors of pioneer life, and beyond an occasional job of carding wool for some of his neighbors, he found no work at his trade. In the tiresome drudgery of clearing his farm, building fences, and chopping brush, much of the burden was borne by his wife, who, although from one of the aristocratic families of Kentucky, knew more than her husband about farm work. There was little demand for mechanics of his guild in this thinly settled region, and his first few years in the wilderness were years of hardship, anxiety and toil. He possessed the sturdy English disposition in a marked degree, and determined to make the best of his surroundings. Little by little he succeeded in clearing his farm and deriving a revenue from its products, and little by little he enlarged its boundaries until he possessed quite a good estate. He became a prominent and well-known citizen in the community, and being an industrious and energetic man, gained the respect and esteem of all his neighbors. He learned, in time many of the details of agricultural life, and became quite a successful farmer, although his attention was given chiefly to carding—this industry increasing as the settlement of the county progressed, affording him less time for out-door work, and causing the management of the farm to devolve almost entirely upon his sons. He was active and enterprising, and was counted one of the leading citizens of the community. He died on his farm in this county in 1849, his wife surviving him until 1861. Their remains now lie at rest under the soil they cultivated, and which was all their own. Among the pioneers who have passed away, none, perhaps, were ever more truly mourned than this couple, for they won and ever retained the kindest regards of all with whom they were associated in life. They were the parents of seven sons, named respectively George W., Walter S., Richard T., John, Christopher Columbus and William, and two daughters—Margaret and Susan. Of the sons, George W., Walter S., John and William are now deceased.

GEORGE W. MONKS.

George Washington, eldest son of John and Matilda (Elder) Monks, was born April 25, 1814, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Randolph County, Ind., with his parents, in 1820, and grew to manhood amid the scenes that marked the pioneer period of this county's history. By diligent application, assisted by a few terms in the log schools of that period, he acquired a good English education, which, added to a naturally fine intellect and good judgment, fitted him for the stations which he was afterward called to occupy. While growing up, he devoted a large share of his time to the clearing and improving of the home farm, to spare his mother as much as possible the necessity of performing work so far removed from her proper sphere. As his younger brothers grew up and were able to manage and cultivate the farm, he began to look about for the means of earning an independent livelihood. He taught school two terms—first in a log schoolhouse on the David Wysong farm, and afterward in the vicinity of the farm of John Robinson, now known as the Kemp farm. But he preferred a more active avocation than school teaching, and removing to Winchester in 1836, found employment in the store of Michael Aker, one of the leading merchants of early days. He developed fine business talents, and at once began to take a leading and active part in civil and political affairs. While acting in the capacity of clerk for Mr. Aker, and while scarcely more than a boy in years, he was selected by the Whig party as their candidate for Clerk of Randolph County. At the election which followed, he was elected by a flattering majority, succeeding Charles Conway, who retired after a service of twenty-one years (three terms). In 1846, at the expiration of his first term,

Mr. Monks was re-elected, and served until 1853. Upon the election of his successor, he became Deputy Clerk, serving in that capacity until 1861. Mr. Monks was an efficient and able man in whatever capacity he acted, and in his hands the affairs of the Clerk's office were well administered. After his long service in this capacity, he was called by his fellow-citizens to fill other trusts, in the discharge of which he displayed the same conscientious fidelity. He was selected by Gov. Wright to serve as one of the delegates from Indiana to the World's Fair, held in the city of New York, and was commissioned as such in May, 1853. In 1854, the Republican party in this county was organized by a coalition of the anti-slavery Whigs and the Free-Soil party. At a mass convention held at Winchester in that year, he was nominated by acclamation for Representative in the General Assembly, thus becoming the first Republican nominee from this county for a legislative office. He was elected in the fall, and took a prominent and active part in the session of 1854–55. He was a very pronounced temperance man, and was identified with the temperance legislation of that session, voting for the prohibitory law of 1855, by which it was made illegal for any one but an authorized County Agent to sell liquor, the intent of the law being that none should be sold, except for medical purposes. He served but one term in the Legislature, but his entire career in this capacity was marked by the greatest fidelity to the trust reposed in him, and the most unwavering devotion to the best interests of the public and his constituency. He had studied law, and after his admission to the bar associated himself in the practice with Carey S. Goodrich, which relation continued for a short time. He afterward entered into partnership with Judge James Brown, with whom he continued to practice until his decease. Perhaps no man among all the citizens of early days was more widely known, and certainly none were ever more universally respected and honored. He was one in whose integrity and honor the utmost confidence was reposed by every one who knew him, and he never betrayed a trust, however insignificant it might be. So marked was the confidence reposed in him that people from all parts of the county came to him with money for which they had no immediate use, placing it in his hands for safe-keeping, and taking no security whatever. He was a public-spirited, whole-souled man, and ever wide-awake to the interests of the public. He was identified with most of the public improvements instituted during his life, and contributed generously of his means to all enterprises having in view the ultimate benefit of the county, such as railroads, turnpikes, etc. He was particularly the friend of public education. He was called the best mathematician in the county, and was proficient in all the branches that go to make up a good education. But his knowledge was acquired under the most trying disadvantages, and he was unceasing in his efforts to encourage and build up educational facilities within the reach of all. He was industrious and energetic, and while he enjoyed a considerable income, he never possessed the disposition to hoard his earnings, and acquired only a moderate amount of property. He was unselfish in his use of money, spending it in many ways where it would lighten the burden of a fellow-mortal less fortunate than himself, and always happiest when he was able to afford relief and pleasure to others. This seemed to be his idea of the use of money, and having provided well for his family, he had no inclination to amass a fortune. His first residence in Winchester still stands at the east end of North street, where he lived for a number of years, his residence property extending as far north as the "Bee Line" railroad, and as far south as the present residence of Col. M. B. Miller. In 1849, he sold this residence and purchased the land upon which Gen. A. Stone now lives. The tract contained about fifty acres, a part of which he divided into lots, and laid out as the South Addition to the town of Winchester. He left the impress of his identity upon the moral, educational and material interests of this county, and was in all respects one of its foremost and best citizens. In 1843, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church under the ministrations of Rev. John H. Hull, and in all his after life was a consistent Christian. His house, which was ever open to the wayfarer in need of hospitality, was especially the home of the itinerant minister, who found there royal entertainment and a hearty welcome. In 1845, he united with the Masonic fraternity at Winchester, progressing as far as the Royal Arch degree. He was active in his fraternal relations, and was a valued member of the lodge. He took an active interest in the development of the agricultural resources of the county, and was one of the leaders in the organization of its first agricultural society. He served as Treasurer of that society from 1852 to 1857, and was a member of the State Board of Agriculture for a number of years. Mr. Monks was twice married. First on the 19th of November, 1837, to Miss Belinda Hulitt. By this union they were the parents of two sons, one of whom died in infancy. Charles, the surviving son, still lives in this county. In later years, he was called to mourn the death of the wife of his early manhood, and on the 18th of August, 1842, was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Irvin, daughter of Robert Irvin, an early settler and prominent citizen of Randolph County. This second union was blessed by seven children, named respectively Leander J., Mary E., George W., J. Irvin, Viola, Minerva B. and Segel. On the 18th of September, 1864, Death again invaded his household, claiming the wife for his victim. Subsequently, the father purchased land in Minnesota, with the intention of locating in that State with his family. He made a preparatory visit and came back to Winchester with the purpose of removing his family to the new home in the summer of 1865, but before his plans could be consummated he fell ill, and on the 4th of April, 1865, his active life closed in death, and his remains were laid to rest beneath the soil of the county of which he was so prominently a part. He was universally mourned when his death was made known, for his fellow-citizens knew that a good man was gone—one whose place it would be hard to fill. His memory is fresh in the hearts of all who knew him, though his form shall greet them no more.

C. C. MONKS.

Christopher Columbus, son of John Monks, was born April 10, 1827, in Randolph County, Ind.; until he reached the age of sixteen years, he was engaged in the performance of farm work, at his father's farm in this county, acquiring, in the meantime, a good common school education. In 1843, he became an apprentice at the cabinet-maker's trade, and for the next ten years was engaged at that occupation. Subsequently, he worked five years at the carpenter's trade, after which he embarked in mercantile pursuits. He was engaged in the dry goods trade one year, and in the grocery trade one year, conducting a very satisfactory and profitable business. After retiring from mercantile life, he resumed work at the carpenter's trade, at which he was engaged for two years. In 1869, he opened a meat market at Winchester, and has ever since continued in this line of employment. He has always attended closely to his business, and by good management has succeeded in accumulating a very comfortable estate. He is industrious and energetic, and enters enthusiastically into the spirit of any work at which he is engaged. He has been blessed with remarkable health, having never lost a day from his work on account of physical disability. He is respected and esteemed as an honorable, upright citizen, and enjoys the confidence of the community. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity at Winchester, and in politics is identified with the Republican party. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Frances E. Batchfield. By this union they are the parents of five children, three of whom are now living—Minnie, Lizzie and Eddie.

HON. DANIEL B. MILLER.

Daniel B. Miller was born in Litchfield County, Conn., November 29, 1797, and emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1819, and in 1822, came to Jackson Township, Randolph Co., Ind., where he was engaged in the pioneer work of clearing out a farm and establishing a home. He was industrious, frugal and successful in the management of his affairs. He removed to Ward Township in 1830, where he remained until 1870, when he located in Winchester. He was a man who always commanded the highest respect of those with whom he was associated, and in all his dealings with his fellow-men maintained a high character for honor and fairness. He was prominent in all enterprises designed to promote the public welfare, contributing from his own means and using his influence to secure the co-operation of others. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his daily life was consistent with his religious professions. He never intentionally did anything that would result in the injury of a neighbor, and was above taking an unfair advantage in a trade. He occupied a prominent position in society, and was considered one of the leading citizens of the county with which he was so long identified. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1827, and served until 1831. From 1837 to 1844 he was Associate Judge of the Circuit Court. He never had any political ambition, and never sought office, his election in both cases being the choice of the people without his solicitation. He was a faithful officer, and was qualified for higher trusts had he the inclination to accept them. In his political affiliations, he was a Democrat, zealous in his attachments to the principles of his party, and enthusiastic in his advocacy of them. He died March 21, 1881, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, sincerely mourned by all who knew him, leaving to his family a goodly estate and an honored name. He was married four times, and was three times bereaved by death of the companionship of a devoted wife. His first wife was Sarah Cravens, to whom he was married in 1823. His second wife was Dorotha Cravens; his third Nancy A. Boots, and his fourth, Sarah Croyle. He was the father of eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity and were married, four of whom are now living—Martin B. Miller, Sarah E. Warren, Julia E. Clevenger and Luman H. Miller. They all live in Randolph County except Luman, who is a resident of Grant County, Ind.

Nancy A. Boots, the third wife of Daniel B. Miller, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1806, removed to Indiana in 1818, and was married to Judge Miller in 1832. She was the mother of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. She died December 17, 1872, after a very brief illness, having lived a happy married life of over forty years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady of the highest personal character, discharging well the sacred duties of wife and mother, and in death mourned by a large circle of friends.

MARTIN B. MILLER.

Martin B., son of Daniel B. and Nancy A. (Boots) Miller, was born in Ward Township, Randolph Co., Ind., March 15, 1833. His early years were spent in the ordinary routine of farm life, with only the district school of that day as a means of obtaining an education. After he was of age, he determined to strive for a more liberal culture. He attended White Water College at Centreville, Ind., during several sessions of 1853–54 and '55, paying his way in part by such services as he could render in the care of the college building. He afterward attended a part of two terms at Asbury University, in 1856. He taught during the winter of 1857, and in the autumn of that year entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. In February, 1858, he began the study of law with Judge James Brown, of Winchester, where he remained until the following autumn when he went to Missouri. Reaching the end of the railroad at Tipton, in that State, he walked one hundred miles to Browning's Ferry, where he remained the following winter, teaching four months. In the autumn of the following year, he returned to Winchester and engaged for a year in the practice of law with Judge Jere Smith. In the winter of 1861–62, he attended the law department of Butler University, graduating at the close of the school year. In the summer following, he enlisted in the United States service, was commissioned as Lieutenant and recruited Company E, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, upon the mustering in of which he was made Captain, which position he filled for twenty-eight months. In January, 1865, he was commissioned Major, and soon after promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment, and for good conduct brevetted Colonel. He was mustered out of the service June 14, 1865. He with his command participated in many of the most arduous and dangerous campaigns of the war through Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, being engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost,

Rocky Face, Dallas, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Altoona, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Merret's Mills, Franklin, Nashville, besides many others of lesser note. Through all these conflicts he passed unhurt. The only time he was ever struck was at Chickamauga, where a part of his moustache was cut off by a bullet. After his discharge from the service, he engaged in the practice of law in Winchester with Leander J. Monks as a partner, under the firm name of Miller & Monks, which continued until 1871. In June, 1872, he purchased an interest in the flouring mills at Winchester, but sold again the following winter. He then purchased an interest in a manufacturing business at Decatur, Ind., where he continued until 1876, when he resumed the practice of his profession in Winchester. He was two years alone; then for a time in partnership with Alexander Gullett, and at the present with Hon. John Enon Neff, under the firm name of Miller & Neff. Col. Miller is Democratic in politics, firm and consistent in his advocacy of his party principles. He has never sought office, but in 1868 ran for Prosecutor in the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Randolph, Jay, Blackford and Wayne, beating his Republican competitor in all except Wayne County, which, of course, "snowed him under." In 1880, Col. Miller led the hopeless but gallant campaign in the Sixth Congressional District against Gen. Thomas M. Browne, and while defeated, he carried his full party vote. Col. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which excellent institution he takes high rank. He is not a member of any church, but is liberal toward all theological opinions. On February 4, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Aker, daughter of Andrew Aker, of Winchester. Mrs. Col. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a lady of excellent social character, and has proved herself a worthy companion in all respects. They are the parents of three children, only one of whom survive. They have an exceedingly elegant home, are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, and enjoy the prospect of a highly desirable future.

JAMES MOORMAN. The subject of this sketch is the youngest son of Thomas and Susannah (Crew) Moorman. His parents both emigrated from the James River country, in Virginia, to Richmond County, N. C., prior to the Revolutionary war, and grew to maturity and were married in the latter county. There were born to them five sons and two daughters, Tarleton Moorman, formerly of Randolph County, being the eldest. James, the youngest son, was born near Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C., on the east side of the Big Peedee River, on the 26th day of June, 1795. His father died on the 27th day of the eleventh month, 1801, and the subject of this sketch, from the time he was six years of age, was reared without the care and protection of a father. In 1822, the mother emigrated with her family from North Carolina to Wayne County, Ind., where Thomas, a brother, had located at an earlier date. They located at what is known as Kenworthy's mill, on Green's Fork, in Wayne County, Ind., where the mother died on the fifth day of the tenth month, 1836. While living in Wayne County, he was known to have been, perhaps, the first to introduce fine cattle into that county. James Moorman is, perhaps, as widely-known as any resident of the county. Personally, he is a man of about six feet in stature, and stands erect, with a high, broad forehead, large brain in front, with a well-balanced head of the finest type. He has a pleasant, open countenance, and though not talkative, he has a pleasant word for all, and is familiarly called by everybody Uncle Jimmy. He generally keeps his own counsel, and seldom asks advice; and what he does he does quietly, and is willing to risk his judgment on all matters of importance. He inherited little wealth from his parents—not over $100 or $200, perhaps, but he inherited what was far better, a strong, athletic frame, a hardy, robust constitution, temperate habits, with an economical disposition, exacting all that was his dues, and always giving the same, with a willingness to labor at anything honorable. In true pioneer style, he took his ax and went into the forest and cleared a farm. When he had accumulated a few dollars, he did not cease to labor, and spend his money in pleasure or high living, but loaned it out safely at interest, and labored on for more; and thus day by day he added to his store, until, in 1860, he was known as one of the wealthiest men in Eastern Indiana. In that year, he located at Winchester and started what was known as the Winchester Bank. Since that time, by careful and judicious investments, and a constant personal attention to his business, his prosperity has been such that his wealth has more than doubled. His motto as a financier has always been: Pay as you go, and make each day more than you spend. He was never of a speculative turn of mind, and never attempted to make money by speculation, preferring the slower and surer way to success, and by his good judgment he met with but few losses in his investments. He is a man of sound judgment and great will-power, and when his mind is made up, his decision is final. His "Little rather not" is understood by those who know him to be a very emphatic No! While he has not been extravagant in his liberality, he seldom turns his back upon a good cause, and has contributed cheerfully to all moral and religious enterprises that have sought public encouragement, and no doubt before his life closes he will employ at least a portion of his great wealth in such a manner as will bless mankind. In his religious relations, he is a friend of the orthodox branch, having had a birth-right in the church. In his later years, he has taken great interest in the church at Winchester, and has been very faithful in his attendance, being seldom absent from his seat. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been identified with this party ever since its organization. Prior to that, he was anti-slavery in his political sentiments, as were all the Friends in this county at that time. Though his church was opposed to the war, he took a lively interest in the results of the conflict, the freedom and enfranchisement of the slaves; and no one paid his income-tax more cheerfully than he. He still has in his heart a warm place for the soldiers who periled their lives in the cause of freedom and the defense of the Union. He is now eighty-seven years of age, and, though growing feeble, he still retains the free and full use of all his fine mental faculties, and with his temperate and regular habits may live to see an extreme old age. He has retired from the drudgery of active business life, and has placed the affairs of his bank largely in the hands of Capt. Joseph R. Jackson, of Union City, who, with his excellent business ability, has taken the burden from his shoulders to a great extent, while he awaits, quietly and patiently, the end of a long and successful business life. His career demonstrates the possibilities attainable by industry and determination, and illustrates the fact that the sure road to wealth is through honest toil and frugality.

JOHN W. MACY.

John W. Macy was born in 1843, in Henry County, Ind., and removed to Randolph County, Ind., with his father, David Macy, in 1854. The family located at Farmland, in this county, where they still reside. Mr. Macy was reared a farmer, and the principal part of his time in boyhood was employed on his father's farm, in Henry County. In the winter, he attended school near his home, acquiring a good English education. In August, 1862, when less than nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and entered the field in defense of the nation's honor. At the battle of Chickamauga, he was wounded in the thigh, and during the next two months he was absent from his regiment in consequence of this injury. During a portion of this time, he was at home, obtaining recruits for the service; he then returned to his regiment, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out. In youth, he had learned the wagon-maker's trade, and after his return from the army he engaged in this pursuit, continuing until 1867; he was then appointed Deputy Auditor by William E. Murray, who was, at that time, Auditor of Randolph County, and served in this capacity two years. He was Deputy Clerk under John B. Goodrich, and afterward under Taylor Semans, for a period of two and a half years, and at the close of this service went to Kentucky, where he was actively engaged in various branches of business for four years. Returning to Farmland at the end of that time, he embarked in the stove and tinware trade, and while thus engaged he was nominated by the Republicans, in 1877, for the office of Clerk of Randolph County, and elected in the fall of the same year. He left the shop at Farmland one day and assumed the duties of the office the next. Throughout a period of four years, he discharged the many duties of this office with a fidelity that was highly creditable to himself, and satisfactory to the people of the county. He re-arranged the office, and spent all his leisure time in grouping, boxing and numbering the thousands of packages of documents that had accumulated in the office for years, thus rendering comparatively easy a search for any document desired. While serving as clerk, Mr. Macy was chosen Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Randolph County, and in addition to his official labors, discharged the many duties of that position with equal fidelity; his faithfulness in this line, and its important results, elicited the warmest expressions of satisfaction and gratitude from his Republican friends. An important campaign had just been conducted to a successful termination in this county, and the Republicans assembled in large numbers at the court house to express their appreciation of the services of their chairman. His utter ignorance of the form this expression would take, was manifested by his complete surprise, when, in a neat little speech, the spokesman of the party presented him with a handsome and valuable silver service, which will long be to him a treasured token and a happy reminder; he retired from his official position in November, 1881, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the practice of law, in connection with the real estate and insurance business; he is also associated with Messrs. John E. Neff and E. S. Kelley, as a partner in the handle factory at Winchester. As a business man, Mr. Macy possesses marked talent, and in every position he has occupied, he has performed his duties with distinguished ability; he is a valued member of society, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. On the 25th of December, 1871, Mr. Macy was united in marriage with Miss Sarah, daughter of Edward Edger, Esq., a prominent and highly respected citizen of Winchester. By this union they are the parents of three children, named respectively, Ralph E., Shields S. and Kate B. Macy.

CAPT. ALBERT O. MARSH.

Albert O. Marsh was born September 15, 1840, at Windsor, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. He attended Hiram College, and recited his lessons to the illustrious statesman and martyr President of the United States, James A. Garfield, at a time when the latter was only a teacher in the institution which is now celebrated by his connection with it. At the age of eighteen years, Mr. Marsh engaged in the vocation of school teaching, which he followed successfully until the outbreak of the late rebellion called for patriotic sacrifices from young men in defense of the flag and the maintenance of national unity. He was among the first to respond, enlisting, in 1861, in the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment for the three months' service. At the expiration of that term, he returned to his home, and, in the fall of 1861, was married to Miss Sarah M. Galleher; he taught school during the succeeding winter, and, in the summer of 1862, enlisted in the Forty-sixth Ohio Regiment for three years, as a member of Company A. In June, 1863, he was detailed to organize a colored regiment in Tennessee, first known as the Second Regiment of Tennessee Infantry, but afterward as the Fifty-ninth United States Colored Infantry. He was commissioned Captain of a company in that regiment in June, 1863. For a time, he acted as Aid-de-Camp under Gen. Buckland, at Memphis, having charge of posts and defenses at that place. He was afterward made Assistant Inspector General on the staff of Gen. A. L. Chetlain, holding that position until the last of July, 1865. At that time, after resigning his commission as Captain, he was appointed by Gen. John S. Smith, as Superintendent of the Military Detectives, Secret Service Corps, with headquarters at Memphis. In February, 1866, this corps was disbanded, and he resumed civil life; having read law prior to the war, he determined upon the adoption of the legal profession. After spending a few months in Ohio, recruiting his health, he located at Seymour, Ind., and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, and from 1868 to 1872, was the agent and attorney of several insurance companies. In 1872, he came to Winchester,

Ind., where he has since continued to reside, rising steadily in his profession. Since his arrival here, he has, at various times, been associated with several gentlemen in the practice. The firm of Watts & Marsh was formed in 1873, continuing one year; from 1874 to 1879, he was associated with A. Gullett, Esq., under the firm name of Marsh & Gullett, and from 1879 to the present time (1882) with Mr. W. A. Thompson, under the firm name of Thompson & Marsh. In 1876, Mr. Marsh was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, a position which he filled with distinguished ability for two years. In 1878, during his incumbency of this office, he was nominated by the Republicans of this district, to represent them in the General Assembly of Indiana. Some doubt being expressed as to his eligibility to this office, in view of the fact that he then held a judicial position, he withdrew from the ticket, and Hon. E. L. Watson was substituted and elected. His personal popularity would undoubtedly have resulted in a large majority and a triumphant election, had his eligibility not been questioned. In 1880, he was elected to the State Senate on a *contingency*, which, however, did not arise. In the practice of his profession, he has met with well-merited success, and by his devotion to the interests of his clients, and his conscientious and honorable rules of practice, has established himself in the public confidence, and possesses the esteem and good will of good people of all parties. In the campaign of 1880, he took an active part, and did some effectual work for the Republican cause, his addresses being distinguished by strength and solidity, logic and sound sense, carrying conviction to many who were wavering and undecided in their political faith. In social and private life, Capt. Marsh is esteemed for his manly qualities and gentlemanly bearing, and, with his estimable wife, shares the hearty esteem of a large circle of friends. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Seymour, Ind., and has taken all the degrees of the order, up to that of the Royal Arch. He has served as Worshipful Master of the lodge at Winchester for six years, his brethren having called him to continue service in that capacity at the expiration of each term.

CHARLES E. MAGEE was born March 6, 1846, at Dresden, Muskingum Co., Ohio. He removed to Zanesville, when five years old, remaining there for twelve years. At the age of seventeen years, he came to Winchester, Ind., and learned the tinner's trade, at which he has ever since been engaged. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment, for a term of 100 days; and in March, 1865, enlisted in Company A, of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, serving five months. In 1866, he opened a tin-shop on the west side of the public square, beginning on a small scale and working his way carefully along until his trade justified him in enlarging his stock. In 1868, he removed to his present location, on the north side of the public square, and engaged in the sale of stoves, at the same time conducting quite an extensive trade in the manufacture of tin-ware, spouts, roofing, etc. Gradually his business increased so that he found it necessary to employ mechanics to assist him, and is now, perhaps, the most extensive operator in his line, in Winchester. He is a thoroughgoing business man, and by his energy and perseverance has fairly solved the problem of success. He has depended upon himself from early childhood, and has thus acquired a large degree of self-reliance, which has been of great benefit to him in his struggle with the world. No one ever advanced him a dollar, or offered him any substantial encouragement, and for whatever success he has achieved, he is indebted to his pluck and industry alone. He was married on the 6th of October, 1868, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Joseph Edger, Esq., of this county. By this union, they are the parents of one son—Harry E. In the social circle they are highly esteemed, and by all who know them, are regarded as estimable and worthy citizens. Mr. Magee is identified with the Odd Fellows fraternity, and in his political affiliations is an ardent Republican.

BENJAMIN F. MARSH was born October 15, 1853, near Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind. His father, William Marsh, removed to that county, with his parents, at an early age, and was reared there, marrying Martha A. Chapple. He died when the subject of this sketch was but a child, and when the latter was fifteen years of age, his mother died. He was thus left largely upon his own resources, and though but a boy, began the battle of life alone. He came to Winchester and attended school for a year. By the year 1874, he had earned and saved enough money to pay his way at college, and accordingly entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, with the view of taking a full literary course. Owing to failing health, however, he was compelled to abandon this plan, and returned to Winchester. He took up the vocation of school teaching, and for one term taught a country school. For the next four years he had charge of the graded schools at Lynn, in this county; and during his incumbency of this position, as well as at a later date, he assisted in conducting the Summer Normal School at Winchester, with marked success, and in a manner to cause very beneficial results throughout the county. In 1880 and 1881, he had charge of the South Ward School at Winchester, and in his capacity as Principal, gave the most pronounced satisfaction to the public, and conducted an excellent school. During all this time, he had been devoting his leisure hours to the study of the law, and on the 30th of April, 1881, was admitted to the bar. He formed partnership relations with S. A. Canada, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In April, 1882, he was elected Justice of the Peace by a flattering majority, and is now discharging the duties of his office. He is a young man of energy and industrious habits, and we join with his friends in the wish that he may achieve success in the profession he has chosen. He is a member of the Winchester Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and in politics an enthusiastic Republican.

JOHN K. MARTIN, son of Elisha Martin, Sr., was born February 7, 1837, in Randolph County, Ind. His early life was passed on the home farm, the daily routine of duty being varied by occasional work in his father's brickyard. He received a common-school education, and, as he grew to manhood, adopted the manufacture of brick as his chosen vocation. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-ninth Indiana Vounteer Infantry, and was immediately commissioned First Lieutenant of his company. Shortly after being sent to the field, his regiment participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., and was captured by the rebels. In this engagement, Lieutenant Martin was wounded in the right thigh by a minie ball. He was paroled with his regiment, and remained four weeks in the vicinity of the battle-ground, recovering to some extent from the effects of his injury. He was still too ill for duty, however, and with six comrades who had been wounded in the same engagement, started northward in a wagon, making a journey of 140 miles to the Ohio River. At Maysville, Ky., he embarked on a steamboat for Cincinnati, finally arriving at home, where he spent some time recovering his strength. At the October election of that year, he was too ill to walk to the polls, and was conveyed thither in a carriage; but in the following December he rejoined his regiment at Indianapolis. At Memphis, he received another injury, but proceeded with his regiment to Vicksburg. He resigned his commission on the 13th of January, 1863, and returned to his home. Shortly afterward, he was appointed United States Marshal for Randolph County. There was much unpleasant duty in connection with this office, but he never shrank from its performance, and was faithful to his trust. He also served as Marshal of the town of Winchester and as Justice of the Peace. After his return from the army, he resumed the manufacture of brick, in which he is still engaged, having built up a very satisfactory and extensive trade. He manufactured the brick for many of the principal buildings at Winchester, among them being the court house and jail, the residence of Gen. A. Stone, the "Jack Ross House," and other public and private buildings throughout the county. He is energetic and enterprising in his business, adopting and testing various improved methods of manufacture, and is now using a machine capable of manufacturing from seven thousand to ten thousand brick per day. In 1856, he made what is believed to have been the first drain-tile ever manufactured in the State of Indiana. He saw half of a piece of tile that had been brought from England, and at once made a mold, in which he made 200 rods of tiling, burning it in a brick kiln. He may be fairly considered the pioneer tile manufacturer of this county, and has kept pace with all the improvements in that art. His father and George W. Monks purchased a little tile machine about 1858, which was operated by hand, and John K. Martin used it for about two years. Subsequently, he purchased a Latourette horse-power machine, and afterward purchased improved machinery as it was placed in the market. He still has an interest in a tile factory, though not directly engaged in the manufacture. Mr. Martin has grown up in this community, and is widely known and highly respected. He is warm-hearted and charitable, and the friend of progress and improvement. In politics, he is a Republican, and a cordial and enthusiastic supporter of the principles of that party. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Honor. In the former order, he has passed the degrees of the subordinate lodge, and is a member of the Encampment. He served ten years as Treasurer of the Odd Fellows society at Winchester, handling and disbursing large sums of money. He was married in 1858 to Miss Ann Eliza Quinn, daughter of Morrison Quinn, who now resides in Carroll County, Ind. Five children were the fruits of this union, all of whom now survive. Early in life, Mr. Martin developed a great fondness for poetry, and, in later years, composed several poems which have about them the stamp of true genius, and bear the evidences of a refined nature.

ELISHA MARTIN was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1846, and all his life, with the exception of a brief period, has been passed within the limits of this county. He attended the schools of early days, and by diligent and faithful study acquired a good practical education. His father was a farmer, and the son remained at home until twenty-six years of age, assisting him in the management and cultivation of the farm. When twenty-six years of age, he went to Union City, where, in partnership with his brother Oliver, he was engaged for about a year in the manufacture of brick. During the next year, he followed the same line of employment at various places, manufacturing about 600,000 brick that season, of which 400,000 were used in the construction of a schoolhouse at Camden, Jay Co., Ind., and 200,000 by Philip Shirling, four miles northeast of Winchester. For the next two years, he was engaged in the manufacture of drain-tile, then resumed the manufacture of brick, locating at Farmland. Returning to Winchester, he again engaged in the manufacture of tile, and was subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years; he was afterward engaged alternately in the manufacture of brick and tile, and in the year last named, opened a restaurant on Main street, near the "Bee Line" depot. He is an energetic and industrious man, and is recognized by all who know him as a worthy and reliable citizen. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but he is not active in political matters beyond casting his vote at the proper time, and using his influence for the success of the party.

RALPH V. MURRAY.

Ralph V. Murray was born December 4, 1841, in Henry County, Ind. He was reared on a farm, and acquired a good common school education in boyhood. When only twenty years of age, he left home and friends to do his part in preserving the national integrity as a soldier in the Union army. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company D, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, serving three years. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, until the second day of the fight at Chickamauga. On that day he received a severe gun-shot wound in the left elbow, in consequence of which he was confined to the hospital for nine months. Rejoining his regiment at the end of that time, he remained in the service until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in September, 1864. After the close of the war, he came to Randolph County, Ind., and for a while was engaged in photographing, at Farmland. Subsequently, however, he went to reside with his father, in Nettle Creek Township, the latter having removed to Randolph County during the war. After the close of the war, and until the fall of 1880, he was engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of that year, he became the nominee of the Republican party for the office of Sheriff of Randolph County, and in the fall of that year was elected by an overwhelming

majority. He assumed the duties of his new position in 1881, and during his incumbency has proved himself a faithful and efficient officer, performing his duties in a manner to reflect credit upon himself and afford satisfaction to the public. In March, 1866, Mr. Murray was united in marriage with Miss Frances J., daughter of Rev. O. P. Boyden. By this union they are the parents of five children, all of whom are now living to bless and cheer their home. By his faithful service in the army, and his upright, honorable life at home, Mr. Murray has gained many friends, among whom he is held in the highest esteem. He was one of the charter members of Nelson Trussler Post, G. A. R., and is an active member of that organization.

MOSES A. MILLS was born November 15, 1851, in Wayne County, Ind. His father, John B. Mills, was also a native of that county, and was married there to Jane Locke. He came to Randolph County, with his family, in 1857, and located on a farm in West River Township, where he still resides. Moses, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, attending school in the winter and assisting in the work of the farm during the remainder of the year. At the age of fifteen years, he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he is now engaged in Winchester. He was married, in March, 1870, to Miss Sarah Huston, daughter of David M. Huston, an early settler of White River Township. By this union they are the parents of three children, viz., Orla A., Bertha A. and Inez P. Mr. Mills is an honest, industrious man, and enjoys the respect of the community in which he resides.

JOHN NEFF, late of Winchester, was born near Harrisburg, Penn., in the year 1770. While a boy, he learned and was employed at the carpenter's trade. When he grew up to manhood, he removed to Virginia, where he was united in marriage to Miss Susannah Gray. Having conceived very strong anti-slavery sentiments, he decided to quit the Old Dominion and try his fortune in the free but then little-known West, and accordingly, in 1805, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. A few months subsequent, he entered 160 acres of land near the present city of Eaton, Ohio, to which he removed his family. Not having any house, he split some boards and covered his goods, to shelter them from the weather, until he could erect a cabin. He had no neighbors within easy reach, and was really one of the pioneers of that region. He cleared and brought under cultivation quite a handsome farm, and remained upon it until 1833, when he removed with his family to Randolph County, Ind., buying first the John Eltzroth farm, adjoining on the north the farm now used for asylum purposes, and afterward 100 acres adjoining Winchester, at which latter place he died in 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, his wife having preceded him in 1852, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. and Mrs. Neff were the parents of eleven children, five boys and six girls, and when the youngest (Col. H. H. Neff), was forty years old, the family circle was yet unbroken by death. Six of the eleven children yet survive, in the enjoyment of reasonable good health. Mr. Neff voted for Washington in 1793, for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, etc., and was a prominent Whig during all the latter part of his life. In religious persuasion, he was a Presbyterian. He never held an office, though active in political matters. He was a Captain in the militia, though never in active service. By industry, he accumulated a comfortable fortune for that day, and always occupied a high position in the estimation of his neighbors and friends. Five of six surviving children live in Winchester, and have always been among her most valued citizens.

JOHN NEFF, Winchester, Ind., son of John Neff, Sr., was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 4, 1813, the day of the second inauguration of President Madison. His opportunities for obtaining school education were very limited, having to walk three miles to attend the brief terms of that early day. He learned to read in the spelling book and Testament. At the age of seventeen, he began to learn printing at Eaton, Ohio; one year after, he worked at Centerville, Ind., and subsequently, was engaged at the same business at Liberty, Ind. He then returned to Eaton, Ohio, where he engaged as salesman in a general supply store for three years. In 1837, he married Miss Harriet N. Holmes, a native of Pennsylvania, a lady of most excellent character, who is, in every way, a worthy companion. They are the parents of four children, two of whom are living. In 1839, Mr. Neff removed to Winchester, and was engaged as clerk for Michael Aker until 1841, when the voters of Randolph County elected him Treasurer, the duties of which office he discharged in a highly satisfactory manner one term. Shortly after the expiration of his official term, he was commissioned Captain in the volunteer service in the war with Mexico. Capt. Neff was stationed at St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in forwarding supplies and attending as one of the executive officers to the support of the army in the field, in which capacity he performed valuable service. After the close of the Mexican war, he was honorably discharged and returned to Winchester, where he was again engaged in the grocery business for three years; he then engaged in the grain trade, a pursuit in which he has continued for over thirty years. Through his long and honorable career, he has ever been active, energetic and fairly successful, commanding the respect and consideration of his fellow-citizens. In politics, Mr. Neff is a conservative Democrat, though never engaged in political wrangles. In his religious connections, a Presbyterian, though extending full consideration to all evangelical churches. He belongs to all departments of the Masonic order, and takes high rank among the membership of that ancient and honorable order. He is one of the two surviving charter members of Winchester Lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M.

JOHN ENOS NEFF, son of the above worthy couple, John and Harriet N. Neff, was born in Winchester October 26, 1846. John Enos was educated in the public schools of his native town, and, for a time, attended the State University at Bloomington. He studied law with Gen. Tom Browne; was admitted to the bar, and began the practice in his native county. He was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in what was known as the "hundred days service," being at that time only eighteen years old. In 1872, he received the nomination from the Democratic party for Congress in his district, then represented by that veteran Congressman, Gen. J. P. C. Shanks. He at once engaged in a gallant and enthusiastic canvass, developing rare qualities as a campaign speaker and expounder of his party's views on National and State policy. The election was so close that he, in common with many of his friends, believed he was elected by a small majority, but it was decided against him by a Republican Congress. He at least enjoyed the high reputation gained in the canvass, and the satisfaction of reducing a large adverse majority to the smallest possible size. His defeat, under the circumstances, rather increased than diminished his popularity, and, in 1874 he was elected Secretary of State for the State of Indiana, to which position he was re-elected in 1876, discharging the important trust with marked ability and satisfaction to all parties. Since the expiration of his official term, he has been engaged in the practice of law in Winchester, and is, at this time, in partnership with Col. Martin B. Miller. It is rare that one so young as he has been called to fill positions of so great trust, but the universal satisfaction with which he has discharged every duty devolving upon him, and his known popularity with the masses of his party, give promise that, if it is again in power, he may be offered positions where he will enjoy a wider field for his abilities. He is not a member of any church, and is liberal in his views on religious questions. He is a Mason—a member of Winchester Lodge, No. 56, and Randolph Royal Arch Chapter, No. 35, and takes high rank among the brotherhood.

COL. H. H. NEFF.

Henry H. Neff has long been a prominent citizen and active business man of Winchester, and one of the most energetic workers in its public enterprises. He was born June 5, 1815, near Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio. His father, John Neff, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, and the descendant of German ancestors. His mother, whose maiden name was Susanna Gray, was a native of Virginia. Henry remained at home until seventeen years of age, acquiring at the common schools a good English education. In the fall of 1832, he went to Eaton, in company with his brother John, to learn the printer's trade, under the instruction of Dr. F. A. Cunningham and John Vanausdal, Esq., remaining until the spring of 1834. His employers sold out at that time, and he went to Connersville, Ind., and engaged with Matthew R. Hull, who afterward became famous as a radical anti-slavery and temperance advocate. He was at that time publisher of the Indiana *Sentinel*, a sterling Whig paper, and Mr. Neff was one of his assistants for about a year. He was subsequently employed in the office of the *Herald*, at Liberty, Union Co., Ind. While at the latter place, his health failed, and he was taken home by his father to Winchester, Ind. He remained at home until his health was restored, and in July, 1836, accepted an engagement with Thomas Tigar, editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Sentinel*, remaining in his employ for eighteen months, during a part of which time he was foreman of the office. Mr. Tigar finally sold the establishment to George W. Wood, in whose employ Mr. Neff remained until 1838. In that year, he returned to Winchester, Ind., and engaged in the retail grocery trade. In the following year, he embarked in the drug trade with Dr. Robert Woody, at Winchester, and continued in this business for four years. On October 22, 1843, he issued the first number of the Winchester *Patriot*, the first newspaper ever published in Randolph County. He continued the publication of the *Patriot* with marked success for four years, selling the office at that time in order to give his time fully to his duties as the Representative from this county in the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1847. The Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railway was then projected, and he became a candidate for this position, with the view of doing his utmost to aid in securing the charter for that road. At the expiration of his official term, however, he purchased the paper from its new proprietors, and resumed its management. In 1850, he received the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal, to take the census of Randolph County. He performed the duty alone, except in the township of Nettle Creek, which was canvassed by Thomas W. Reece, Esq., completing the labor and making a full return within the six months allotted by law. In 1852, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Randolph County, and at that time made a final sale of the *Patriot* office. During that campaign, there were three parties in the field with candidates. The Democrats had been in the ascendancy, and the Free-Soil element greatly weakened the strength of the Whigs. Mr. Neff was the candidate of the latter party, and was the only one elected on that ticket at that election, his majority being 248. In 1856, by the unanimous voice of the convention, he was again the candidate for this office, and was elected by a majority of 900. The office was no sinecure, and faithful and arduous work marked the entire period of his incumbency. He retired from the office after a service of eight years, and removed to a farm south of Winchester. Shortly afterward, however, he returned to this place, and embarked in the grain trade with his son-in-law, Mr. Teal. In 1863, he went with a herd of cattle to the prairies of Champaign County, Ill., and during the summer of that year was engaged in watching them and preparing them for market. Upon his return, he was urged by Gov. Morton to assist in raising a regiment for the United States service for the suppression of the rebellion. He entered enthusiastically into this work, and was commissioned Captain of Company G, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment. The organization of the regiment was completed at Indianapolis, and Capt. Neff was promoted to the office of Major. The regiment was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, under Gen. Schofield, leaving Indianapolis in March, 1864, and proceeding to Nashville. They were sent to the front, and took part in the Atlanta campaign, under Gen. Sherman, but instead of accompanying him on the march to the sea, they were ordered back to Nashville. They participated in the fight at Columbia, Tenn., and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the terrible conflict at Franklin, they marched to Nashville in the night, reaching that place at daylight on the following morning. They had been on duty two days and two nights without sleep, and many of their number fell by the roadside from sheer exhaustion. They pursued the rebel Gen. Hood as far as Columbia, Tenn., after which they were recalled, and ordered to Washington City. On February 22, 1865, they embarked in an ocean steamer for North Carolina, landing at Beaufort, and march to Newbern and Raleigh to join Gen. Sherman's advancing columns. They were engaged in the battle of

Wisc's Fork, near Kingston, N. C., from the 8th to the 10th of March, 1865. At this battle, Col. Neff was bereaved of his son, Capt. J. L. Neff, who fell in the conflict, pierced by an enemy's bullet. He was conveyed to his home by his father and interred in the cemetery at Winchester, amid the tears and sympathy of the community among whom he had been reared, and who knew him as a noble young man. His father had been commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and after the funeral of the son, returned to perform his duty as a soldier. He accompanied his command to Greensboro and Charlotte, but in May, 1865, resigned his commission and returned to Winchester. From that time to the present he has been engaged in the lumber business at Winchester, first as a partner with his son-in-law, Mr. Teal, in the black walnut timber trade, this relation existing for four or five years. In 1871, he became the senior member of the firm of Neff, Teal & Fisher, dealers in pine lumber. This firm was dissolved in 1879, and in June, 1880, Col. Neff became the agent at this point for the firm of Osterhaut & Fox, lumber dealers, of Grand Rapids, Mich. In the fall of 1881, he was chosen President of the Winchester Wagon Works and Manufacturing Company, in which capacity he still continues to act. He has always taken a leading and active part in the business interests of the town of Winchester, and has expended both time and money to promote the welfare of the town and county. The "Bee Line" railroad probably had not a more active friend along the line of its proposed route, when projected as the "Indianapolis & Bellefontaine" Railway. He was quick to perceive the advantages that must accrue to this county through the possession of such a road, and labored long and earnestly to further the success of the project. As a member of the Legislature, he used all his influence to secure a charter for the road, and as a private citizen he exerted his powers to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of his neighbors throughout the county. When the present Dayton & Union Railroad was projected, he made a strong effort to have the road continued to Winchester, making this town its western terminus, convinced that such an event would have added an impetus and life to the town, and made it an important center of manufacture and commerce. By his long residence at Winchester, and his active association with its public enterprises, he has become widely known and very popular throughout the county. In fact, this was true of him when a young man; for in 1841, when only twenty-six years of age, he was Independent Whig candidate for Auditor of Randolph County, and although there were three aspirants in the field besides himself, his personal popularity nearly erected him. Mr. Eaton, the regular Democratic nominee, was the successful candidate, leading Mr. Neff by only fourteen votes. He was always an active politician, and was the first to propose and advocate the method now in vogue of nominating candidates by "primary elections." He was always an earnest advocate of temperance, and an earnest worker in the cause. He was a member of the Washingtonian Society, and a charter member of the first lodge of the Sons of Temperance organized at Winchester. In 1845, he was "made a Mason," and is still in active fellowship with the order. He has passed the various stations of the lodge, and is a member of the Royal Arch degree, as well as the Commandery. Since 1843, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his life has been consistent with his profession. In private and public life, among all who know him, he is esteemed as a man of honor and high principle, true to his friends, and generous to those who differ from him. He has been twice married. First, in 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Carr, daughter of John Carr, a highly respected citizen of Rush County, Ind. By this union they were the parents of four children. In 1862, his wife died, and three years later he married Miss Margaret, daughter of William Mitchell. Her father was a prominent business man of Wayne County, Ind., and later of Peru, Ind. His daughter is a lady of superior accomplishments and wifely qualities, and a general favorite in the social circle. Their wedded life has been blessed by two sons and two daughters. The latter are both living, but the sons are deceased. Col. Neff and his worthy companion are sociable and genial, and their kindness and hospitality have won them many friends, among whom they are highly esteemed.

CAPT. JAMES L. NEFF.

James Lawrence Neff, son of Henry H. and Elizabeth (Carr) Neff, was born October 24, 1845, at Winchester, Ind. He attended school in the seminary at this place, where he acquired a good primary education. In 1861, he entered the Northwestern University, at Indianapolis, where he remained one year. At the end of that time he entered the State University, at Bloomington, Ind., remaining until the holiday season of 1863. During that vacation, he returned to Winchester, and later went to visit his father, who was then in camp with his regiment at Camp Wayne, near Richmond, Ind. While visiting the camp, he organized a company for the service, which became Company H, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, and of which he was at once elected Captain. In his school life, from first to last, he manifested talents of a superior order, and always ranked with the best of his class-mates. He was a young man of bright mind, and doubtless would have become an ornament to society in a professional career had not the war changed his purposes for the time, and led him to abandon his studies, to throw into the conflict for the maintenance of National integrity all the enthusiasm and valor of his young life. It was his purpose to resume his studies when the peril that menaced the Union should have passed, and order and peace restored. But in the struggle he yielded up his life, a sacrifice to patriotism, and his spirit winged its flight from the gory field of Kingston, leaving to his friends and relatives only a memory of a noble, though brief, career. He was mustered in as Captain in February, 1864, and at once took charge of the company, drilled and equipped it, and in the following month went to the front. He was with his regiment in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the terrible conflicts of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and under his dauntless leadership his company acquitted themselves nobly in every engagement. At the battle of Wise's Fork, near Kingston, N. C., Capt. Neff fell at his post, pierced by a ball from a rebel rifle. Earlier in the fight a minie ball had struck him, producing momentary unconsciousness, but, recovering himself, he advanced again to the head of his company, leading them in the charge until he received the wound that proved instantly fatal. On the day of his death he had been appointed Officer of the Day, having charge of the brigade skirmish-line. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, just before the rebels fell back, he was advancing his skirmish line, when he received his death wound. Even on that field of carnage, where the dead and dying were lying about by scores, the departure of this one brave young spirit cast a pall of sorrow. In years, a boy, but in soul and courage a man, he commanded the respect and admiration of his superior officers, and the love of his subalterns, to whom he was uniformly kind and courteous. And if the news of his death cast a pall over that battle-field, strewn as it was with the victims of patriotism, how must it have wrung the hearts of his loved ones at home? He was the only son; and to him fond parents and loving sisters had looked up, with happy anticipations of a bright career, when "war's grim labor" should no longer hold him from the pursuits to which he aspired. These hopes and aspirations were buried with him in the soldier's grave. Instances are rare in which a mere boy is intrusted with the command of a company, and his case, perhaps, had not a parallel in the army. He was only eighteen years old when he took charge of the company, yet he discharged the duties of his position with the ability and intelligence of a man of mature years, and was the recognized equal and associate of officers who had grown gray in the service. His fellow-officers felt his loss deeply, and at a meeting held on camp on the field, near Mosely Hill, N. C., on the 28th of March, 1865, passed a series of appropriate and touching resolutions, of which the following is an extract:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Capt. J. L. Neff, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, who was killed while leading his men in the charge against the enemy at Wise's Forks, N. C., on the 10th of March, 1865, we have sustained an irreparable loss. He was brave, courteous and excellent in all that constitutes a good soldier; and although young to occupy the position he did, he exhibited in the performance of his duties ability beyond his years. It is the will of Divine Providence that we should lose him in the spring-time of life, with a promising future to himself, and the pride of a doting father and friends, but we rejoice to know that he was a sacrifice to his country, and that he fell in the face of the enemy, bravely leading his men to victory."

Upon the reception of the news of his death, the members of the Philomathean Society of Indiana University met in their hall to do honor to his memory, and passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, We are informed of the sad intelligence of the death of our late esteemed brother, Capt. James L. Neff, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment, who fell at the battle of Kingston, N. C., and

"WHEREAS, While we humbly bow before the Divine decree, we cannot refrain from sorely lamenting, with feelings of grief and lasting regret, the loss of so noble and patriotic a brother. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That while we lament the death of one so universally beloved and honored, we rejoice in the belief that he is now in a happier land, and enjoying the rewards bestowed upon the virtuous, the true and the brave.

* * * * * * * * *

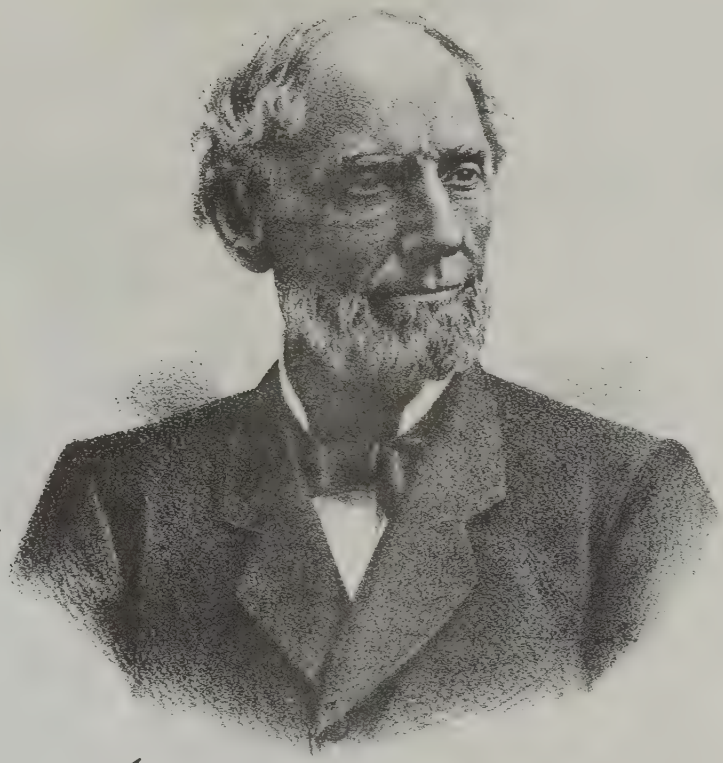
"That as a token of our high regard and esteem for the departed, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days."

Wherever he was known he was equally well esteemed. He possessed the faculty of making friends, and by his frank, honorable nature, drew to himself the affectionate regard of all with whom he was associated. At a re-union of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, held at Winchester, October 28, 1878, under the management of Col. H. H. Neff and Capt. Asa Teal, an original poem was delivered by Samuel C. Crane, referring in touching lines to the sad fate of the young Captain. Mr. Crane, who served as a private soldier, was wounded in the same battle in which Capt. Neff was killed, and his poem in memory of the young soldier is an eloquent reminder of the high regard in which he was held, and the universal mourning that surrounded his death. Thirteen years had elapsed, and still the memory of his noble life and gallant death was fresh in the hearts of his comrades, as it will continue to be until they, too, have joined him in that land beyond the grave. We select from the poem those stanzas relating more directly to Capt. Neff:

"Still nearer, comrades! When the tide of war
Was sweeping northward on its fiery way,
And harvest fields, where but an hour before
The reaper toiled, in dust and ashes lay,
There was a youth who cast his books away,
And though but eighteen summers he had known,
No time was this for study or for play,
For one who dared to call his sword his own,
And bravely seek the field where glory beckon'd on.

"Stalwart of form and lithe of limb he stood,
And gained in stature what he lacked in age;
Could look, with cheek unblanched, on fields of blood,
Or smile in triumph 'mid fierce battle's rage,
And write his name on Glory's deathless page,
Or 'neath his country's flag of stars expire,
For peace to him was but a gilded cage
When his proud spirit caught the patriot fire
That burned and glowed within the bosom of his sire.

"No prouder footstep trod that battle-field,
No nobler spirit met the rebel foe,
No warmer heart its high devotion sealed,
No firmer hand dealt swifter blow for blow,



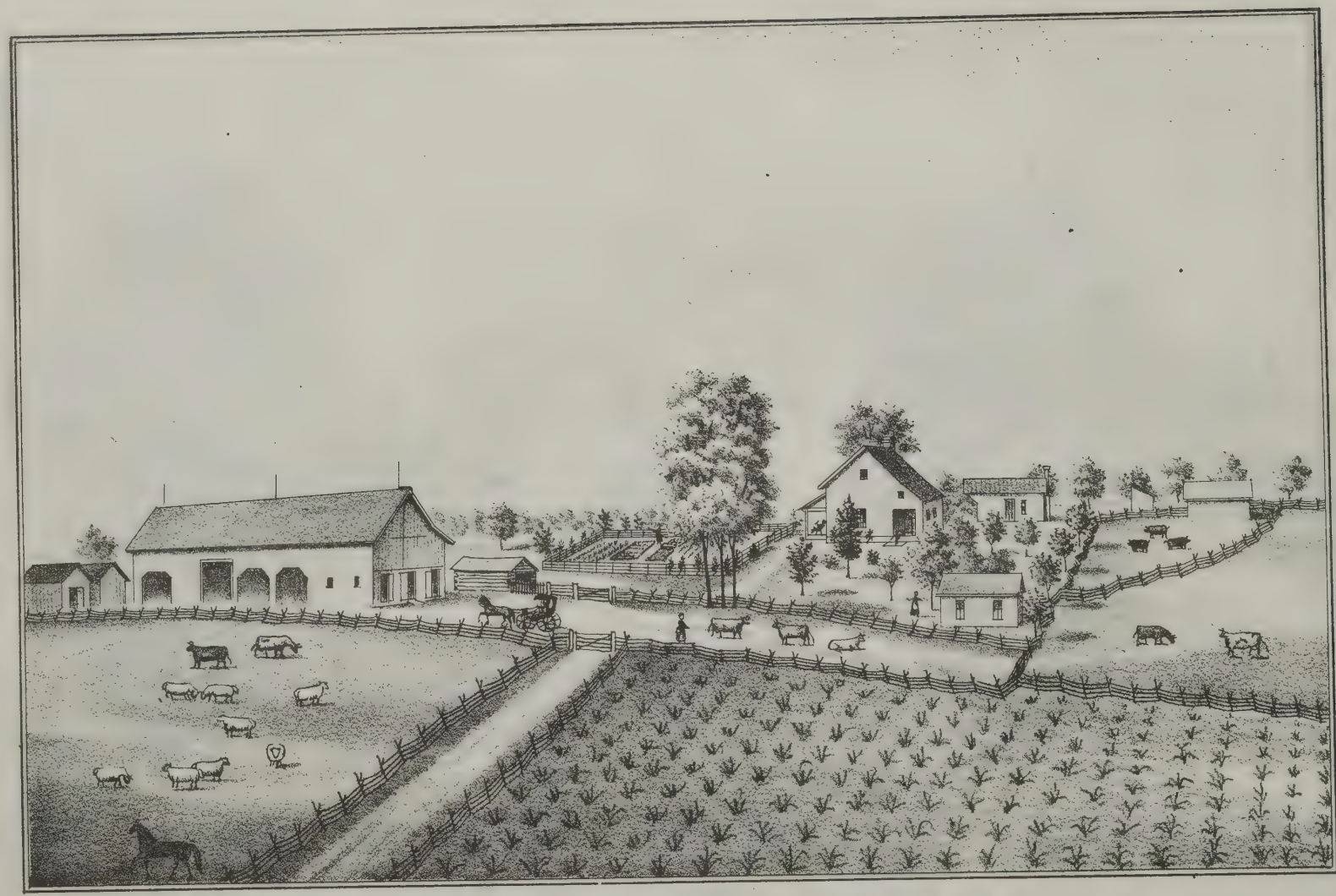
Very Truly, Yours Jay L. Neff

{EX CLERK}

LIEUT. COL. 124TH IND. VOL. INF.

Jay L. Neff

CAPT. CO H. 124TH IND. VOL. INF.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM MERRYWEATHER, STONY CREEK TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

No eye shone brighter in the battle's glow,
No richer blood in crimson current ran
Than his, who on that day was stricken low,
And fell in death while fighting in the van,
A youth in *years* alone; in God-like deeds, A MAN!

"Gone—and forever—in his life's young morn,
His grave is hallowed by Affection's tear,
And summer flowers his resting-place adorn,
Nurtured by those who hold his memory dear.
Fond sisters who had watched him year by year,
And dreamed fond dreams for him they loved so well.
And his lone sire, who knelt beside his bier,
With sorrow such as none but they can tell
Whose only sons in fight for God and country fell."

WILLIAM P. NEEDHAM was born December 19, 1853, at Newport (now Fountain City), Wayne Co., Ind. In 1856, the family removed to Williamsburg, in the same county, where the father, Frederick Needham, was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. In August, 1859, he came to Winchester, and was engaged in business here until his death, which occurred in 1864. William, his son, was educated in the public schools of Winchester, attending regularly until thirteen years of age. At that time, he entered the office of the *Journal* at Winchester, to learn the printer's trade, and, after completing his apprenticeship, returned to school, where he spent two years. For the next ten years, he was engaged at his trade in various cities, and, for several years, was a regular contributor to some of the best papers and magazines in the country, writing poetry and articles of a literary character, which attracted widespread attention and commendation. In February, 1881, he established at Winchester the *Phantasmagorian*, a weekly newspaper and literary journal. This paper grew almost immediately into popular favor, exceeding even the anticipations of its founder, and now enjoys an extended circulation. Personally, the editor is a young man of great energy and enthusiasm in the prosecution of his chosen work. He has been a close student all his life, and has developed literary talents of a high order. He is moral and honorable in his private character, and personally very popular among those who know him best. He is an active member of Winchester Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and in politics is an enthusiastic Republican. He was elected Clerk of the town of Winchester in 1878, and has been re-elected to this office five consecutive terms.

ALONZO H. PATTY was born October 28, 1846, at Huntsville, Randolph Co., Ind. His father, Harvey Patty, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, but removed to Wayne County, Ind., when a boy, and was reared in that county. He was married to Martha Armfield, a native of North Carolina, who removed to Wayne County, Ind., with her parents, in 1832. In 1845, he came to Randolph County, Ind., and located at Huntsville, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was always a highly-respected citizen, but never sought nor accepted a public office. He died in 1856. Alonzo, the subject of this sketch, was but eighteen months old when his mother died, and he was taken to the home of his grandfather, in whose family he was reared. He learned to work at an early age, and industry became second nature with him. In the years that followed, he has fought his own way bravely, and his achievements are the result of his own energy, unaided by pecuniary assistance from any one. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, first attending New Garden High School at Fountain City, Ind., and afterward the Raisin Valley Seminary at Adrian, Mich., graduating from the latter institution in 1871. He had learned the harness-maker's trade, and was engaged in the pursuit of this occupation in connection with school teaching, earning the means to defray his own expenses while attending school. From 1871 to 1874, he taught school in the winter, and worked at his trade during the remainder of the year, and in the year last named, began the study of law in the office of Judge H. C. Fox, at Richmond, Ind. He was admitted to the bar of Wayne County in 1875, but did not begin the practice of his profession until the spring of 1877, at which time he came to Winchester. In 1878, he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, L. A. Cranor, which relation continued until the removal of the latter to another point. In the spring of 1882, he entered into the partnership relations now existing between himself and W. W. Canada. For about seven years, Mr. Patty has practiced at the bar of Randolph County, and is regarded by all who know him as one of its rising members. He is enthusiastically devoted to his profession, and by his honorable course in the practice, has gained the confidence of his clients and the legal fraternity. He is a firm supporter of the Republican party in politics, and though an active and zealous partisan, has never sought public office. In 1879, however, he accepted an appointment as Justice of the Peace, and at the ensuing election, in 1880, was elected to that office, and is still serving in that capacity. He became an Odd Fellow in 1869, and after passing the chairs of the subordinate lodge, united with the Encampment, of which he is an active member. On the 19th of September, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Cranor, in Wayne County, Ind., and in December, 1881, his wife died, leaving two sons—Harry B. and Clarence—to mourn her loss. She was was an excellent lady, and enjoyed the good will and affectionate regard of all who knew her.

PHINEHAS POMEROY.

The ancestors of this gentleman were among the early settlers of America, having emigrated hither from England in 1633. His father, Pelatiah Pomeroy, was born in Connecticut, and was living there at the outbreak of the Revolution. He took an honorable part in that war, casting his fortunes with the patriots, and serving bravely in the Continental army. He was at the surrender of Saratoga; was in the New Jersey campaign, and at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the close of the war, he located at Winchester, Cheshire Co., N. H., and married Hannah Foster. At that place, on the 6th of May, 1800, his son Phinehas was born. The latter received a primary education in the common schools, and was afterward sent to Gragg's Academy on Federal street, Boston. Here he studied surveying and civil engineering, in which he acquired marked proficiency. After completing his course at this academy, he located at Williamsville, near Buffalo, N. Y., and taught school there for about a year. He then removed to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he began work at his profession as surveyor on the Ohio & Erie Canal. He was thus engaged until the completion of the canal in 1832, and for the next four years occupied a similar position on the Miami Canal. At the end of that time, he went to Kentucky, and was engaged in public surveys there for six years. Returning to Ohio, he located at Dayton, and engaged in railroad surveying, and, throughout a period of twenty years, made preliminary survey for every railroad entering that city except the "Broad Gauge." In 1865, he removed to Indiana and located at Winchester, where he has ever since made his home, though he has been absent a large portion of the time surveying various railroad and turnpike lines. And now, in his eighty-third year, he is still active and vigorous, and still engaged in the work of his profession. Within the past year, he has been engaged in running the lines for portions of three railroads, and, during the present spring (1882), surveyed the line for a railroad running north from Greenville, Ohio. He has been twice married. First, in October, 1827, to Miss Jerusha Tinker, in Portage County, Ohio. She was a lineal descendant of Thomas Tinker, a passenger in the Mayflower. Mrs. Pomeroy died in Kentucky in 1841, leaving three children, who still survive, viz., Charles Carroll, Anna J. and Josephine. In October, 1854, Mr. Pomeroy was married to Miss Mary Hollis, at Dayton, Ohio. By this union, they are the parents of three children, named respectively Phineas, Mary and Ralph D. Although not a pioneer, Mr. Pomeroy is a prominent and influential citizen of Winchester, and has had a large share in the public improvements of the town and county. He has been in active fellowship with the Masonic fraternity since 1822. He took the Royal Arch degree at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1839 or 1840, and the Knight Templar's degree at Dayton, Ohio in 1850. He stands high in the order and in society, and is esteemed by all who know him.

HON. MARTIN A. REEDER.

Martin A. Reeder was born in 1819, in Warren County, Ohio, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1822, with his grandfather, John Martin. At the age of fourteen years, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, at Richmond, Ind., working at his trade in that city from 1833 to 1839. Subsequent to the last-named date, he attended school in the seminary at Winchester, adding largely to the education begun in the common schools in earlier boyhood. After leaving school, he resumed work at his trade, and in the years that followed became a master builder, and achieved great success in his chosen vocation. In this county and vicinity there are still many buildings standing which were erected by him or under his immediate supervision. Among the number are the Methodist, Presbyterian and Friends' Churches, at Winchester, the old jail at this place, and the House of Refuge at Indianapolis. He was associated with the county in its pioneer period, and kept pace with its progress, at the same time rising to prominence as a citizen. He was called upon to fill various local offices in early times, as well as in recent years, and in all capacities proved himself capable, efficient and trustworthy. He served as County Assessor two terms, as County Appraiser two terms, as Township Assessor two terms, and three terms as Township Trustee. In 1875, he was elected by the Republicans as the Representative from this county in the State Legislature, and in this capacity rendered valuable service. He was honored with important trusts as a member of standing and special committees, and aided very materially in checking extravagance and securing economy in the disbursement of the public money. Among the bills introduced by him were the charter under which Union City now exists; the act prohibiting the sale of ammunition to minors; the exemption of the property of widows; the bill for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and the punishment of intoxication; and a bill providing for local option. He has always been an uncompromising temperance man, taking a radical position, and arraying himself boldly as an adversary of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. In his early life he formed ideas antagonistic to the institution of slavery, and in his maturer years became one of the prominent Abolitionists of this community, co-operating with Daniel Worth, Dr. Hiram P. Bennett, Paul W. Way, and others in this region who engineered and operated the "Under-ground Railroad," and other agencies of a similar character, and spent both time and money in furtherance of these and other benevolent enterprises. His anti-slavery sentiments led him to affiliate with the Whig party, and in all its campaigns he proved himself a valuable member. Upon the rise of the Republican party, he became one of its adherents, and has ever since been true to its principles. During a long life of activity and industry in this community, Mr. Reeder has achieved a fair degree of success in a financial sense, and, though the weight of years has superannuated him for work at his trade, he could not consent to retire entirely from active life. In the fall of 1881, he embarked in the coal and lime trade at Winchester, at which he is still successfully engaged. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Favorite, daughter of Henry Favorite, of Maryland. She has always been a loving and devoted helpmate, and a kind Providence has forborne to sever the ties that have bound their hearts so long together. In social life, both are esteemed and respected, while their private deeds of kindness and charity have gained for them a lasting place in the hearts of the recipients.

NATHAN REED.

Nathan Reed was born June 7, 1813, in Fayette County, Penn. He was reared on a farm in that county, the monotony of his early life being varied by no incidents of importance. In the winter he attended the common school, and during his boyhood acquired an education sufficiently thorough to enable him to engage intelligently in the active business life that marked his later years. During his minority, he remained at home, working for his father on the farm. But in his twenty-second year (1835), he left home for the West,

locating at Winchester, Ind., in the same year. At this place, he entered the service of Paul W. Way, a hotel-keeper, with whom he remained nine months, receiving $75 for his work. For the next few years, he was engaged in various branches of employment, managing to save a portion of his earnings, and steadily meeting, in the "new West," the success that must have been attained more slowly in his native home. In 1839, he was appointed Constable, and afterward as Deputy Sheriff of Randolph County. At a later date, he was elected to the office of Sheriff, and in these several capacities, for a period of twenty years, he rode from point to point through the mud and the dense forests of this county, then but sparsely populated. In some cases, he had tough customors to deal with, but generally effected his arrests quietly and without assistance; but, if in the performance of his duty, force was necessary, he was not the man to shrink or waver before personal danger. In one notable instance, he captured his man after a struggle. Some hogs had been stolen by a colored man in the Cabin Creek settlement, the thief escaping to Greenville, across the State line. The Sheriff was notified, and made search for the criminal, assisted by two colored men, and found him near the old Collier Simpson place. Routing him out from the cabin into the clearing, Mr. Reed ordered him to surrender; but, as the negro brandished a bowlder in one hand and a knife in the other, he prepared to meet his warlike adversary on an equal footing. Seizing a club, he struck a blow that for the moment paralyzed the negro's arm, and the knife dropped to the ground. Mr. Reed was struck in the temple by the stone which the thief had thrown, but he grappled with him, and, with the aid of his deputies, overpowered him. He endured all the annoyances and labor incident to the Sheriff's office in those early days, and retired with the hearty commendation of all good people for his efficiency and fidelity as an officer. He was afterward called to fill other offices of responsibility in the county. He was the first Trustee of White River Township under the new constitution, serving one year. For three years, he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners. In 1869, he was elected Justice of the Peace, succeeding Jacob Elzroth, who had served as magistrate for forty years. Mr. Reed served faithfully in this capacity for nine years. In 1878, he was chosen President of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Winchester, and still occupies this position. For many years, Mr. Reed has been a successful business man in this community, and his career demonstrates what may be accomplished by a young man with the proper spirit and energy. He came here without friends and without money. First a porter in a hotel, he worked his way by successive steps and persistent pluck to the position of a bank President and a front rank in society. Financial success followed, and in the years of his active business life he amassed a competence which has placed him far above the possibility of want. Although he has retired from the drudgery of active business pursuits, he has not permitted his life to lapse into idleness. Indeed, such a course would be quite foreign to the nature of one as industrious and energetic as he. He has taken an active interest in the public affairs of the county, and has done his share in encouraging and promoting enterprises of public benefit and improvement. His early political affiliations were with the Whig party, and the anti-slavery element found in him a stanch friend and valuable coadjutor. In his native county in Pennsylvania, he had witnessed some of the practical workings of slavery, and in his early boyhood learned to hate it bitterly. Fugitive slaves had nought to fear from a meeting with him, and the organizations for aiding their escape received his sanction and encouragement. Upon the decline of the Whig party he became a Republican, and has ever since continued to act with that branch of the body politic, taking an active part in the selection of the proper men to administer the laws and discharge the public duties. In social life, Mr. Reed stands high in the estimation of all who know him, and possesses the warm regard of a large circle of friends. His religious preference is with the Universalist Church, and his moral life is above reproach. He has been twice married. First, in 1836, to Miss Annie, daughter of Paul W. Way, his former employer. After thirty-six years of happy wedded life, his wife died, leaving six children to mourn her loss. In 1873, he was married to Phebe, daughter of John and Jane Fisher, of Union City. She had twice before been married, first to Elias Baldwin, and after his decease to David T. Bailey. His wife is an estimable lady, and occupies a high place in the social circle.

ALFRED ROSSMAN. James, father of this gentleman, was born in Ireland, but emigrated to the United States, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1792. The "Queen City of the West" then contained the old fort, and a few log houses, and gave little promise of the greatness it was to attain in after years. Mr. Rossman only remained there one year, removing to Pittsburgh, Penn., at the end of that time. At a later date he returned to Ohio, locating at Franklin, Warren County, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1845. Alfred, the subject of this sketch, was born at Franklin, Ohio, in 1811, and in his youth received such an education as the schools of early days afforded. At the age of fifteen years, he became a saddler's apprentice at Eaton, Ohio, and spent five years in acquiring a thorough knowledge of that trade. As a journeyman, he visited New Orleans and other portions of the South, Southern Indiana and Ohio, and other points, and located at Winchester, Ind., in the spring of 1838. Here he established the first harness and saddle shop, and manufactured the first saddle ever made in Randolph County. Prior to his arrival, traders often passed this point with saddles to sell to the Indians and others who would buy them. Among the traders were his brother, James Rossman, and William Taylor. The first saddle manufactured in this county was a highly ornamental one, and sold for $50 at a time when ready cash was a scarce commodity. It was handsomely gilded and burnished, and covered with buckskin, which had been dyed a blue-black color by the Indians. While working at Rossville, Ohio, Mr. Rossman made a saddle similar to this for Godfrey, the Miami Chief. It pleased the old Indian so that he would ride a few rods, then dismount to admire its marvelous beauty, and after riding a little farther dismount again, surveying it with as much satisfaction as a child would feel in the possession of a new toy. From 1838 to 1876, Mr. Rossman was engaged constantly at his trade in the town of Winchester, and during that period manifested the most untiring energy and enthusiasm in the prosecution of his chosen vocation; and by good management and honest toil accumulated a comfortable fortune. He retired from active business about the year 1876, and now enjoys the rest well earned by years of labor. He was always a public-spirited citizen, and took an active part in developing the county by encouraging and patronizing public improvements; yet he was never ambitious, and with the exception of a term in the Town Council of Winchester, never occupied public office. He has long been known as an upright, reliable citizen, and throughout his life his dealings have commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Hannah Reeder, sister of Hon. Martin Reeder, of Winchester, who still lives to cheer the years of his later life. They are the parents of three children, who have grown to maturity and taken their places among the honored and respected citizens of the community.

NATHAN C. SIMMONS was born May 26, 1844, in Jackson Township, Randolph Co., Ind., and is the son of James Simmons, who located in this county in 1821, and remained here until his death, which took place in 1878. Nathan, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, and in his boyhood divided his time between farm work and work in the saw-mill, of which his father was the proprietor. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged on account of impaired health, after being in the service for about a year. In the spring of 1865 he re-enlisted, serving until the close of the war, in the Thirty-third Regiment, Indiana Veteran Volunteers. In the fall of 1865, he entered Liber College, where he spent three terms, and, at the close of that period, entered Ridgeville College, with the view of graduating. On account of impaired health, however, he was compelled to abandon this plan, and left the college after a course of two and a half years. He taught school until 1874, being engaged in the meantime, during the summer, in the study of the law, in the office of Monks & Watson, at Winchester. In 1875, he was admitted to the bar, but did not engage in the practice, because, about the same time, he was appointed Deputy Treasurer under H. B. Hunt, and served in that capacity for two years. He then embarked in the grocery trade at Winchester, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits ever since, until October, 1882, at which time he sold out. He was married, in October, 1875, to Miss Ellen Kem, daughter of William and Lydia Kem, who were early settlers of Wayne County, Ind., but now are living near Winchester. By this union they are the parents of four children, viz., Detroit M., Maty O., Everett E. and William C. Mr. Simmons is an industrious, energetic man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a Master Mason in Winchester Lodge, and in politics, a Republican.

EZRA STONE.

Ezra Stone was born in the State of Rhode Island, May 11, 1791, and in 1812 removed to Madison County, N. Y. In 1817, he located at Marietta, Ohio, and some time subsequently removed to Aurora, Ind. Here he became the victim of misfortunes which almost ultimated in financial ruin. He owned a farm near Aurora, and one year constructed a flat-boat for the purpose of transporting his grain to New Orleans. The expedition proved unsuccessful, since, after arriving at his destination, he could not find a market for the grain. He had, however, taken with him a lot of cattle belonging to a neighbor, disposing of them at a fair price. He borrowed the money received from the sale of the cattle, and with it paid for having his corn shelled, preparatory to shipping it to Savannah, Ga., around the Gulf. But, as if disaster were determined to follow him, the corn became spoiled in transit, and was found worthless at the end of the voyage. Thus he lost both the corn and the money for his neighbor's cattle. The voyage occupied a period of six months, and its consequences involved him in serious embarrassment. Subsequently, he embarked in a "pirogue" with his family, for the purpose of removing to Cincinnati, and at the solicitation of some merchants took with him a huge basket of eggs, the basket holding as much as three or four barrels. He drew his pirogue toward the shore, when his wife, in attempting to walk from the boat with her child, lost her balance and fell overboard. Mr. Stone grasped the child from her arms, and, throwing it back upon the boat, landed it squarely in the basket of eggs, creating terrible havoc. He rescued his wife, however, and they reached Cincinnati without further adventure. Mr. Stone was a master-builder, and often went to New Orleans to work at his trade, during the winter sersons, and was usually accompanied by his sons, Asahel and William. In the winter of 1838, his wife accompanied him on one of his annual journeys thither, and died while there. His daughter Lois, just merging into a sweet womanhood, also died there in 1838. Of the six children constituting his family, only two now survive, viz., Gen. Asahel Stone, of Winchester, and Capt. William D. Stone, D. D., of Union City, Ind. In 1839, Mr. Stone removed with his family to Indiana, locating at Winchester, and in 1843 he married Polly Edwards. He purchased land in Randolph County, owning at one time a part of the "old Fort." Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until failing eyesight compelled him to retire from active labor. He died August 8, 1848, his wife surviving him about five years. In politics, Mr. Stone acted with the Whigs, and although an active worker in the ranks, never sought or held public office. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, living his religion in his daily life. He was a public-spirited man, alive to all the better and higher interests of the community, and the indorser and patron of all enterprises having for their object the promotion of the public welfare. He died regretted by all who knew him, for in life he possessed their warmest regard and most affectionate esteem. His remains now rest in that beautiful city of the dead, Fountain Park Cemetery.

GEN. ASAHEL STONE.

ASAHEL, son of Ezra Stone, was born June 29, 1817, near Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, removing with his parents to Aurora, Ind., in 1818, and to

Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1822. On the 23d of September, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia B. Preston, at Finneytown, near Cincinnati, Ohio. In boyhood he learned the carpenter's trade, and in his sojourns at New Orleans, as his father's assistant, formed an attachment for that city, and removed thither with his wife shortly after marriage. In 1839, however, he came to Winchester, and has ever since been one of its prominent and influential citizens. Until the outbreak of the late rebellion, he was engaged at the carpenter trade in Winchester and vicinity, but on the 29th of May, 1861, was appointed by Gov. Morton as Commissary General for the State of Indiana, and, on the 15th of October, 1862, was appointed Quartermaster General. In his official capacity he proved himself a superior man. In the work of looking after the interests of the soldiers, securing and forwarding supplies, providing sanitary stores, nurses and medical attention for the sick and wounded, and in the discharge of all the varied and arduous duties of his position, he was zealous, patriotic and self-sacrificing. He rendered valuable service to the cause, and great reliance was placed in his judgment and discretion by Gov. Morton, who frequently commended him in his annual messages to the Legislature. His field of labor was varied and extensive, requiring executive ability of a high order, which he developed in a marked degree. In his message of January 6, 1865, Gov. Morton said: "The report of the Quartermaster and Commissary General is herewith laid before you, and your attention is especially called to its contents. The administration of this department by Gen. Stone has been highly successful and satisfactory." And under date of January 11, 1867, the following tribute to his fidelity occurs: "The [Quartermaster's] Department has been a large and cumbrous machine, but has been managed with great fidelity, ability and success, for which Gen. Stone is well entitled to the thanks of the State. His position has been one of great labor and responsibility, and its duties have been performed to my entire satisfaction. Your attention is especially invited to the interesting details in his report." After the close of the war, he returned to the farm in Randolph County, and for a while was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1865, however, he became identified with the banking interests of Winchester, and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of this city. He was elected President, and by annual re-election held that position the most of the time until the institution ceased to exist as a national bank in October, 1878. Its circulation was withdrawn, and it was reorganized as a bank under the laws of the State. Gen. Stone was elected President of the new organization, and has ever since continued to act in that capacity. One as active as he in the affairs of private and business life is seldom permitted to remain long out of politics; and in his case his friends began to look upon him when quite young, as the proper person for important public positions. In 1847, when only thirty years old, he was nominated by the Whig party of this county for the Indiana House of Representatives, and elected in the fall of that year. In 1848, he was nominated as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was only defeated by four votes. In 1860, he was elected to the Indiana Senate, where he served with distinction, and was honored with important trusts as a member of various Senate Committees. The war and his connection with it here interrupted his public life, but after the restoration of peace he again became the standard-bearer of his party at the earnest solicitation of friends, and, in 1867, was again elected as the Representative from this county in the General Assembly of Indiana. In all his public life, his actions were characterized by a sincere sense of honor, and of duty to his constituents and their best interests. He retired from his position with the good will of his associates, and the confidence of the people of the county which he so efficiently served. A review of his career from the farm to the Legislature, from there to the department of the army which he so well administered, and to his successful life as a business man and financial manager proves him a gentleman of rare attainments and versatility. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that his ability is self-acquired, his boyhood and youth having been spent in the early days of this county's history, when but few educational privileges existed. His education is practical, rather than scholastic, and has served him well in his financial undertakings. In November, 1881, he was elected Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Winchester Wagon Works, an enterprise of great importance among the manufacturing industries of this city. To the details of this business he devotes his energies with the same zest that has marked his appreciation of all the trusts ever confided to him. He has reached the "shady side" of a noble life; yet in spirit he is young and cheerful. His splendid business habits have returned him goodly stores of worldly wealth, but instead of seeking to enhance a fortune already ample, he has found his greatest pleasure in distributing his means in such a manner as to make others happy. A few years ago he erected a row of neat, tasteful cottages opposite his own palatial home in the southern suburbs of Winchester, fitting them with many conveniences, and letting them out at a moderate rental, thus securing the comfort and happiness of his tenants. In the spring of 1880, he purchased and donated to the town of Winchester forty acres of land for a public cemetery. He purchased the ground at a cost of $4,000, and had it surveyed and platted at an additional expense of $300, and on the 1st day of March, 1880, secured it to its purpose by a deed, signed by himself and his worthy wife, conveying the premises in trust forever to a Board of Control, to be used for the purpose designated. On the 3d day of July, 1880, a public dedication was held, at which very appropriate ceremonies were held, and addresses delivered by prominent citizens of Winchester, and others from abroad, and the park named "Fountain Park Cemetery."

We omit to mention in detail his many public and private benefactions, but we feel assured of the sanction of the community when we say that he is a leading spirit in all matters of public interest, and an unselfish worker for the promotion of the public welfare. He is an uncompromising hater of intemperance, and many years ago entered the temperance ranks as an active worker. He was a prominent member of the Washingtonians, Sons of Temperance, and the Independent order of Good Templars, and attended the State and General Conventions of these orders, serving as Grand Worthy Chief Templar for two years, and as Grand Worthy Secretary for an equal length of time, and has been for twenty-five years a leading Odd Fellow. His uniformly temperate habits have secured to him their usual results—a strong constitution and the preservation of his mental powers in all their vigor. He is simple in his habits, modest and unassuming in his deportment, prompt and accurate in his business methods, and one whose companionship is refining and elevating. Though not himself a church member, he is a cheerful contributor to the support of the Gospel, realizing its effect for good upon the community. In politics, as previously stated, he was formerly identified with the Whig party. He cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison in the memorable campaign of 1840, and was always radically anti-slavery in sentiment. Upon the organization of the Republican party in 1856, he became one of its adherents, and in the intervening years has been one of its most active and efficient workers. He occupies a place in the hearts of the community which none but he can fill, and is one of those men whose identity with a town is a public blessing, and whose death is a public calamity. The bride of his early years is spared by a kind Providence to share and enjoy with him the triumphs of his later life; and while the weight of years has turned to silver the fresh young locks of girlhood, in her heart she is still young. Their wedded life has been a happy one, although it has been blessed by no children, and it seems a misfortune that, in the course of a few years at best, there will be none to perpetuate the name to which this community owes so much. But it will live long in the memory of many to whom kindly deeds have been done by the General and his noble wife, while substantial reminders will exist in the public works of the town. We cannot close this sketch of the General's life without saying a few words of her who has been so truly his helpmate and such an important coadjutor in his success. Lydia B. Preston was born November 25, 1817, in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, Ohio. Her maternal grandfather, Samuel Raymond, was one of Cincinnati's earliest pioneers, having located there in 1790. He was a farmer, and his children were nearly all engaged in the same pursuit. His daughter, the mother of Mrs. Stone, married John Preston, an industrious farmer of Hamilton County, and, like the majority of wives in those early days, was thoroughly inured to work, lending a helping hand to her husband in his struggle for the acquisition of a fortune. Lydia, the daughter, inherited the habits of industry that were so truly characteristic of the race by whom the forest was first felled, and under whom civilization was inaugurated and advanced in the West, and these habits became so much a part of her nature as to mark and govern all her life. As illustrative of this fact, it may be stated that she has always been known as an early riser, and her promptness in this particular has been quite remarkable. By 4 o'clock every morning, she is up and about her housework, and perhaps there has not been a morning during her wedded life in which she has not kindled the first fire, except when prevented by sickness. Trifling as this may appear at first sight, it has proved of great advantage to her husband, who has been enabled thereby to be always early at his work, ready to meet and direct men in his employ, avoiding unnecessary waste of time, which delays at home would naturally have occasioned. It is one feature of the course she has always pursued, i. e., to help her husband, and its effect is observed in the final result. To her energy and good management, her advice and counsel, and the active interest she always manifested in his affairs, her husband acknowledges his indebtedness for his financial success. To a common-school education she unites the qualities of a fine intellect, and is as familiar with business methods as with the details of household work. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when a girl, and in all the years that have ensued she has been a devout and consistent member, taking a leading part in all charitable and benevolent work in this community, while in the temperance work she has been especially active. She was identified with the Good Templars and other temperance organizations as long as they existed in this community. To the children, she is especially kind and friendly, and in their young hearts her memory is sacredly enshrined by her many kind deeds for the little ones, among whom she is affectionately known as "Aunt Lydia." In the social circle, she is a general favorite, and her uniform kindliness to those with whom she has been associated has gained for her their affectionate regard. She is well preserved and sprightly, and we join with her many friends in the wish that she may be spared yet many years to the community in which she has so long resided, and to the husband whose life she has blessed.

HENRY TAYLOR SEMANS,

Winchester, Ind., was born at Macksville, Randolph Co., Ind., July 30, 1837. His father, Solomon M. Semans, was a native of Highland County, Ohio, his mother, Hester Ann (McIntire) Semans, of Randolph County, Ind. His parents were among the hardy pioneers, and of the class who by dint of industry and economy have done so much to develop our country to the high state of excellence we now enjoy. The youthful days of young Henry T. were spent in the uneventful rounds of farm life, with but meager opportunities for gaining information or knowledge of the ways of the world, being only such as were afforded by the district school. Desirous of gaining a more liberal education than they afforded, he attended Liber College in 1858–59, for three terms. After leaving college, he was engaged as clerk by the firm of McKee & Keener, who at that time kept a general supply store for the country trade at Farmland, Ind. Here Mr. Semans rapidly gained an insight into business, and early displayed many of those excellent qualities which have marked his career. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and upon the organization of the company he was chosen and mustered in as First Lieutenant. He participated in all the campaigns in which his regiment was engaged, and was in many severe conflicts, the principal of which were Chickamauga, Resaca, Franklin and Nashville. He, with his regiment, remained in the field until the close of the war, and was mustered out June 14, 1865. After his return home, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk under John B. Goodrich. In 1868, he was

elected by the Republicans Clerk of Randolph Circuit Court, which responsible position he filled with marked ability for four years. After retiring from the Clerk's office, he engaged for some years in the grain trade, but since 1876 has not been engaged in any special business, having accumulated a handsome fortune, which he proposes to enjoy in a rational manner. He was married to Miss Mary J. Edger, daughter of Edward Edger, of Winchester, Ind., October 8, 1867, a lady of most excellent character, who has in all respects proved a worthy companion. They are the parents of three promising sons. Mr. Semans, while not a man of radical character, has always been a pronounced Republican, and, so far as he ever attempted, a very successful politician. He is not a member of any religious denomination, and is liberal in his views on all theological questions.

CLINTON D. SMITH, Winchester, Ind., was born at Williamsburg, Clermont Co., Ohio, February 26, 1828; he was the son of Stephen and Sarah (Kain) Smith, who were of German descent, and came to Ohio from New Jersey. Mr. Smith, Sr., was a mill-wright by trade, but early placed his son, Clinton D., to learn the printing business in the office of the county paper published at Batavia. Young Smith went to Iowa, in 1847, and engaged in publishing the Ottumwa *Courier* for eighteen months, but on account of poor health was obliged to dispose of it, after which he returned to Ohio, and was engaged on the *Herald of Freedom* at Wilmington for two years, and on the *Independent* at Greenfield for two years. Mr. Smith came to Indiana in 1854, and engaged to publish the Connersville *Telegraph* for one year, during which time he was married to Miss Eliza Irvin, daughter of Robert Irvin, late of Randolph County, October 11, 1855, who has in all respects been to him a worthy companion, and is a lady of excellent social standing. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are living. At the beginning of 1856, Mr. Smith removed to Winchester, and purchased the *Journal*, and began the publication of the first Republican paper in Eastern Indiana; he continued its proprietor for four years, after which he purchased the *Times* at Muncie, Ind., in which publication he was engaged at the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he sold out and enlisted in the Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served one year, when he returned and aided in recruiting the Eighty-fourth Regiment, enlisting as a private in Company E; he shared in its toilsome and dangerous campaigns, and was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company C for good conduct; he was severely wounded at Chickamauga, his left arm being shattered, from the effects of which he remains an invalid. He was honorably discharged, having faithfully served his country for three years. Since his return, he has been engaged in theprinting business as foreman of the *Herald*, and recently in the same capacity with the *Journal*. Mr. Smith is not a member of any church, but is liberal in his views on theological questions; he has led a busy life, and is deserving the esteem in which he is held by his friends and neighbors.

WASHINGTON B. SNEDEKER was born in 1825 in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; his father, Jacob Snedeker, was born in Virginia about the year 1789, and was of Scotch descent. Four brothers by the name of Snedeker emigrated from Scotland to Long Island at an early day, and from them have descended all who bear that name in America. Jacob Snedeker removed to Knox County Ohio, locating between Mount Vernon and Londonville, where he died in 1834. His widow married again, and removed to Mercer County, Ohio, in 1837. Washington, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools, and acquired a good English education; he became an apprentice at the carpenter's trade when a young man, and acquired great proficiency as a mechanic. In 1841, he returned to Knox County, Ohio, where he was engaged at his trade for four years. In 1845, he returned to Mercer County, and in 1846 was married to Charlotte Hossler, who died in 1852. By this union they were the parents of three children. In 1857, he married Jane Maddock, one child being the fruit of this second union. Until 1854, he was engaged at his trade, but in that year embarked in in the daguerreotype business, leading a migratory life, traveling from town to town in his car, and taking pictures in all towns of any consequence in Northeastern Indiana, and Van Wert, Mercer and Darke Counties, Ohio; he located at Winchester, Ind., in 1863, and from that date until 1876 he owned and operated a planing mill at this place, and from 1876 to 1880 he was the proprietor of a restaurant. He possesses rare genius as a mechanic, and has designed and invented several articles of practical value, among them being the churn and a chair. In early life, he spent a great deal of time and money in studying and perfecting projects, and still delights in developing new methods of convenience and utility. By a life of industry and prudent management, he has accumulated a comfortable fortune, and by his honorable and upright nature has gained the esteem of his fellow-men. He is the proprietor of a brick block on Main street, containing four good business rooms on the ground floor, while the second story contains a commodious exhibition room, capable of seating 600 people. The hall is a model of convenience and safety, possessing ready means of access and egress, and thoroughness of ventilation.

JOHN L. STAKEBAKE.

John L. Stakebake was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 13, 1837. His father, John Stakebake, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1853. He was a millwright, but did little work at his trade after locating in this county, as he died in the same year (1853). He had a family of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, and nine are now living. Eight of this number are married. John L., the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and learned the carpenter's trade when a young man. He came to Randolph County, with his father, in 1853, but returned to Ohio in the following year, where he worked at his trade. In 1858, he was married, in Preble County, Ohio, to Miss Mary E. Brawley, and in the following year removed, with his wife, to Randolph County, Ind., and located on a farm about four miles south of Winchester, where he remained for four years. At the end of that time, he returned to Winchester, where he was engaged at his trade. In 1870, he embarked in the manufacture and sale of furniture at Winchester, in which he has ever since been successfully engaged. In 1864, while engaged in contracting and carpenter work, Mr. Stakebake enlisted as a private soldier in Company F, of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment, and served in the Virginia campaigns until the spring of 1865, when he was honorably discharged. As a business man and manufacturer, he has been very successful, and as a citizen and neighbor he is highly esteemed by all who know him. In politics, he has always been identified with the Republican party, and although never an aspirant for office, he has been called upon, at various times, to fill local positions of honor and trust. In 1876, he was elected a member of the School Board of the town of Winchester, and was appointed Treasurer of the Board, in which capacity he still continues to act. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and stands high in the order. He is an upright, honorable man, and deserves and enjoys the respect of his fellow-citizens. His wedded life has been blessed by five children, named, respectively, Marion A., Frank E., Irma V. and Oak. One died in infancy.

L. W. STUDY.

Levi W. Study was born August 23, 1849, in Randolph County, Ind. His father, Levi Study, was born in Wayne County, Ind., and reared on a farm there. He came to Randolph County about the year 1842, and purchased a tract of unimproved land in Washington Township, within five miles of Winchester. He died here, at the age of thirty-five years, in 1849, his wife surviving him until 1863. Levi, the subject of this sketch, remained at home with his mother until her decease, which occurred in March, 1863, and afterward made his home with his married sister, working out during the day as a farm laborer. At the age of eighteen years, in the winter of 1867–68, he began teaching school, and continued this line of employment for two years, in the meantime attending a summer school at Winchester. In December, 1869, he entered the law office of his brother John, at Union City, and began the study of law. Shortly afterward, he removed, with his brother to Rushville, Ind., and, continuing his studies there for two years, went West at the end of that time in quest of a location. After visiting several cities, he returned to his native county, and on the 22d of July, 1872, was admitted to the bar of this county, and entered at once upon the practice of his chosen profession at Winchester. On the 1st of December, 1874, partnership relations were entered into between himself and James S. Engle, which continued until December, 1880. Since that time, Mr. Study has practiced alone. He was married, on the 20th of April, 1876, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Adam Hirsch, Esq., a prominent citizen of Winchester. By this union, they are the parents of one son—Carl A. As an attorney, Mr. Study has risen rapidly, and occupies a place among the best at the bar of Randolph County. He is honorable and conscientious, devoted to the interests of his clients, safe as a counselor, and able as a pleader. In September, 1881, he was appointed by Hon. L. J. Monks to the office of Master Commissioner of this county—an office of responsibility and importance. In politics, Mr. Study has always affiliated with the Republican party, and during his residence at Winchester has attended every State, county and district convention, either in the capacity of a delegate or spectator. He is an active worker, and has accomplished good results in the interest of the party. He has never held public office, and never permitted his name to be used as a candidate. In private life, he is esteemed by all who know him for his gentlemanly bearing and uniform kindness and courtesy. He was one of the charter members of Winchester Lodge, No. 91, Knights of Pythias, and was the first Past Chancellor of the lodge. He is now Deputy Grand Chancellor. He was made a Mason in July, 1880, in Winchester Lodge, No. 56. He is now Royal Arch Captain in Randolph Chapter, No. 35, Deputy Illustrious Master in Winchester Council, No. 20, R. & S. M., and Junior Warden of Winchester Lodge, No. 56. He is also a member of the Commandery at Richmond, Ind. He united with Winchester Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., in June, 1873, and in October of the same year became a member of White River Encampment, No. 50, and is now Senior Warden in the latter body.

IRA TRIPP was born April 23, 1828, within eight miles of the city of Toronto, Canada. His father, David Tripp, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1787, and was married there to Susan Weller, who was born in the same county in 1813. The father removed, with his family, to the Dominion of Canada, where he died in 1843. He had eight children, four of whom are now living. Ira, the subject of this sketch, enjoyed but limited educational advantages in boyhood, walking three miles to a log schoolhouse of the rudest type, and acquiring his primary education under the instructions of a teacher as rude as the school and its surroundings. He went to the State of New York in 1852, and after the removal to that State completed a course of study at Willson Academy, Niagara County. He was reared on a farm, and during boyhood and youth his time was principally employed in the performance of farm work. When eighteen years of age, he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment, at Willson, N. Y, and later engaged independently in mercantile pursuits. In 1857, he located in Darke County, Ohio, where he sold goods for several years, removing to Winchester, Ind., in December, 1864. Here he again engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued successfully for a number of years, retiring from this branch of business in 1870. In 1871, he was elected Justice of the Peace, but resigned in 1872. In April, 1880, he was elected Trustee of White River Township, and is now serving in that capacity. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party, and was elected as the candidate of that party. In the discharge of his official duties, he has proved himself efficient and faithful, and has won the confidence of the public by his administration of the office. His jurisdiction contains an area of more than seventy square miles, and includes twenty-one schoolhouses, besides those at Winchester—the oversight of these interests requiring a large amount of time and labor. He is an untiring worker, and exhibits commendable enthusiasm in the cause of public education. He has been a resident of Winchester for eighteen years, and during this period has always arrayed himself on the side of honor and right, establishing a good name, and gaining recognition as

among the best citizens of the community. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Christina Jane Lawrence, of Darke County, Ohio. She is an estimable lady, and a general favorite in the social circle.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson is a prominent member of the Randolph County bar. He was born August 8, 1840, in Shelby County, Ill. The families of both his parents were among the earliest settlers of that county, and were prominent participants in the events of its early and later history. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of a family of sixteen children, fourteen of whom are now living, and eleven married and settled in life. His early life was spent on the home farm, working during the farming season, and attending school during the winter. He first attended the district school near his home, subsequently entering the Shelbyville High School, then known as one of the best in the State. In 1860, he went to Moore's Hill, Ind., and became a student in the college at that place. He spent the college year of 1860–61 in study, leaving school at the outbreak of the war. At the age of eighteen years, he took charge of the graded schools at St. Paul, Ind., and afterward taught six months in the district schools of Shelby County, achieving fair success as a teacher. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of sixteen years, and in 1862 entered the ministry of that denomination. In the following year, he joined the Southeastern Indiana Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and traveled as a member of that body for eight years. In 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary R. Wilkinson, who died in 1865, leaving one child. After the death of his wife, he again entered Moore's Hill College, where he spent the college year of 1867–68. In 1868, he was married to Miss Elizabeth S. Lamb, daughter of Judge Lamb, of Indianapolis, and resumed his ministerial labors. On account of failing health, he withdrew from the Conference, and retired from the ministry in 1870, and shortly afterward began the study of law in the office of Judge Lamb, finishing his studies in the office of Gordon, Browne & Lamb, at Indianapolis. In June, 1871, he located at Winchester, and began the practice of his profession. He was at first associated with Gen. Thomas M. Browne, from 1871 to 1873, forming partnership relations with Judge J. J. Cheney, in the latter year, which continued until 1874. From 1874 to 1879, he was the partner of Judge L. J. Monks, and since the dissolution of this relation has been associated with Capt. A. O. Marsh. As an attorney, he has achieved marked success, and combines with his legal attainments the virtues of a Christian gentleman. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Winchester, in which he has held, and still holds, responsible official positions. He is an able and effectual pleader, and a safe and conscientious counselor. The firm of which he is a member have been engaged in the defense of five persons accused of murder, during the past few years, and have gained a reputation for success in this specialty. Although an active politician, Mr. Thompson has always refused to be a candidate for public position. He is a stanch Republican, and has canvassed the county several times in the interest of his party, with good results. He is a man of positive temperament, firm in his convictions, and forcible and fearless in his adhesion to principles. He is esteemed by all who know him, as an upright, honorable man. He is identified with the Masonic Lodge of Winchester, and is an active member of that fraternity.

RICHMOND THORNBURG was born September 19, 1819, in Perry Township, Wayne County, Ind. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that occupation for three years. Subsequently he learned the tailor's trade, and finding the latter more to his taste, has made it his occupation through life; he located in Randolph County, Ind., in November, 1860, and voted for President Lincoln two days later; he resided six years at Bloomingsport, in this county, where he occupied the position of clerk in a store. In 1866, he removed to Farmland, and in 1867 to Camden, Jay County, Ind. In November, he returned to Farmland, and later in the same year, located again at Winchester, where he has ever since devoted his time and attention to the pursuits of his chosen occupation; he has achieved pronounced success in this line, having been engaged at this vocation for thirty-five years. On the 26th of January, 1866, he was married to Miss Hannah Etta Semans, in Wayne County, Ind. By this union they are the parents of two children, named respectively Thomas M. and Myrtle May. Mrs. Thornburg is the daughter of David Semans, who was the father of twenty-four children, sixteen of whom are still living. Her father died in April, 1881, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Thornburg is identified with the Masonic fraternity of Winchester, having attained the degree of Master Mason. In politics, he is a Republican; he has never sought nor accepted public office, but has always taken an active interest in public affairs and the success of his party. He is highly regarded by all who have known him, and is a worthy and estimable citizen.

WASHINGTON ULLOM was born in Virginia March 19, 1815, and is a son of William and Ada Ullom. He was brought up on a farm; his parents moved with their family to Preble County, Ohio, in 1822, and to Darke County, Ohio, in 1825. Mr. Ullom was married in 1837, to Mary Miller, a native of Wheeling, Va. They have had eleven children, ten living—Isabell, Ada, Sarah J., Almira, Mary A., Rebecca, Alice, George W., William H. and Jacob A. Mr. Ullom came to this county in 1863; owns 103 acres of land, and is engaged in farming.

HON. THOMAS WARD.

Mr. Ward is a worthy representative of that class of citizens in this community who are justly styled our self-made men; men who have risen from humble positions to affluence and high standing, unaided by adventitious circumstances, and having only their own industry and native ability to thank for their attainments. He is of the grandson of Thomas Ward, a native of North Carolina, in which State he lived during the Revolutionary war. He was a Quaker, and took no part in that struggle, though both the Americans and British tried unsuccessfully to force him into service. He had a brother who was a Colonel in the American army, and a brave officer. Thomas Ward had a family of eight children—two sons and six daughters—all of whom, except Sarah, the eldest daughter, emigrated to Randolph County, Ind. Joel, the eldest son, and Joab, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to this county in 1819. Mary, the second daughter, married Joseph Moffatt, father of Zimri Moffatt, of Randolph County; Margery married Elias Kizer, father of Thomas W. and Henry P. Kizer, of Winchester; Nancy married Mr. Tomlinson, and Lydia married Thomas Pierce; Elizabeth married Burkett Pierce, one of the earliest settlers on the Mississinewa in this county. She is now deceased, but her husband still survives, having attained the advanced age of ninety years. Joab Ward was long a prominent and influential citizen of Ward Township, and was one of the earliest settlers of that locality. He endured the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and watched the growth of the settlement from a scattered collection of log cabins to a thrifty farming community; and in all the public improvements inaugurated during his life he bore a full share of the burden. He was an honorable, upright man, and possessed the confidence and good will of all who knew him. He died in 1874, and his remains, as also those of his wife, rest in the Friends' Cemetery at White River Chapel.

Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was reared in a pioneer settlement, and his early life was passed like that of all boys who have been similarly situated. Work at home demanded the most of his time, but in the winter he was permitted to attend school, and there, in one of those schoolhouses so truly characteristic of early days in Indiana, he began his education. His advantages were limited, but his father's house was the resort of travelers, many of whom were very intelligent men, and took pleasure in imparting a portion of their knowledge to the boy, who always evinced an inquiring disposition, and learned readily. Thus, by patient study in leisure hours, and by intercourse with intelligent men, he laid the foundation for a splendid business education, and was well prepared for the active life of later years. At an early age, he began trading with his neighbors, and nearly all his transactions redounded to his success, so that, when twenty-one years of age, he had accumulated 600 acres of land. His first earnings were made by "deadening" timber for new purchasers. He would take the contract for "deadening" the timber on these lands, and after sub-letting it, usually had a profit left for himself. He never retrograded in his financial standing; the property which he had accumulated during the years of his minority stimulated him to greater achievements, and in the years which followed he found his prospects brightening, and his prosperity increasing. In 1840, he was married, and in 1841 removed to a tract of land near Ridgeville, from which he developed a good farm. This farm was cleared and improved by himself, and after cultivating it for four years, he removed to Winchester, and embarked in mercantile pursuits at this point. He was thus engaged until 1870, carrying a general stock for a part of the time, and later in the hardware trade exclusively, while at another time he was the proprietor of a harness shop. He was one of the first friends of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, and was one of the Board of Directors. He had invested $35,000 in stock, but it was found that the company would be unable to complete the road to Fort Wayne. Upon this discovery, the Directors sold the road to another company, and by the change he lost all he had invested, except about $3,100. In 1865, he became one of the company who organized the First National Bank of Winchester, and served as its President until 1868. He served as one of its Directors at the same time, and still continues to act in this capacity. The bank retired its circulation in 1878, and was reorganized under the State Banking Law, and is still continued as one of the prosperous and substantial institutions of this town. Mr. Ward has been called to fill other places of trust of a public nature. He was the Whig candidate for Sheriff of Randolph County in 1841, but the party was divided against itself at that time, and he was defeated by the opposition. In 1864, he was elected to the Indiana Senate, and at once arose to a position of prominence and honor, serving on important committees. He voted for the ratification of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and introduced a bill to admit the testimony of colored witnesses in cases where white litigants were involved. He also introduced a bill to make the sale of liquor a penal offense, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. The bill to compel railroad corporations to furnish transportation and equalize freights was also introduced by him. He served his constituency well, and retired from his official position with the good will of all good people. His political affiliations were first with the Whig party, but since the organization of the Republican party, he has acted with the latter. He is a valuable member, and has done effectual work for the good of the party. He was never an aspirant for political honors, and his candidacy, in both cases, was at the solicitation of his friends. He is a man to whom defeat is intolerable, and his political canvasses were conducted with the same vigor and energy that have characterized his career as a business man.

By his industry and good management, Mr. Ward has accumulated a competence, and is regarded one of the wealthiest citizens of Winchester. Yet his ample fortune has not changed his kindly nature, and among those who know him best he is esteemed as a kind and amiable friend. His dealings with his fellow men have always been governed by a high sense of honor, and his integrity is above reproach. He has long been identified with the temperance movement, and has boldly arrayed himself among the advocates of public morality and good order. Whatever seems to him to be of public benefit receives his support and encouragement; but he has always discountenanced what seemed to him reckless extravagance. He has grown up with this county, watching its progress, and lending a helping hand to its public enterprises.

He has been married four times: first, in 1840, to Sarah Ellen Tharp, who died in 1852. He was married to Jane Swayne, of Richmond, Ind., in 1854. She died in 1865, leaving three children. His third wife was Susan Lykins, who died in 1873, leaving two children. In April, 1876, he was united in marriage with Laurinda, daughter of Isaiah Osborn, Esq. By this union, they are the parents of one child.

At the age of sixty-three years, Mr. Ward is still active and vigorous—attending regularly to matters of business—and enjoying the rewards of a life of industry, while he possesses the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. In 1880, he was one of the organizers of the Ridgeville Bank, at Ridgeville, and has been prominently identified with this institution ever since. Upon the death of its President, Arthur McKew, Esq., in January, 1882, he was chosen as Mr. McKew's successor for the unexpired term, and in July, 1882, was elected President for the current year. His identity with this bank has been greatly for the good of the institution, which has prospered from the first, while his counsel and experience in financial affairs have materially aided its prosperity.

HON. E. L. WATSON.

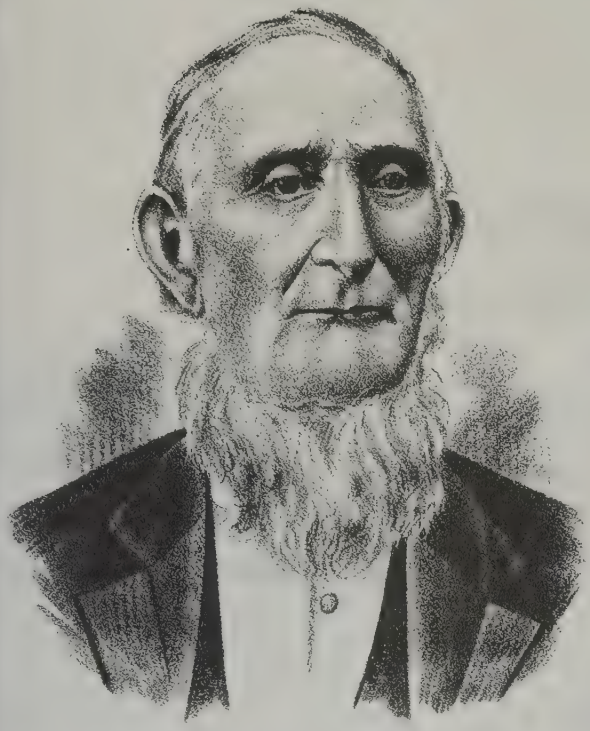
Enos L., son of James and Nancy Watson, was born December 22, 1830, in Greene County, Ohio. His father was a farmer, but died while the son was an infant, and the later life of the latter was passed under the care of a step-father. In 1832, he came with his mother to Randolph County, Ind., and located on a farm near Deerfield. The region around them was unsettled, and they had no near neighbors. Their own farm was a wilderness, and the boy spent a large share of his time assisting his step-father to clear and improve it. He shared the experiences incident to pioneer life, with but few educational privileges. In 1848, when eighteen years of age, he came to Winchester, anxious to enter the world in the struggle for fortune, and to be his own master. The County Seminary then stood with open door, inviting entrance, and from 1849 to 1852, he was a pupil in this institution, under the excellent instruction of Prof. E. P. Cole. Later, he taught school as a means of furthering his plans for acquiring an education, but it was not long ere the watchful people took the boy in hand, giving him active employment in the woods and on the farms as County Surveyor. He was elected to this office in 1852, when scarcely more than a boy, and it was a well-merited compliment to his ability, while it was indicative of the confidence reposed in him. He performed the duties well and satisfactorily through the term for which he was first elected, and at its expiration, in 1854, was promptly re-elected for another term of two years. During his incumbency of this office, he was reading law with Judge J. J. Cheney, at Winchester, and in 1856, was admitted to practice. The public seemed to be waiting for his services, for upon the expiration of his second term as Surveyor, in 1856, he was nominated and elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he acted until 1860, having been re-elected at the expiration of his first term. Ih 1862, he was again elected to this office, serving until 1864. In that year, he entered into partnership with Judge Cheney, which relation continued until 1872. After the appointment of Judge Cheney to the Common Pleas bench, he entered into partnership with Hon. L. J. Monks. Afterward, the partnership relations between himself and Judge Cheney were resumed, and continued for two years. He is now associated with J. S. Engle. In the session of 1867–68, he was the Representative from Randolph County in the Legislature of Indiana, and was again called to serve in this capacity during the session of 1879–80. In this capacity, as in all others in which he has acted, he proved himself a man of honor and integrity, true to the interests of his constituency and the public welfare. Originally, his political affiliations were with the Democratic party, but he severed his associations with that party in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and has since stood firmly by the principles of the Republican party. He purchased the Winchester *Gazette*, and converted it into a stanch Republican organ, under the name of the Winchester *Herald*, conducting it as editor and proprietor until it passed by purchase into the hands of its present owner, John Commons. Mr. Watson has devoted his life to his profession, and has achieved a reputation at the bar of which he and his descendants may justly be proud. He ranks with the best of his colleagues as an attorney, while as a neighbor and friend, he possesses the affectionate regard of all who know him. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Mary M. Judd, an amiable and accomplished young lady, who has shared with him the hopes and disappointments, the reverses and successes of his career throughout a period of twenty-eight years, and has won her way into the hearts of a large circle of friends.

I. P. WATTS.

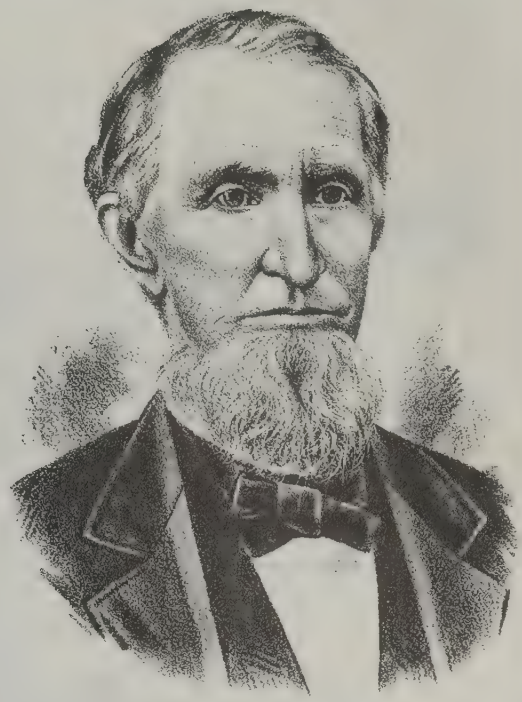
Isaiah P. Watts was born June 15, 1840, in Richland County, Ohio. His father, Samuel Watts, was at one time a prosperous merchant in the county, but, owing to financial reverses and impaired health, he turned to the woods of Indiana in the hope of improving his fortunes. He removed with his family to Wells County, Ind., in 1847, locating in Nottingham Township. The country was wild and rugged, and often they shot turkeys from the door of their cabin, while deer abounded, and bears were sometimes seen. Hunters from Wayne County often came to the Watts cabin, and thus many acquaintances were formed, which proved pleasant in after years. Here, on a little farm, between Camden and Bluffton, the subject of this sketch passed the days of his boyhood and youth, amid the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, inured to toil and self-denial. Prior to the removal of the family, he had attended school in Ohio, but in the woods of Wells County he was denied this privilege. He first attended school in this State in 1850, at Rifesburg, eight miles from his home, boarding with Henry Elston, and doing farm work for his board. Although only ten years old, he cut the fire-wood, fed and attended seven head of horses, an equal number of milch cows, fourteen head of hogs and several steers. At the age of fourteen years, he worked on the railroad in winter, in order to earn funds to pay his way in school. While working for Elston, he made rapid progress in the Rifesburg school, and when seventeen years of age, having saved a little money, he started to attend Liber College. This little college had been recently founded in the wilds of Jay County, but in after years became famous as an institution of learning. He arrived at this place with a capital of $7.50; he paid $6 for tutition and $1.50 for music lessons, and four months later, left school with 65 cents in cash, and an added store of useful knowledge. He attended this college five terms, ending his school life in 1860, just as the cloud of war began to thicken and lower over the country. In August, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Eliza Diggs, and in 1862, enlisted in Company H, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. While in the army, he served much of the time on detached duty. During the winter of 1862-63, he was Chief Clerk of the General Hospital, at Ashland, Ky. In June, 1863, he was taken ill and sent to the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and during his convalescence, was transferred to Chattanooga, Tenn. There he was assigned to duty as Chief Clerk of the General Hospital, and afterward as clerk in the office of the Medical Director at Chattanooga, Tenn. In January, 1864, he was appointed Counsel of Administration, to take charge of the effects of deceased soldiers and forward them to their proper destinations. A more eloquent tribute to his honor and integrity could scarcely have been expressed. In March, 1864, he came home on a furlough of thirty days, rejoining his regiment in April, at Blue Springs, Tenn., and continuing with it until the close of the war, participating, meanwhile, in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Tunnel Hill, Rocky-Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Pumpkin-Vine Creek, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, Neal Dow Church, Culp's Farm, Peach-Tree Creek, the battles in front of Atlanta, Shoal's Creek, Lovejoy's, Franklin and Nashville. Since his marriage, Mr. Watts has resided at Winchester, excepting the time spent in the army. He was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, and returning to Winchester, engaged at the trade of a silversmith. While thus engaged, he employed all his spare time in the study of law, and was later a student in the office of Cheney & Watson. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and from that time until 1870, was the partner of E. B. Reynolds. In 1873, he formed partnership relations with Capt. A. O. Marsh, which were continued until 1874. After that date he practiced alone. In 1876, he was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. That canvass was one of the most exciting in the recent political history of Indiana. The State went Democratic by a majority of about 5,000, and Mr. Watts suffered the defeat that came to all the Republican candidates that year. In 1880, after an exciting canvass, he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of Clerk of the Randolph Circuit Court, a position to which he was elected in the fall of that year. He took charge of the Clerk's office in August, 1881, and has since been engaged in the duties of his position. During his incumbency he has proved himself a faithful and efficient officer, prompt in the transaction of his duties, and polite and obliging to all whose business calls them into his office. He is popular among the people of this county, and the majority by which he was elected was a flattering testimonial of the high regard in which he is held. For a number of years he has acted as a pension agent in this locality, and has had the satisfaction of aiding many a comrade, and many a widow and orphan to secure the relief awarded by a grateful country. In addition to his official duties, Mr. Watts has pastoral care of the Christian Church at Winchester. He united with this denomination early in life, and for the past eight or nine years has been identified with it as a laborer in the ministry. He is an able and convincing speaker, active and zealous in the work of religion, and self-sacrificing in his devotion to the church. In the affairs of business and every-day life, his actions are governed by a high sense of honor and right, and he has gained the confidence of the community in which he resides. His wife is an excellent lady, and has won her way into the affections of a large circle of friends by her gentle manners and uniform kindness to all classes. She is the daughter of Littleberry Diggs, one of the oldest pioneers of Randolph County, who served as Associate Judge of this county in early days. Mr. Watts and wife are the parents of five children, four of whom are now living. Their eldest daughter, Miss Inez, having graduated at the Winchester High School, is now a student at Butler University at Irvington, near Indianapolis, and gives excellent promise of high attainments in scholarship.

FRANCIS M. WAY was born January 10, 1830, in Randolph County, Ind., where he received his education and grew to manhood. He taught school in this county for several years, and in 1863, enlisted in the Union army, as a member of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry. He was mustered in as First Sergeant of Company B, in August, 1863, and on October 1, following, was promoted to the office of First Lieutenant of the same company. At Jackson, Tenn., he was granted a short leave of absence, and came home, rejoining his his regiment at Memphis. From that time until the date of his discharge from the service, he was in command of his company, and was commissioned Captain, but was never mustered as such. He was with the regiment until after the fight at Independence, Mo., taking an active part at the head of his company. His health failed, and he was incapacitated for duty to such an extent that he was discharged from the service upon the recommendation of the surgeon, and very much against his own inclinations. His discharge was made out at Memphis, Tenn., on February 11, 1865. He was a brave soldier, and always enjoyed the esteem and good-will of his comrades. He returned to Winchester, after the close of his army life, and resumed his place as a private citizen. In 1869, he was appointed Postmaster at this place, and discharged the duties of this office with great efficiency and satisfaction to the public until 1878, when he was succeeded by C. E. Ferris, the present incumbent. In the spring of 1881, he went to Minnesota, with the view of making that State his future home; but failing to find a satisfactory location, he returned to Winchester, and is now conducting a profitable trade as a merchant tailor and dealer in gents' furnishing goods. In 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia P. Ward, sister of Hon. Thomas Ward, of Winchester. By this union they are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living. His wife is an excellent lady, and the family are counted among our best citizens.

CHARLES W. WOOLVERTON, one of the leading boot and shoe dealers of Winchester, was born March 21, 1836, in Bucks County, Penn. He emigrated with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., in 1855, where his father, Charles Woolverton, Sr., still resides. In 1856, the subject of this sketch went to Richmond, Ind., to work as a shoemaker, having learned this trade from his father. In the fall of that year, he returned to his father's house at White



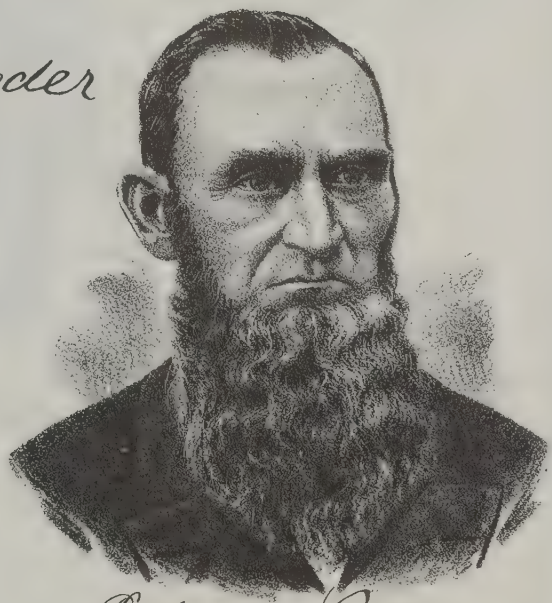
Edward Edgar



Nathan Reed

Martin A Reeder

P. W. Kiger



John W. Diggs

Design For

THE FOUNTAIN PARK CEMETERY

WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY. INDIANA.

DONATED BY GEN. A. STONE.

A.D. 1880.

GATE-WAY AND LODGE.

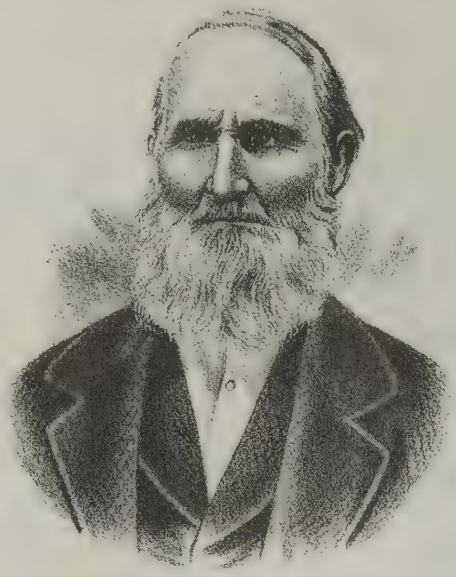
BOARD of CONTROL

ASAHEL STONE.
HENRY H. NEFF.
THOMAS W. KIZER.

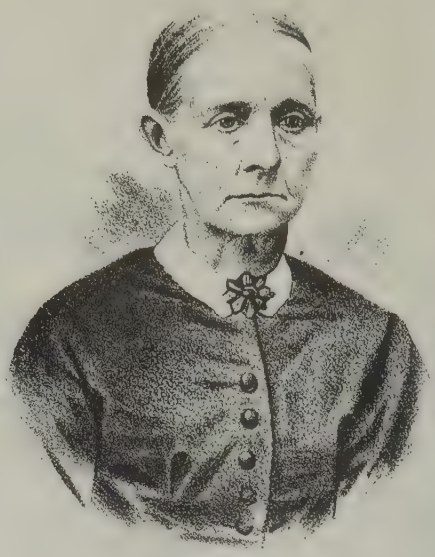
SECTIONS.

1	LOTS 23	10	LOTS 50
2	70	11	12
3	70	12	101
4	49	13	38
5	65	14	57
6	SINGLE GRAVE GROUND	15	116
7	99	16	138
8	144	17	121
9	41	18	RESERVED
		19	1

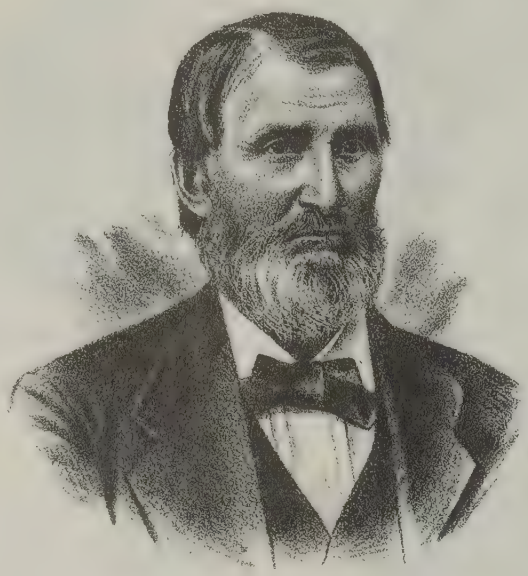
Designed And Laid Out By
BENJ. GROVE. Cemetery, Eng.
LOUISVILLE. Ky.



TYRE T. PUCKETT.

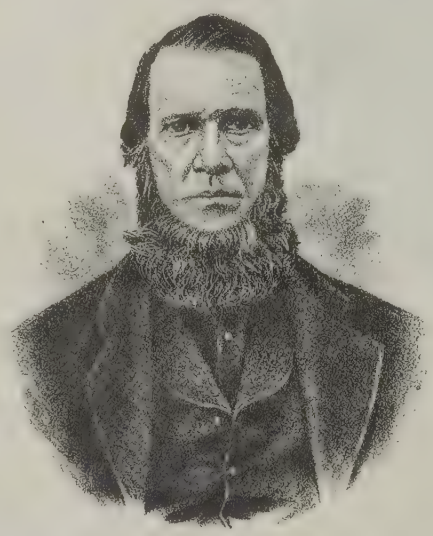


MRS TYRE T. PUCKETT.

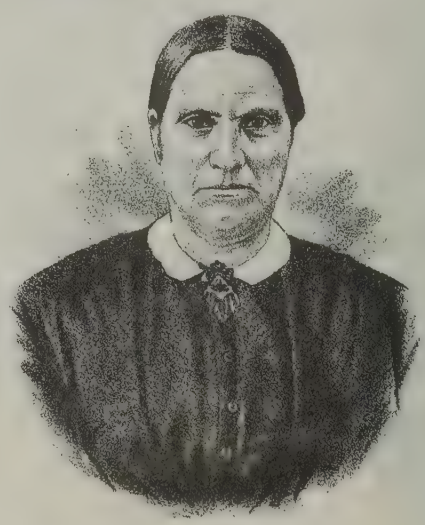


GEO. W. IRVIN.

MRS GEO. W. IRVIN.



PETER LASLEY.



MRS REBECCA LASLEY.

Water, in Wayne County, and in 1857, established a shop in that town, working at his trade until the outbreak of the rebellion. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment, and served in the field until August, 1862. From that time until February, 1863, he was confined to the hospital, and was finally discharged for physical disability. Returning from the army, he learned the photographer's art, but finding this pursuit unfavorable to his health, he abandoned it and resumed work at his trade. He next took a stock of goods to Anderson, Ind., and was engaged in mercantile pursuits there for two years. At the end of that time he returned to White Water, resuming work at his trade. Later, he held the position of foreman in the shoe store of J. M. Williamson & Co., at Richmond, Ind., and afterward took charge of a branch store for this firm at Lewisville, Henry Co., Ind. In 1871, he conducted a shop of his own at Huntsville, Randolph Co., Ind., and in 1873, came to Winchester, where for six months he was foreman for J. T. Elliott. Later in the same year, he established himself in the boot and shoe trade in this town, and still conducts a satisfactory and extensive business. In addition to the retail trade, he is largely engaged in the manufacture of a sewed brogan, or plow-shoe, shipping annually large quantities of these to Peru, Fort Wayne, Kokomo, New Castle, and other points in Indiana and Ohio. Throughout his life he has been industrious and energetic, and his labors have yielded him an ample reward in a successful business and a comfortable income. He is genial and pleasant in his intercourse with society, and is a general favorite among his friends. Politically, he acts with the Republican party, but has never been an active politican, beyond exerting his influence for the success of the principles he holds. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and has never since wavered in his fealty to the party. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity of Winchester, having advanced to the rank of Knight Templar. He took the Thirty-second Degree in the fall of 1881, at Indianapolis. He is a gentleman of fine moral character, and a worthy and valued citizen.

WHITE RIVER.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This is by far the largest township in the county. It is from ten to eleven miles long and seven miles wide, embracing seventy-four sections, as follows:

Township 19 north, Range 13 east—Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Township 20 north, Range 13 east—Sections 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 20 to 29 and 32 to 36, inclusive.

Township 19 north, Range 14 east—Sections 1 to 6 inclusive.

Township 20 north, Range 14 east—Sections 1 to 36 inclusive.

The township is located directly upon White River, being divided by that stream into two somewhat unequal portions, the smaller part being on the north side, which is drained almost wholly into the Mississinewa by Hickory, Mud and Bear Creeks. The south side lies wholly in the White River Valley, being drained by the upper course of White River itself, and by Salt, Sugar, Sparrow, Eight Mile and Cabin Creeks, only a small portion in the southwest corner lying on the latter stream. This region was in the beginning a favorite with emigrants, and large numbers crowded into it from the time of its original settlement.

It is said to have been first reached, not by crossing from Wayne County nor by exploration from the settlements previously made in the southern part of Randolph County, but thus: A party of men from South Carolina struck into the White River Valley near its mouth, and threaded its entire extent in its utter wilderness state through what is now ten flourishing counties—Knox, Daviess, Greene, Owen, Morgan, Marion, Hamilton, Madison, Delaware and Randolph. They rode through the dense woods, camping out and picketing their horses at night, and spending several weeks in the trip. What they lived on we cannot tell; they subisted on something, however, for most of them were still in the land of the living full fifty years after that adventurous journey. For some reasons they were not satisfied till they arrived in Randolph County, a few miles west of Winchester. The whole valley of White River was then in possession of the Indians. Not a white man had ever dwelt anywhere throughout its whole vast extent. The French had planted themselves about Vincennes, and that settlement spread from the Wabash across to the White River; but above the French colony all was wilderness.

This party located lands for settlement, and finally in the fall of 1816 (some of them remaining), returned to South Carolina to make arrangements to bring a large company of emigrants from that distant country. And they came—a colony of about thirty persons, with their wagons and their goods, from South Carolina, across the Apalachian Mountains, through Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, into Indiana, during the severe winter of 1816–17, meeting the snow on the summits of the Cumberland Range, and keeping company therewith the whole way onward, arriving at White River in March, 1817, with the snow a foot deep, which left not before the April following.

And now just stop and take in that traveling scene:

First, a trip from South Carolina to the lower course of White River in Southwestern Indiana.

Second, a horseback jaunt through the entire White River wilderness to its sources in Randolph County, and a tarry in the woods of that region.

Third, a return trip also on horseback through the sparse settlements of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina to the Palmetto State.

Fourth, a wagon journey from that southern land over mountain and stream, over horrible roads, through the cold and snow of that extreme winter, to plant themselves at last in the wilderness, fifteen miles from any other settlers.

When they came, indeed there were some cabins for some of them, as well as for one of the men who tarried in the wilderness, and who, being a believer in the Bible in general, and in that declaration in particular that "It is not good for man to be alone," had gone down among the settlers of Wayne County, in the White Water Valley, and had found a virgin after his own heart, to whom he had been joined in the bonds of holy wedlock; and together they returned to his chosen home, and there for more than forty days that loved and loving couple dwelt in the desolate forest alone. Years afterward that bride used to relate how for six weeks of that first sojourn she saw no white face besides that of her husband.

But the company came, and they, too, went to work, and it was not long till not one alone, but several dwellings were to be seen nestling among the trees.

The party who traversed on horseback the long and desolate valley of the White River were Paul W. Way, Henry H. Way, William Way, Robert Way (a lad of sixteen, and nephew of the rest, and son of John Way), and William Diggs, Jr.; and Paul Way, in the fall of 1816, returned, as has been stated, and conducted a company from that country to this. That group of emigrants was as follows:

Paul Way's family, seven in all; John Way's family, seven in all; Armsbee Diggs and wife; John Moorman and family, six in all; George Wilson and family, five in all; making a company of twenty-seven persons, belonging to five families.

Moorman and Wilson stopped on Greensfork (Wilson probably in Wayne County), and the rest came on.

Meanwhile, William Diggs had married, and, as already stated, was keeping house on White River. Henry Way married in the same way, about the same time, so that when the whole colony there united, they amounted to nearly twenty-five persons all Ways and Diggses. Soon after, others of the connection and their acquaintances came from South Carolina, among others the father of William Diggs, Jr., William Diggs, Sr.

NOTE.—The tale of the trip up White River on horseback is so romantic that it is with great regret that we are obliged to state that William Diggs, the sole survivor of the party referred to, declares that the trip never was taken. The party *did* come to Randolph, but not by so wild and "sensational" a route as that; yet the story is itself so excellent, and shows so vividly what might have been done when Indiana was all a wilderness, that we cannot find the heart to reject it from the text, but let the "supposed incident" remain, appending thereto in the interest of "sober truth" this cautionary remark, that while the story is good enough to have been true, that yet, in fact, the thing did not take place.

At nearly the same time, say in 1817, families of the Wrights came, and also some of the Haworths, and by the summer of 1818 a large company of Wrights and others were present, insomuch that at the first election for county officers (held August, 1818), three had the name of Wright—John Wright, Judge; David Wright, Sheriff, and Solomon Wright, Coroner. This John Wright in particular seems to have been an estimable man, since he was retained as Judge by successive elections for twenty-eight years—1818–1846—an event probably without a parallel in the history of the county.

David Wright, Solomon Wright and Thomas Wright were Sheriffs from 1818 to 1827.

Another John Wright was Commissioner from 1820 to 1822.

Two of the first Grand Jury were Isaac Wright and William Wright.

Two of the first Petit Jury were Solomon Wright and Abram Wright.

Thus in one year after they began to come, seven Wrights were holding official positions in the newly formed county.

The Ways also were prominent. Paul W. Way was appointed County Agent, at that time a very important and responsible position.

Four Ways were on the first juries in 1818—John Way, William Way, Sr., William Way, Jr., and Paul W. Way.

There seems to have been not much prejudice against "carpet baggers" in those days, for they hardly waited long enough for them to become voters till they had them elevated to high (not to say lucrative) offices.

Some others came whom there is not time to name. In August, 1818, there were, according to Hon. Jere Smith's statement, fifty or sixty families on White River and Salt and Sugar Creeks, all of whom are supposed to have been in the present bounds of White River Township.

We give some dates that are accessible:

1817—Simon Cox, east of Winchester; Benjamin Cox, east of Winchester; William Kennedy, near Mount Zion Church; Solomon Reynard, on Eight Mile Creek: John Wright (Hominy), west of Winchester.

1818—Absalom Grey, east of Winchester.

1819—John Coats, east of Winchester; ——— Lasley, south of Winchester; David Lasley, south of Winchester; Peter Lasley, south of Winchester; Robinson McIntyre, near Maxville; Zachariah Puckett, near Dunkirk; Joseph Puckett, near Dunkirk.

1820—Henry D. Huffman, west of Winchester; Tarlton Moorman, west of Winchester; Albert Macy, west of Winchester; Thomas Puckett, near Dunkirk; Isom Puckett, near Dunkirk.

1821—James Driver, west of Winchester; Morgan Mills, west of Winchester.

1822—Stephen Clayton, west of Winchester; James Clayton, west of Winchester; John Robison, east of Winchester; W. Robison, east of Winchester; Mary Reeder, near Winchester; Martin A. Reeder, near Winchester.

Of course there were other prominent families, among whom were the Wysongs, the Elzroths, the Edwardses and the Starbucks, besides others too numerous to mention, and very many of whom are to the writer utterly unknown.

ENTRIES.

NOTE.—W. N. W. 18, 20, 14, means west half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 20, Range 14, etc.

There are in the township about forty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

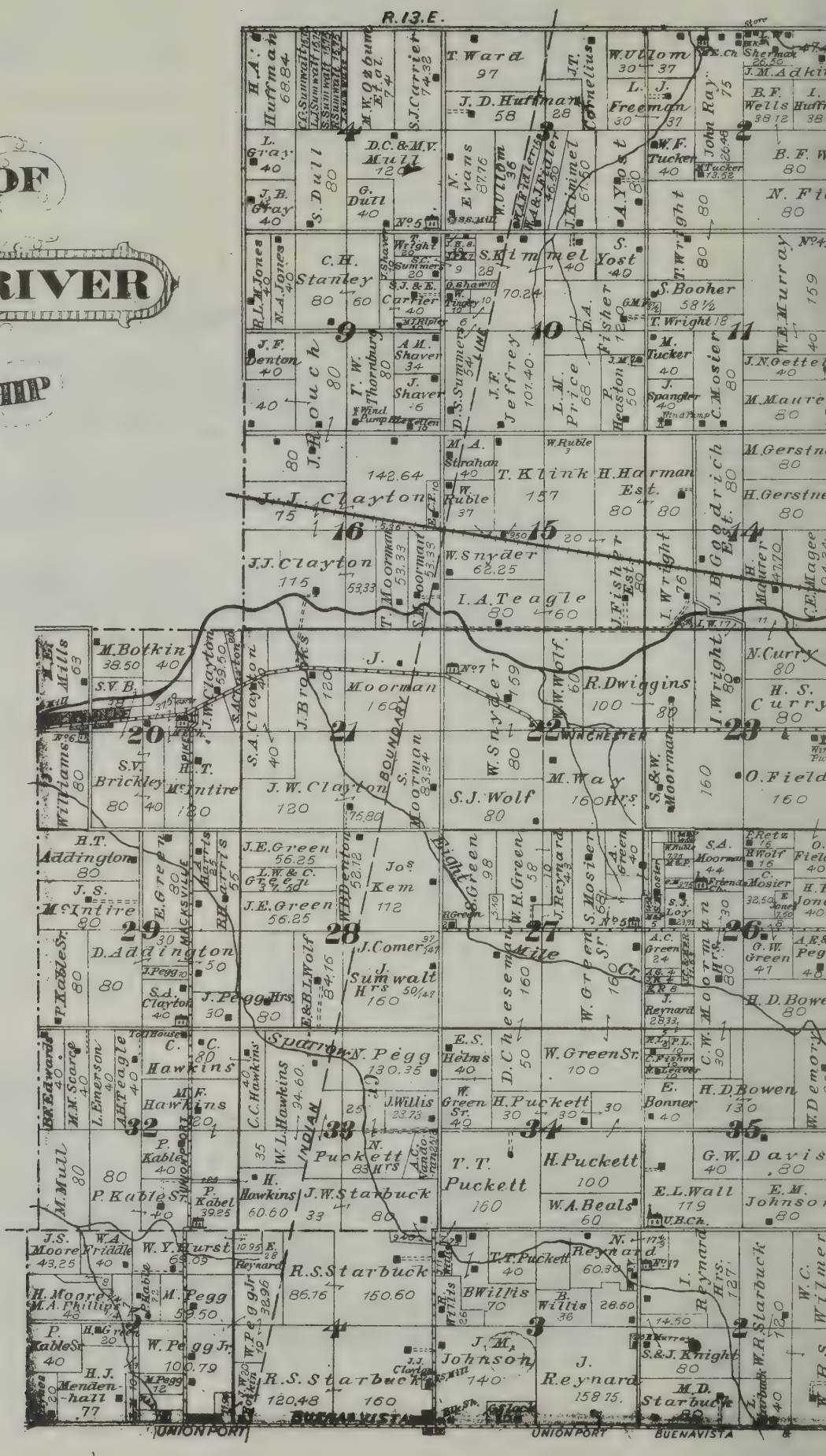
The early entries were as follows:

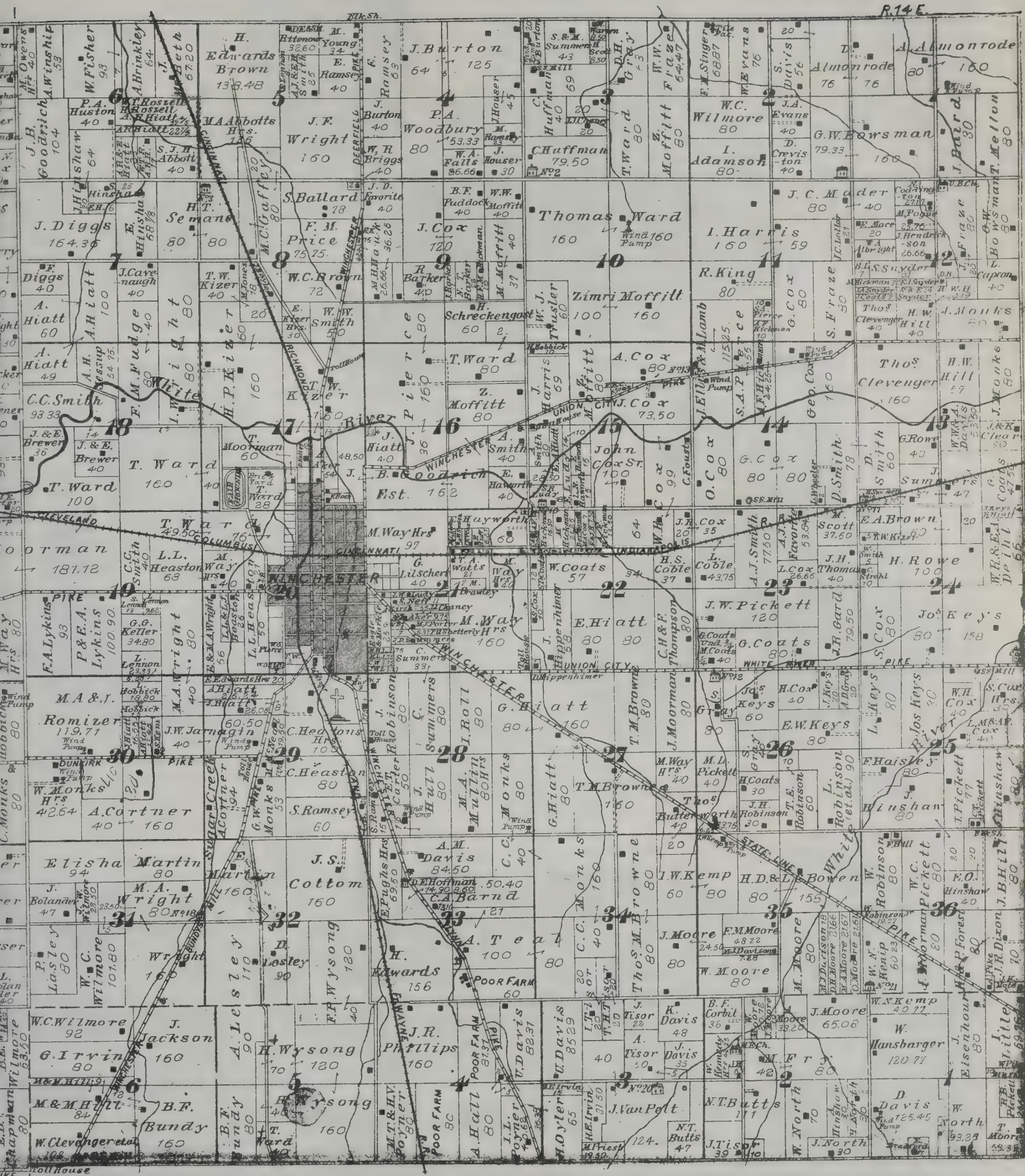
Shubel Ellis, N. E. 18, 20, 14, November 30, 1814.
George W. Kennon, S. E. 26, 20, 13, September 10, 1815.
William Way, Jr., W. N. W. 23, 20, 13, February 7, 1816.
John Clark, S. E. 13, 20, 13, March 8, 1816.
William Way, N. E. 22, 20, 13, June 5, 1816.
Henry Way, N. W. 22, 20, 13, June 5, 1816.
William Diggs, Jr., N. W. 24, 20, 13, September 27, 1816.
William Haworth, S. W. 17, 20, 14, October 19, 1816.
Henry H. Way, N. E. 27, 20, 13, October 29, 1816.
Tarlton Moorman, S. W. 13, 20, 13, October 29, 1816.
James Wright, N. E. 17, 20, 24, December 4, 1816.
Solomon Wright, N. W. 17, 20, 14, December 4, 1816.
Antipas Thomas, S. E. 17, 20, 14, December 4, 1816.
John Wright, N. E. 20, 20, 14, December 4, 1816.
David Wright, N. W. 20, 20, 14, December 4, 1816.
Jesse Green, N. W. 27, 20, 13, December 5, 1816.
John Ballinger, S. E. 27, 20, 13, December 5, 1816.
Thomas Gillum, S. W. 27, 20, 13, December 5, 1816.
William Haworth, S. W. 24, 20, 13, December 7, 1816.
John Moore, S. E. 18, 20, 14, December 7, 1816.
John Wright, N. W. 24, 20, 13, January 10, 1817.
Joseph Wright, W. S. E. 24, 20, 13, January 10, 1817.
John Sample, N. ½, N. ½, fractional 3, 20, 13, January 16, 1817.
Charles Conway, N. E. 29, 20, 13, May 6, 1817.
John Wright, N. E. 21, 20, 13, May 8, 1817.
D. Petty, N. E. 22, 20, 13, May 8, 1817.
Meshach Lewallyn, N. W. 32, 20, 14, June 1, 1817.
Isaac Barker, S. E. 23, 20, 14, June 4, 1817.
Jesse Ballinger, S. E. 34, 20, 13, June 4, 1817.
Armsbee Diggs, S. W. 18, 20, 14, June 26, 1817.
Jeremiah Meeks, E. S. E. 22, 20, 14, June 30, 1817.
Caleb Wickersham, S. E. 29, 20, 14, July 1, 1817.
Charles Conway, S. E. 20, 20, 14, July 1, 1817.
Jacob Miller, N. W. 28, 20, 14, July 31, 1817.
John Dodsar, S. W. 15, 20, 14, July 31, 1817.
William Way, Jr., W. S. E. 22, 20, 14, August 11, 1817.
H. H. Way, S. W. 22, 20, 24, August 11, 1817.
John Smith, N. W. 27, 20, 14, September 1, 1817.
Benjamin Cox, S. E. 15, 20, 14, September 11, 1817.
John Cox, S. W. 14, 20, 14, September 11, 1817.
William Hockett, N. E. 32, 20, 14, September 12, 1817.
David Stout, S. W. 20, 20, 14, September 15, 1817.
Jonathan Hiatt, N. E. 21, 20, 14, September 17, 1817.
Christopher Hiatt, S. E. 19, 20, 14, September 17, 1817.
Jonathan Edwards, N. W. 29, 20, 14, September 29, 1817.
James Springer, N. W. 34, 20, 13, October 4, 1817.
Isaac Everett, S. W. 21, 20, 14, October 23, 1817.
Amos Hodgson, S. W. 33, 20, 14, November 5, 1817,
Isaac Wright, N. W. 14, 20, 14, November 15, 1817.
Daniel Hodson, N. E. 14, 20, 14, November 19, 1817.
Joshua Cox, Jr., N. E. 15, 20, 14, November 19, 1817.
James Moorman, S. W. 23, 20, 13, November 21, 1817.
Jesse Moorman, N. W. 19, 20, 14, November 21, 1817.
Jeremiah Moffatt, N. W. 22, 20, 14, December 1, 1817.
Thomas Garrard, S. E. 23, 20, 14, December 6, 1817.
Zachariah Hiatt, W. S. W. 22, 20, 14, January 8, 1818.
Zachariah Hiatt, E. N. E. 27, 20, 14, January 8, 1818.
Christian Shell, S. E. 21, 20, 14, January 19, 1818.
Rene Julian, N. W. 26, 20, 14, January 19, 1818.
William Kennedy, W. N. W. 2, 19, 14, February 6, 1818.
Benjamin Cox, N. E. 35, 20, 14, February 6, 1818.
Benjamin Cox, S. W. 25, 20, 14, February 6, 1818.
Albert Banta, E. N. E. 23, 20, 13, February 7, 1818.
Valentine Wysong, E. S. W. 35, 20, 14, February 25, 1818.
Valentine Wysong, E. S. E. 32, 20, 14, February 25, 1818.
Thomas Leonard, W. S. W. 28, 20, 14, March 6, 1818.
Jesse Brown, N. E. 25, 20, 14, March 23, 1818.
Jesse Brown, W. S. E. 3, 19, 14, March 23, 1818.
Richard Mendenhall, S. E. 24, 20, 14, March 24, 1818.
Jeremiah Rinard, N. E. 3, 19, 13, March 24, 1818.
Nathan Mendenhall, N. W. 13, 20, 14, March 24, 1818.
Nicholas Longworth, S. W. 29, 20, 14, April 7, 1818.
Nicholas Longworth, N. W. 30, 20, 14, April 7, 1818.
Nicholas Longworth, S. E. 35, 20, 14, April 7, 1818.
William Diggs, W. N. E. 23, 20, 13, April 15, 1818.
Samuel Charles, N. W. 15, 20, 14, April 15, 1818.
Nicholas Longworth, N. E. 33, 20, 14, April 20, 1818.
Albert Banta, E. S. W. 3, 19, 14, April 21, 1818.
Joseph Moffatt, S. E. 10, 20, 14, April 23, 1818.
Henry Monford, N. E. 3, 19, 14, April 27, 1818.
W. Brooks, E. S. E. 30, 20, 14, May 25, 1818.
Nicholas Longworth, W. S. E. 1, 19, 14, June 15, 1817.
Nicholas Longworth, N. 33, 20, 14, June 21, 1818.
John Elzroth, N. ½ 6, 19, 14, July 2, 1818.
John Elzroth, S. E. 33, 20, 14, July 13, 1818.
John Irvin, N. E. 5, 19, 14, July 15, 1818.
Nicholas Longworth, E. S. E. 5, 19, 14, July 30, 1818.
Nicholas Longworth, N. E. 19, 20, 14, July 30, 1818.
Nicholas Longworth, S. W. 19, 20, 14, July 30, 1818.
Nicholas Longworth, N. E. 31, 20, 14, August 5, 1818.
Paul W. Way, W. N. W. 26, 20, 13, August 7, 1818.
Daniel Puckett, N. W. 25, 20, 13, October 26, 1818.
Thomas Puckett, N. E. 26, 20, 13, October 26, 1818.

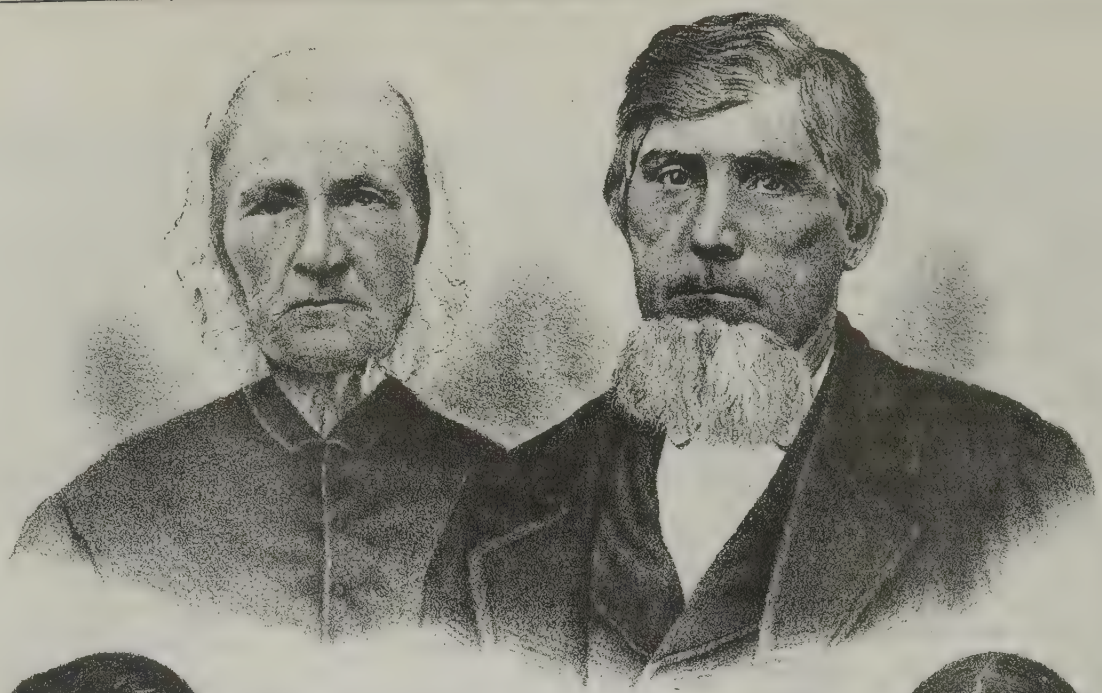
RES. OF L. BOLANDER, WHITE RIVER TP. RANDOLPH CO. INDIANA.

RES. OF JOHN VAN PELT, WHITE RIVER TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

MAP OF WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP

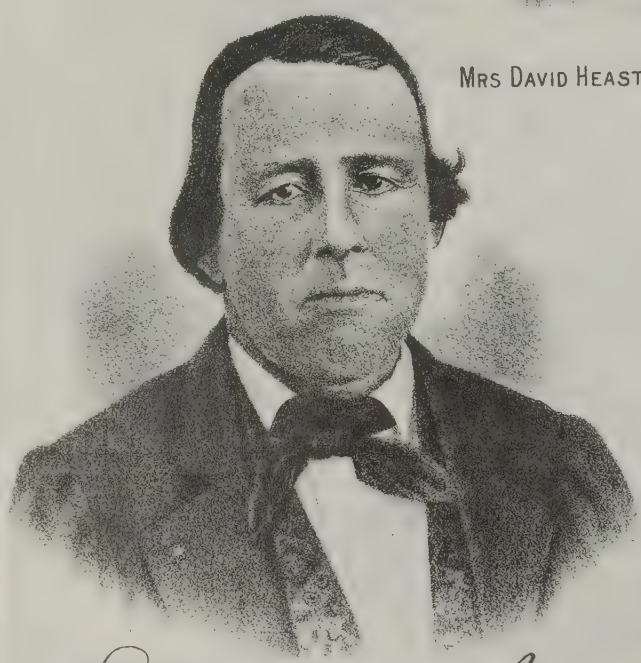


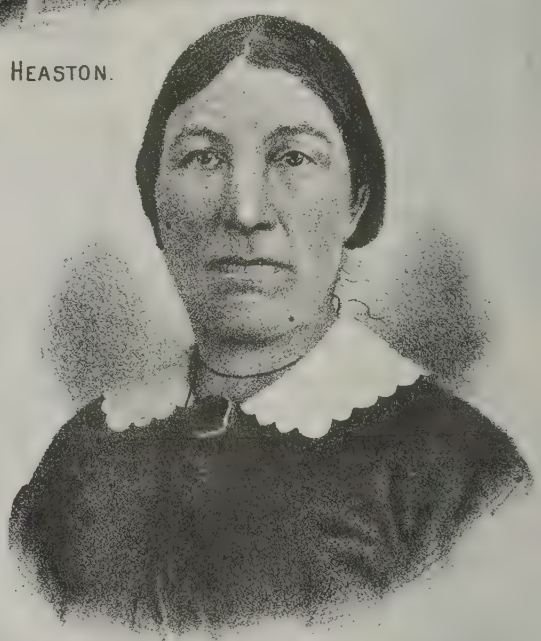

R.14 E.
MANCHESTER
UNION CITY
WHITE WATER
WHITE RIVER
CLEVELAND
COLUMBUS
CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS
WINCHESTER
RICHMOND
PIKE
DUNKIRK
STATE LINE
POOR FARM
Toll House
Wind Pump
Elk Sh.



MRS DAVID HEASTON.

DAVID HEASTON.





Edward Wright

MRS EDWARD WRIGHT.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. EDWARD WRIGHT. WHITE RIVER TP RANDOLPH CO. IND.

James Marquis, S. E. 9, 19, 14, Novmber 27, 1818.
John Haworth, S. W. 26, 20, 13, December 7, 1818.
David Fairfield, S. E. 14, 20, 13, January 12, 1819.
Joseph Puckett, S. W. 34, 20, 13, January 18, 1819.
Joseph Smith, W. N. E. 13, 20, 13, March 1, 1819.
Zachariah Puckett, N. 3, 19, 13, April 7, 1819.
Tarlton Moorman, S. W. 25, 20, 13, April 15, 1819.
Jesse Moorman, N. E. 35, 20, 13, April 15, 1819.
Joseph Crew, N. W. 36, 20, 13, April 15, 1819.
Robison McIntyre, E. N. W. 23, 20, 13, August 13, 1819.
Thomas Garrett, S. E. 6, 19, 14, December 4, 1819.
Moses Hiatt, E. S. W. 22, 20, 14, January 28, 1820.
Jesse Green, fractional 28, 20, 13, February 5, 1820.
John Way, E. N. W. 18, 20, 14, March 31, 1820.
Godfrey Sumwalt, Sections 21 and 28, 20, 13, Sept. 16, 1820.
W. and P. Larch, Sections 33, 20, 13, September 8, 1820.
Isom Puckett, W. N. E. 34, 20, 13, November 20, 1820.
Eli Hiatt, N. ½ 33, 20, 13, Novomber 11, 1821.
Jesse Moorman, N. E. 21, 20, 13, November 25, 1822.
James Clayton, E. N. W. 21, 20, 13, April 2, 1823.
Stephen Clayton, E. N. E. 20, 20, 13, April 2, 1823.
Robinson McIntyre, E. N. W. 20, 20, 13, April 2, 1823.
Morgan Mills, W. N. W. 20, 20, 13, August 14, 1823.
Jesse Mardick, E. N. E. 9, 20, 14, August 22, 1823.
Stephen Huffman, W. N. E. 20, 20, 13, October 25, 1823.
Benjamin Puckett, N. E. S. W. 35, 20, 13, June 18, 1824.
William Hawkins, S. ½ 33, 20, 13, December 23, 1824.
Uriah Moorman, E. N. E. 4, 19, 13, May 2, 1825.
John Irvin, N. W. 5, 19, 14, January 28, 1826.
James Wright, W. S. W. 36, 20, 13, February 24, 1826.
Jonathan Johnson, S. W. N. E. 36, 20, 13, March 28, 1826.
James S. Cloud, E. N. E. 36, 20, 13, October 17, 1826.
Jesse Tomlinson, E. N. E. 3, 19, 14, October 17, 1826.
Joseph Hickman, N. W. N. W. 1, 19, 14, December 15, 1826.
John Coats, W. ½ N. E. 23, 20, 14, April 22, 1827.
Littleberry Diggs, S. ½ N. ½ fractional 3, 20, 13, May 24, 1829.
James Clayton, W. N. W. 21, 20, 13, August 26, 1829.

The number of entries and acres for each year are given below: 1814—one entry, 160 acres; 1815—one entry, 160 acres; 1816—eighteen entries, 2,800 acres; 1817—thirty-five entries, 5,352 acres; 1818—forty entries, 15,837 acres; 1819—nine entries, 1,280 acres; 1820—six entries, 1,128 acres; 1821—one entry, 135 acres; 1822—one entry, 110 acres; 1823—six entries, 480 acres; 1824—two entries, 136 acres; 1825—one entry, eighty acres; 1826—six entries, 426 acres; 1827—one entry, eighty acres; 1828—two entries, 154 acres. Total number of entries, 130; total number of acres, 18,318. Average for each entry, 140 acres.

In the five years, 1816–1820, inclusive, 108 entries were made, embracing 16,397 acres, or about 3,279 acres per year.

CHURCHES.

The first church was probably Dunkirk, built by the Friends, and during many years an important center of moral and religious light and activity. Temperance and anti-slavery found from the very first its spring and power for good largely among the body of Friends at that place. But the glory of Dunkirk has departed; the old church stands tenantless and forsaken, and even the graveyard seems woe-begone and forlorn, neglected if not forgotten. The church was built in a beautifnl grove, open but shady, and as one stands gazing at the old edifice and the graveyard near at hand, and thinks of the more than sixty years that have rolled along since men began to gather among those shades for the worship of the "Unseen," and lay their dead silently and reverently away beneath that consecrated ground, he can scarcely realize how changed is the current of public feeling and how the channels of thought and sentiment and desire flow permanently elsewhere.

ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

Several chief routes of travel pass through White River, viz: From Richmond; from Centerville and from New Castle to Winchester; from Greenville to Muncie; from Winchester to Fort Wayne, via Deerfield, pass almost centrally through its extensive territory, well nigh large enough for a county of itself. Pikes run from Winchester in every direction. The routes to Lynn, to Huntsville, to Windsor, to Deerfield, to Greenville, to Jericho, and the two roads to Union City all extend along its surface.

Two railroads cross it—the Bee Line from east to west, and the C. R. & F. W. from north to south, intersecting at Winchester. Winchester and Maxville are the only towns within its limits, Unionsport and Buena Vista, however, being upon its borders, and their northern half upon its soil. Sampletown was in White River but it was an abortion.

White River is a very large and thriving township. It has surface enough for two good townships, having about seventy-four square miles. Lying as it does around Winchester, with that important town nearly in its center, there seems to be no suitable way to make a proper division of its territory, and up to this time it remains entire. There are twenty-two school districts within its bounds, not including the corporation of Winchester.

TOWNS.

It is remarkable that White River, though so large and so rich a township, and though it has nearly twenty miles of track within its bounds, has but one railroad town to accommodate its numerous population. In fact, there never has been within its bounds any towns besides Winchester, except Maxville. And Maxville is for purposes of trade practically extinct. So that for seventy-four miles of territory this immense township can boast of but one town. There are, indeed, two small and unimportant villages on the line in the southwest corner Buena Vista and Unionsport, but for business they present very few attractions.

PIKES.

The pikes in White River are somewhat numerous.

The Windsor pike has about seven miles in the township; the two Union pikes five miles each in the township; the Deerfield pike about six miles in the township; the Lynn pike about four miles in the township; the Huntsville pike about four miles in the township; the Greenville pike about three miles in the township; the Buena Vista and Unionsport pike about four miles (on the township line), making at least eight distinct lines extending through the township.

It has direct communication by pikes with most of the towns in the county; with Union City, Deerfield, Randolph, Farmland, Windsor, Losantville, Unionsport, Buena Vista, Huntsville Lynn, Bloomingsport, and Arba, and indirectly with Spartansburg. The northwestern townships, Franklin, Green and Monroe, are nearly destitute of graveled roads. Within two or three years, the spirit of improvement in that respect is rising in that region, and it is to be hoped that the people there will hunt up their gravel beds and get the gravel out where it belongs—on the highways.

MISCELLANY.

White River, though destitute of towns (except the county seat), is nevertheless a fine, rich, well-improved region, with many good farms and many fine dwellings.

White River is bounded north by Monroe, Franklin and Ward; on the east by Wayne; on the south by Greensfork, Washington and West River; on the west by Stony Creek and Monroe.

It is a remarkable fact that White River touches every other township in the county but two—Green, in the extreme northwest, and Nettle Creek, in the farthest southwest. It is bounded by eight townships as above, and corners with one, Jackson, in the extreme northeast.

Such another township as to situation may not exist, perhaps, in the nation. Another notable fact exists as to White River, that it is the only central township in the county, and as to the others, that every one reaches the external boundaries of the county, all being arranged around and outside of White River Township as a common central region.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 19, Range 13—Section 1, 1832–36; Section 2, 1833–37; Section 3, 1818–33; Section 4, 1825–36; Section 5.

Township 20, Range 13—Sections 1, 10, 1836; Section 2, 1836–37; Section 3, 1817–38, John Sample, January 16, 1817; Section 4, school land; Section 9, 1837–38; Section 11, 1837; Section 12, 1836–38; Section 13, 1816–36, Tarlton Moorman, October 16, 1816, and John Clark, March 8, 1816; Section 14, 1819–37; Section 15, 1832–39; Section 16, school lands, sold 1833–36; Section 20, 1823–31, Robison McIntyre, April 2, 1823; Section 21, 1822–34, James Moorman, November 25, 1822; Section 22, 1816–31, William Way, June 5, 1816; Section 23, 1816–19, William Way, Jr., February 7, 1816; Section 24, 1816–33, William Diggs, Jr., September 27, 1816; Section 25, 1818–37, Daniel Puckett, October 26, 1818; Section 26, 1815–31, George W. Haworth, September 10, 1815; Section 27, 1816, Henry Way, October 29, 1816 (rest December 5, 1816); Section 28, 1820–32, Jesse Green, February 5, 1820, Godfrey Sumwalt, September 16, 1820; Sections 29, 32, 1830–36, T. T. Teagle (400 acres), February 12, 1830; Section 33, 1820–31, W. and P. Search, September 8, 1820; Section 34, 1817–32, Jesse Ballinger, June 4, 1817; Sections 35, 36, 1819–39, Jesse Moorman, Joseph Crew, April 15, 1819.

Township 19, Range 14—Section 1, 1836–38; Section 2, 1818–37; Section 3, 1818–36, Jesse Brewer, March 23, 1818; Section 4, 1831–38; Sections 5, 6, 1818–36, G. W. Hines, John Elzroth, July 15 and 21, 1818.

Township 20, Range 14—Sections 1, 11, 12, 1837–38; Sections 2, 4, 6, 1836–37; Section 3, 1832–37; Section 5, 1836–38; Section 7, 35–36; Section 8, 1832–36; Section 9, 10, 13, 26, 35, 1818–37, James McGuire, Joseph Moffitt, Richard Mendenhall, Rene Julian, Jeremiah Cox; Sections 14, 22, 1817–31, John Cox, Wright and Petty; Sections 15, 19, 21, 29, 32, 33, 1817–18, John Dodson, Hiatt, Wright and Petty, Charles Conway, Luellen Elzroth, Wysong, Hockett, Hodgson; Section 16, school land; Section 17, 1816, all entered December 4, 1816, Solomon Wright, James Wright, William Haworth, Antipas Thomas, one-quarter each; Section 18, 1816–40, John Moon, December 7, 1816; Section 20, 1816–17, David and John Wright, December 4, 1816; Section 23, 1827–37; Section 24, 1818–37, Richard Mendenhall, March 24, 1818; Sections 25, 30, 1818, Benjamin Cox, N. Longworth; Sections 27, 31, 1817–36, John Smith; Section 28, 1817–34, Jacob Miller, July 31, 1817; Section 34, 1830–37; Section 36, 1831–38.

TOWNS.

Maxville.—Location, Section 20, Township 20, Range 13, on White River; Robison McIntyre and Robert Cox, proprietors; twenty-six lots; streets, north and south, Railroad avenue, East; east and west, Main. Recorded May 28, 1850. [Note.—The town was established many years before that date, about 1832.]

The town was laid out in about 1832 by Robison McIntyre. It stands on Section 20, Township 20, Range 13, and is located on the Winchester & Windsor pike. The town plat seems not to have been recorded till May 28, 1850. The commencement of business and the establishment of the town, however, dates back to 1832. Solomon Seamans built the first house, and kept the first store; he also had a hotel and was a physician. For a time a large amount of business was done. Maxville became the center of a brisk and thriving trade. There have been at one time places of business as follows: Two smith shops, one grist-mill, three stores, two physicians, one saw mill, one church, one schoolhouse, two limekilns, one lodge, A., F. & A. M., one lodge, I. O. O. F., one post office. It might in time have become an important town, if the old order of things had continued, but the Bellefontaine Railroad was built and missed the town about a mile, running, also, on the other side of the river, and besides, Farmland started up on the railroad, about a mile off, and our aspiring, hopeful little "burg" became a doomed town, and its business has long been almost wholly lost. In fact, no business proper is done in the place. The grist-mill is still in operation in the suburbs, and so are the limekilns. The schoolhouse is there, and the meeting-house stands near, and the old cemetery still raises to sight the sad memorial stones, the melancholy tokens of the final resting-place of friends long since taken from earth. The mill is in good repair, possesses a substantial reputation, and does excellent work, standing on White River and propelled by water-power. The lime made there has an excellent name, selling readily and rapidly. Each of the two kilns burns twelve times a year 400 bushels each. Often the lime is sold as fast as it can be loaded into wagons from the kiln.

There are now about ten good residences in the village, and the town has a pleasant appearance. The church belongs to the Episcopal Methodists. The cemetery is of long standing and is filled with graves, and a new burying-ground has been established across the road from the old one, and contains already many tombstones.

The country around has been long settled, the residents near there coming in, many of them, from 1816 to 1820. The farms are under good improvement, and there are many fine residences. The Windsor & Winchester pike, one of the oldest pikes in the county, has been built for many years. This road was originally, and for a long time, the grand thoroughfare between the East and the West, and it was thronged with travel of all sorts for many years. In fact, till 1852, at the opening of the railroad, the amount of travel passed along this route amounted sometimes to hundreds of wagons per day. Thousands of cattle and sheep have been known to pass within a single twenty-four hours. The "taverns" on that road in those days were well patronized, and many a landlord made money by the business, even at the wondrously low prices in vogue at the time. The charges used to be 37½ cents for man and horse overnight, including supper, lodging and breakfast for both. The boys of those days, now old men, remember how they had often to sleep in the barn or the hay-mow to accommodate travelers with lodging. But those days are long past, and there is not a country hotel from one end of the county (or hardly even of the State) to the other.

New Dayton.—It is a hamlet; not incorporated; on Section 2, Township 20, Range 13. It is not laid out as a town, but is simply a little hamlet with a name. There has been a store for twenty-five years, and a smith shop for thirty-six years. Lately, a wagon shop has been set up. There is also a church and a graveyard. Larmon Sherman keeps the store. Mr. Carns owns the smith shop. Wesley Carns (son of the above) runs the wagon shop. The meeting-house was built in 1877. It belongs to the Episcopal Methodists. The graveyard has been there a long time and it is much used. A post office has been granted, and a new mail route through that region has been set on foot, with mail three times a week. The mail delivery covers a circuit of three to five miles. L. W. Sherman is Postmaster. There is no pike and no railroad. The region around New Dayton is well settled with industrious and thriving farmers.

Sampletown.—Was on White River, two miles east of Maxville. Judge Sample entered land there, January 16, 1817 (Sections 3, 20, 13), and laid out Sampletown very early, but it never flourished. His mill and a tanyard were near, and were operated for some years, but the town as such never really began at all, and even its name has been extinct for thirty years. The Sample farm was not far east of the new boundary. Some of the timbers of the old mill are to be seen on the banks of the river, but the tan-yard has been all gone for years.

In May, 1820, a road was laid from Sample's mill to Huntsville, and another, in 1825, from Sample's mill to Lewallyn's mill (Ridgeville). Henry Sample, son of old Judge Sample, resides at La Fayette. Judge Sample left in 1845, for Iowa, and died some years ago. He was a prominent citizen. Sample's mill is thought to have been the first mill on White River, and it stood there many years. It may have been the first mill in the county. Lewallyn's mill, at Ridgeville; Sample's, on White River, and Jessup's, on Greenville Creek, north of Spartansburg, appear to have been built not very far from the same time. Some say that a mill built by a Mr. Wright, near Winchester, was the first in the county.

Vernon.—There seems to have been, at some time away back in the "beginning of things," a town by the name of Vernon. One of the roads laid out by the Commissioners is said to end at the principal street of the town of Vernon. No one now seems to know the location of that ancient site. Probably it is identical with what is popularly known as "Sampletown," on the

Windsor road, west of Winchester. A town was begun there, but it did not flourish and soon died away. The name which lived in the popular memory is Sampletown, from Mr. Sample, who settled there very early, as soon as 1820 or sooner. He built a mill on White River; his son established a tan-yard and laid out a town, and the locality is called Sampletown to this day, yet the real name may have been (and probably was) Vernon. The place is at the schoolhouse, at the "Corners," just south of the iron bridge, near Stephen Moorman's, where the north and south road crosses White River, and five miles west of Winchester, on the line between Sections 21 and 22, 20, 13. The locality appears in old times to have been well known, or it would not have been the point for the termination of a road; yet it seems strange that the name of Vernon has faded entirely from the popular memory.

Winchester.—Is in White River Township, but its history is given in another part of this work.

BIOGRAPHY.

Thomas Addington, Sr., was born in 1778; married Tamar Smith in 1807 (who was born in 1786). He died in 1839, aged sixty-one years, and she died in 1845, aged fifty-nine years. They moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1807, three years before Wayne was a county, and nine years before Indiana was a State. There were then only three counties in Indiana Territory, viz., Knox, Clark and Dearborn. They came to Randolph County, Ind. (Sparrow Creek), in 1834. He and his wife rode horseback from North Carolina to Wayne County, Ind., in 1807; they had during their lives thirteen children, as follows: Hannah, born in 1806, died in 1854, aged forty-six years; Matilda, born 1810, died 1811, aged one year; David, born 1812, died 1813, aged one year; Jesse, 1814, married Margaret Sullivan, has had three children, lives on Bear Creek, is a farmer; James, born 1816, married Susan Kelly, has four children; Mercy, born 1819, married Littleberry Diggs, and then Joseph Hawkins, has had one child—Calvin W. Diggs, and resides at Collett Station, Jay Co., Ind.; Joseph, born 1820, married Susan Sullivan, has seven children; George, born 1823; Mary, born 1823, married ——— Roberts, has thirteen children; Elizabeth, married Marshall W. Diggs, they have eight children, he has been pastor of the Congregational Church at Pisgah, near Fort Recovery, Ohio, for twenty-three years; Thomas, born 1829, see account elsewhere. There were two more, names not given.

Rev. R. Brandriff, Piqua, Ohio. The annexed sketch is so full of interest, and throws so much light on the early history of the county that we insert it, though possibly not in the most appropriate place.

Mr. Brandriff was born about 1800; he became a preacher very young, and, in 1822, was appointed to the Greenville Circuit by the Annual Conference, in session at Marietta, Ohio, September, 1822; his colleague was Moses Crume, and the Presiding Elder was Alexander Cummins, and the circuit belonged to the Miami District. His predecessors were James Collard, Benjamin Lawrence, J. P. Durbin and William Hunt; his successors were James Murray, Silas Calvin, Isaac Elsbury, Benjamin Lawrence, Amos Sparks, Elijah H. Field. In 1822, the Greenville Circuit included all of Preble and Darke Counties, Ohio, all of Randolph and part of Wayne County, Ind.

Mr. Brandriff states the matter thus: "We traveled from Chenoweth's, in Darke County, Ohio, to a brother Canada's (William Kennedy's), a few miles from Winchester, from there to Winchester. Winchester was then right in the woods, a very new place. My recollection is that there were two streets running at right angles, and on the northwest corner, was a log house, at which I preached. I think the name of the man was Odle, at any rate he was father-in-law of George Ritenour, at whose house we preached on the Mississinewa, near Deerfield. From this place I went to Sumwalt's on White River. The good people had blazed the trees from Ritenour's to Sumwalt's, and I followed them as my road. From this place I went to Hunt's, and from Hunt's I followed an Indian trail to the East Fork of White River, as there were no roads in that direction. When I arrived at Whitewater, I found a farm and a kind family who entertained me. I made their acquaintance, obtained permission to preach in their house, formed a class and had it as a regular preaching place. The family was one by the name of Williams. Insco Williams, the painter and proprietor of the Bible Panorama, which was so celebrated many years ago, and which was burned at Philadelphia, was a son of this family, and so also was Dr. Williams, now of Kansas. From here we went to Wiggins', or New Garden, or Newport, as since called. From there we went to New Paris, and preached in the house of John Cottom, who has since been a resident of Winchester. I will only add here that I am the first Methodist who ever preached in Richmond, Ind. It was in the summer of 1822; some brother on the Oxford Circuit, which I was then traveling, made the arrangements. They had heard of the boy preacher, and desired that I should visit them. A friend entertained me. I preached in a small schoolhouse, and was astonished at the interest the good Quaker took in me."

This for Mr. Brandriff. He is still living, a sprightly old man, at Piqua, Ohio. During anti-slavery times, Mr. B. joined the "True Wesleyans," and was a preacher in their connection. What he is now we do not know.

Simeon Brickley, Maxville, born in 1822, in Preble County, Ohio; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1843; married Eliza Ellen McIntyre; has four children, including two married daughters. Mr. Brickley is a farmer, a Methodist and a Republican; he is also a lime-burner, owning a splendid lime quarry on the banks of, and on the bed of White River; he has burned as many as eighteen to twenty kilns in a single year, now about eight or ten kilns a year, from 600 to 800 bushels in a kiln. The other kilns in the neighborhood are smaller. There are three sets of kilns—Brickley, McIntyre, McNees. The State Geologist says that deeper down might be found building stone in abundance, of an excellent quality, but none of the proprietors have tested the matter. Mr. Brickley has taken no rock deeper than five feet. The rock that is quarried for lime is from two to six inches thick. The deposit of lime passes directly under the channel of the river, and they quarry stone from both sides of the stream.

Stephen Clayton, born in 1788, in Maryland; married Mary Chivens; came to White River about 1822, entered 120 acres of land west of the 'Boundary;' he had eight children; seven grew up and four yet survive. He died in 1834, and his wife in 1859 His sons own about 1,200 acres of land.

James Clayton (brother of Stephen), born in Maryland in perhaps 1798; came to Randolph County in 1822; married Abigail Way (sister of Paul W. Way); they had no children; he lived many years on his farm west of Winchester, afterward moving to Winchester, to Middleboro, and finally to Newport, where he died some years ago. His wife died at Winchester in January, 1880, while on a visit there. Mr. Clayton was an Abolitionist, a Wesleyan and a Republican; he was a sterling citizen and an earnest Christian, active in every good work, though so firm and stern as not to be altogether genial in his intercourse with his fellow-men.

Thomas Clevenger, White River, was the son of Jonathan and Sarah Clevenger, of Warren County, Ohio, both of whom died in 1870; he was the third of ten children and the eldest of seven surviving; he was born in 1816, in Warren County, Ohio, and moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1829; married Mary A. Clarion, in 1839; moved to Randolph County, Ind., one mile from Arba, in 1845, and to White River Township, five miles east of Winchester, in 1863, where he has resided ever since.

He has had ten children, six now living; he has been a farmer throughout his life; he has held several positions of honor and trust—Appraiser of Real Estate for Randolph, 1859; County Commissioner, 1868 to 1877. He came to Randolph early enough to get twenty-five years of log-rolling and to clear up 100 acres of her virgin forest.

As an officer, Mr. C. has been noted for his stern integrity and his firm resistance to every attempt to filch money from the treasury. Persons who wished for fat jobs would be found crying out against his administration, but the people said, "Well done, good and faithful servant" by a double re-election. How-

ever, though frugal, he was not parsimonious, and when the county, though strong and rich, had been for years without a court house, he (with the other members) felt that the time had come to wipe that disgrace away and to redeem her fame by erecting a court house, which should be an honor in time to come; and, against great opposition and much detraction, the board went forward and accomplished the task, faithfully and well. By this bold and manly course, he lost a renomination to a fourth term. The retiring members felt satisfied with their own action, believing that time would vindicate them, which it has done. Randolph has a court house of rare and wondrous beauty, built at a cost marvelous for its cheapness; the debt incurred is now paid, and probably not a man now wishes to go back to the time when this great and rich county had to go begging for a court room. Mr. C. is a worthy example of a diligent, thriving, hard-working farmer, proud of his calling, honoring his vocation, commanding the esteem of his fellow-citizens and cheerfully and thankfully enjoying, not a fortune, but a competence, the worthy result of his life-long faithfulness, industry and frugality.

THE COATSES.

The Coatses have been and still are numerous in this region. They are of Scotch descent, and a brief account of their ancestry may be found in connection with the life of Rev. John Coats, late of Coatsville, Ind., but now residing in Randolph County. Three brothers, Robert, James and William, belonging to the "House of Coats" and the family of the thread-makers, of Paisley, Scotland, came to South Carolina before the Revolutionary war, but at what exact date cannot now be stated. These brothers settled in Carolina and resided there till their death.

John Coats, the first of the name in Randolph, was the son of William Coats, one of the three brothers emigrants from Scotland, above named. William Coats was the son of Philip Coats, of Scotland, and a sister of William Coats was the mother of Rev. John Coats, of Coatsville, elsewhere noticed. William Coats had a large family, at least seven of whom came to the Northwest from Carolina, as follows: John Coats, William Coats, Joseph Coats, Hepsy (Wright), Rhoda (Wrench), Hetty (Harrison), —— (Beanblossom). John Coats was born in Carolina in 1786; married Sally Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright, in 1807 (she was born in 1789); they came to Ohio soon afterward, and, in 1819, moved upon White River, Randolph County, Ind. John Coats and Thomas Wright, his father-in-law, lived for awhile near Covington, Ohio, upon what are now the famous and valuable stone quarries at that place. While residing in that region, the Indians were troublesome. There was a fort not far off, and they moved into it for safety, the mother leading one child by the hand and carrying the other at her breast.

At one time, Mrs. Thomas Wright and her daughter, Mrs John Coats, were emptying meal into a barrel. An old Indian came into the house. He said nothing, coming in unobserved, till he had reached the middle of the room. His hunting-knife had slipped around in front, and, as he undertook to move it back upon his hip, they thought he was going to kill them. The children were lying on the bed, and the women forgetting all about them, ran wildly past the Indian out of the house. Recollecting the children, they rushed back, and, seizing them, ran with the whole group, five in all, to the shelter of the fort. Mr. Wright coming home in the evening found them there, and was much surprised at the fact. The Indian was peaceable and intended no harm.

These families came to Darke County, perhaps in 1809, and lived there during the war of 1811–13, undergoing the manifold hardships and dangers of that perilous time. Messrs. Coats and Wright removed, in 1819, to Randolph County, Ind., and, in process of years, their descendants became very numerous in that whole region, as well as elsewhere.

John and Sally Coats were the parents of fourteen children; seven were born before their emigration to Randolph County, Ind., and seven afterward. The names of the children are as follows: Thomas W., born 1808, six children, died 1868; Isaac, born 1810, eight children, died 1876; Charlotte (Hiatt), born 1812, ten children, widow; Charity (Coffin), born 1813, sixteen children, widow; Betsey Rose, born 1815, died 1816; William, born 1817, four children, living; James, born 1819, six children, and he is now living; Mary (Pogue), born 1821, four children, widow; Gabriel, born 1824, ten children, killed at Vicksburg by the bursting of a shell, he belonged to the Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Capt. Carter; Joseph, born 1826, nine children, died 1878; John, born 1828, died 1833; Lewis, born 1830, six children, lives in Kansas; Andrew, born 1833, one child, and is dead; Dempsey, born in 1835, has six children, and is living in Miami County, Ind.

John Coats entered eighty acres of land three miles east of Winchester; he was a farmer and a chair-maker. At one time, he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and his jurisdiction extended at first to Fort Wayne, and possibly, to the northern limit of the State. Mr. Coats was County Commissioner during several years. In religious connection, he was a Friend; in politics, in olden time, a Whig, and in later years, a Republican. His death occurred in 1878, he being ninety years old; his wife had preceded him three years, her death taking place in 1875, and her age being eighty-six years. Twelve of their children grew up and were married and had families. All the sons and all the sons-in-law but one were Republicans. A re-union of the connection was held about twenty years ago at the family homestead, at which about 300 descendants of John Coats were present. Several other like gatherings have since taken place, with the attendance of hundreds of children, grandchildren, etc. During later years, many of the relatives have removed from the county, yet a large number still remain.

At a re-union held near Harrisville, in the summer of 1882, at the request of Rev. John Coats, of Coatsville, nearly two hundred of the connection were present. William and Joseph Coats, brothers of John Coats, Sr., did not reside in Randolph County.

William Coats (son of John Coats, Sr.), was born in Ohio in 1817, was brought to Randolph County in 1819, and married Mary Moffatt, in 1837; they have had four children, all living and all married; his wife and himself are both living; he owns sixty-four acres of land east of Winchester, is a sound Republican and a worthy and esteemed citizen.

Rev. John Coats, of Coatsville, Ind., was born in England, in the town of Lockton, Yorkshire, in 1810; his father was Robert Coats, who was the son of Robert Coats, who lived upon the estate which had been in possession of the family for 300 years, and doubtless will be for 300 years in time to come. John Coats is the lineal descendant of the famous Coats family of thread-makers, of Paisley, Scotland, who have come down from the fourteenth century to 1882, filling in rank and business every station of enterprise and usefulness among men.

The Coats family are found in every State and Territory, the sole representative in Washington Territory being the only son of Rev. John Coats. Glorious record! Failures, indeed, there have been, but, on the whole, the family presents a bright and shining scroll of honor and integrity and success. They are a numerous line through six centuries, comprising twenty-four generations of active, energetic men. They extend far back of even that ancient time. They were once free shepherds of Rome, feeding their flocks upon the fertile pastures of sunny Italy, and, mayhap, are joined through the back-extending ages of the past with those who watched their flocks by night on the plains of Bethlehem in the sacred land of Judea, when angelic strains resounded through the midnight air, announcing to their astonished ears a Savior born—the wondrous babe of Bethlehem.

J. C. spent three years in searching through the 500 volumes of English history to find the traces of his ancestors. On the tented field they led their flocks, in the land of ancient Rome, and afterward, but how he cannot tell, they became dwellers upon the soil of Britain. In the fourteenth century, the family were divided. King Henry II, directed that every man of age might choose his own calling, and part chose farming and part chose to be shepherds. One group went to England and one to Scotland; one branch spelled their name Coats and the other Coates.

Rev. John Coats was born in England; came to Canada in his ninth year; lived among the Indians for five years with no companions but the dusky sons of the forest, and in 1826 his home was transferred to Northern Ohio, in the neighborhood where lived the Garfield family, and still again, to the banks of the Mad River. Many a time has he been chased by the wolves, as his parents dwelt in the deep, dark forests; he has more than once seen his father and mother seated, one on each side of the huge cabin fire-place, weeping bitter tears because they had no food for themselves and their children, and knew not how nor where to obtain it, being sixteen miles from a white inhabitant. Hardship and poverty and toil have been his lot; but now, thank God, as he stands trembling on the brink of the grave, he can look back and say with the sacred writer, "I have been young, and now I am old, yet I have never seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread."

When young, in England, the family were very poor, yet when a lad seven years old, J. C. had himself earned 30 shillings "tending crows." The gentlemen keep immense rookeries, with, perhaps, one hundred nests in a single tree, and, in time of harvest, they have to be watched. When twenty years of age, he could not speak a word of English, though born and bred in England. Broad, rough, rugged "Yorkshire" was all he knew; he could not tell a letter in a book or make a character with a pen. After his marriage and the birth of his first child, his wife said, "John, I don't want to be the mother of thy children while thou art so ignorant as thou art." And he built a schoolhouse and went to school and learned to read and write, and kept on studying and acquiring knowledge till he might have graduated in the medical schools of the times. But he cared not for the empty honor of a conferred degree, and went back to his farm. He has never been sick (except a brief attack of paralysis), has never had a physician feel of his flesh and never took a potion of medicine; and his only son, a man in middle life, can truthfully say the same. He is now engaged in traveling through the country visiting his numerous relatives and gathering up a history of the Coats connection.

And both branches of the family have prospered and greatly helped the world to achieve success. As an example of high results may be named Mr. Boyer, of Lancaster County, Penn., who married the daughter of Henry Coats, and who has a world-wide fame as a prince among agriculturists, known and honored in France, in England, in Russia, in Germany, as well as throughout America itself. Among scholars may be named Russell Coats, eminent in physiological learning among the scientists of the day.

They have everywhere been noted for energy, for decision, for strength, for hardy endurance and for firm and steady perseverance against every obstacle and against hardships in their severest form.

Benjamin Cox, White River, born in North Carolina about 1785, moved to Ohio in 1806, and to White River, east of Winchester, in the fall of 1817; he married Ann Rhoads and had eight children—William, John, Ruth, Ann, Patience, Lydia, Mary, Benjamin. All grew up, were married and had families, and three are still living. He entered land on White River and lived there till he died (in about 1852), sixty-seven years of age; he was a recorded minister among Friends; his work was acceptable and useful; his wife died in her sixty-third year, while her husband was absent on a religious mission in North Carolina (he was gone about three months). Mr. Cox also taught school, having taught the first school in the settlement, about 1820 probably.

Littleberry Diggs, White River, was born in South Carolina in 1793; he was the son of William Diggs, Sr., and a brother of William Diggs, Jr., now called "Old Billy Diggs" and still living, residing at Earlham, Iowa. L. D. married Lydia Way, in South Carolina in 1811. He emigrated to Randolph County in 1817; his wife died in 1827, and he married Hannah Mendenhall, March 11, 1841, dying himself in 1846. He had eleven children, eight by his first wife and three by his second; his second wife has lived a widow thirty-five years, residing at the present time with Isaiah P. Watts, her son-in-law, in Winchester.

The children of Littleberry Diggs were these: Lucy (Macy), born 1812, resides in Iowa; Caroline (Thomas), born 1813, died in 1844; Eveline (Overman), born 1815, lives in Southwestern Kansas; Lydia, died young; Littleberry C., 1820, died 1850; William Way, 1822, died young; Marshall Way, 1824, resides at Pisgah, Ohio; Benjamin Franklin, 1827, died at Lawrence, Kan., 1880; Ann Eliza (Watts), born 1842, resides in Winchester; Francis C., born 1845, resides in Kansas; Elizabeth, born 1843, died at seven years. Littleberry Diggs was at one time Associate Judge of Randolph County.

Henry Edwards, White River, was born in Guilford County, N. C., March 2, 1795; married Polly Hamilton, October 18, 1815; came to Wayne County, Ind., in the fall of 1821, and to Randolph County in the spring of 1831; died at the residence of his son, Hamilton Edwards, November 6, 1881, aged eighty-six years, six months and two days. He had been married sixty-six years, and had resided on his homestead fifty years; he is the father of eleven children, and his wife is living still, as also seven of the children. He was, in early life, a Whig, and later, an Anti-slavery man, and still later a Republican; in religion, a Friend, and in occupation a farmer.

Mr. E. was buried in the Friends' Cemetery, at White River Meeting-House, in the presence of a large and sympathizing assembly. The discourse was delivered by Rev. Nathan Butts from the text, "When a few years are gone I shall go whence I shall not return."—Job, xvi, 22.

The surviving children are four boys and three girls, all of whom were present at the funeral. Their son Hamilton occupies the homestead, and the aged widow still views the old familiar scenes, upon which, for half a century, they have rested. She was born in 1798, in North Carolina. Seven of her children were daughters and four sons. Four girls are dead and three are living, as are also the four sons.

Edwards Family.—There were six brothers—William, Eli, David, Robert, Henry and Jonathan. Some of them came from North Carolina about 1818 to Randolph County. William was Judge for many years, emigrated to Missouri and died four years ago, a very old man. Eli died near Indianapolis, perhaps ten years ago. Henry remained in Randolph County, and died in the fall of 1881, more than eighty years old; his wife is living still with her son Hamilton, south of Winchester. Jonathan Edwards also ended his days in Randolph County, four or five years ago. Robert died in Randolph County more than forty years ago. Henry, Eli and Jonathan settled south of Winchester. Robert bought land and settled northwest of the same place. David did not come to Randolph. Eli was Sheriff of the county for some years during the early times.

John Elzroth lived near Henry Edwards (their farms joining). Mr. E. was an early settler and died on the Miami Reserve, in the fall of 1880, more than eighty years old.

There was another set of Elzroths, one of whom was Justice of the Peace in Winchester more than forty years, and a brother of his died at the age of nearly or quite ninety years, in the southern part of the State, in the spring of 1881.

Other early settlers were John Irving, Mr. Hill, David Wysong, Willis Willmore, John Lykins, Jones Lykins, the McNeals, Jacob, White, Felty Iler, Ellis Pugh, Abram Karnes, the Lasleys, the Heastons, Christopher, Jacob, Big Dave, Little Dave, and Uncle David (making three Davids), John Monks, the Elzroths, Jo Locke, Henry White, etc.

All the brothers Edwards (five in number) left North Carolina together. Henry stopped a year or two near Richmond, and then moved up into Randolph, and had resided in the vicinity of Winchester more than sixty years.

Jacob Fisher, White River, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1826; married Delila Ruble, in 1837; had a large family of children; resided on White River, some miles west of Winchester, and died some twenty years ago; his widow still lives on the same farm.

John Fisher, White River, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and from Ohio to Randolph County, Ind., in 1824; he had fifteen children; twelve lived at home at one time, a rather lively, wide-awake family, one would think. Mr. F. has been dead

more than forty years; he was a Methodist; his children have mostly moved away to the West; he lived in White River Township near White River.

Absalom Gray, White River, born in North Carolina in 1796; came to White River in 1818; married Margery Cox (sister of Simon Cox), and afterward, Mary Pickett, who is still living; he had fourteen children, eleven grown, eleven married and eight living; two in Randolph County, three in Iowa, one in Missouri, one in Nebraska and one in Oregon. A. G. entered eighty acres of land in Randolph County; moved to Iowa in 1845, and died there in 1875, seventy-nine years old; he was a farmer by occupation; in religion, a Friend; in politics, a Whig, an Abolitionist and a Republican.

Simon Gray, White River (son of A. Gray), born in 1826 in White River; married Nancy Smith, in 1846; has had four children, three of whom are now living; he is a farmer, and a thriving business man; his residence was burned down a few years ago, but he has built another fine dwelling. S. G. is an enterprising and influential member of religious society and of the community; he is a Friend and a Republican.

Stephen Harris, born in North Carolina in 1787; married Hannah Mace (who was born in 1784); came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1831, and settled east of Winchester two miles. He bought land of Samuel Cox, 160 acres for $223, entirely unimproved. He resided there nearly all the rest of his life, but died at Cherry Grove at the house of his son, William Harris, with whom he had made his home for a time. His death occurred in 1857, in his seventieth year; his wife died near Farmland in 1864, aged eighty years and three months. She, too, was residing with her son William.

Mr. H. was a farmer, steady, sober-minded, thoughtful, industrious, upright; he was an Abolitionist and Anti-slavery Friend, and altogether a worthy citizen and a valuable member of society; he had five children—Benjamin, living on Sparrow Creek, farmer, six children; William, died in 1869, six children; David, three children; Henry, died in 1854, seven children, Stephen, living in Winchester, single.

They were all Friends and all Abolitionists, and all lived to be grown and married; they were every one born, moreover, in North Carolina, and came with their father to Randolph County.

Stephen Harris' father, Jesse Harris, came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1843, a very old man aged ninety years; he was born in 1753, and died a few weeks after his removal to this State; he was of Virginia stock and of English descent.

When Stephen Harris came, in 1831, some of the settlers were as follows: Benjamin Cox, Joshua Cox, Isaiah Cox, Simon Cox; Thomas Ward, an old man, grandfather of the present Thomas Ward; Joseph Moffitt, son-in-law of Thomas Ward; Thomas Pierce, brother of Burgett Pierce, still living near Deerfield; John Cox; John Coats, an old man, father of Joseph Coats, late of Union City, Ind.; William Coffin, an old man; Joel Ward, brother of Joab Ward; Zachariah Hiatt, Jonathan Hiatt. These all lived east of Winchester. John Walker and Harrison Rawson had been old settlers, but they went with the Mormons.

Jonathan Hiatt, father of George Hiatt, who lives on the pike east of Winchester, was born in North Carolina about 1770; married Rachel Williams in North Carolina; moved to Virginia before 1805; came to Champaign County, Ohio, in 1810, with eight children, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1818, with ten children, and two were born in Randolph, making twelve in all. All grew up and were married, but only two are now alive.

He was a farmer, and he settled near White River Meeting-House, east of Winchester, in March, 1818, entering half a section of land; he died in 1836, sixty-six years old, and his wife in 1871, aged eighty-one years, in Wabash County; he was a Friend, a Whig and a strong Anti-slavery man; an active temperance man, a good scholar and an estimable citizen, with good reputation and highly respected.

His children were John, had eight childrn, died in Montgomery County, Ind.; Silas, had nine children, died in Wabash County, Ind.; Josiah, six children, died in Grant County, Ind.; Jonathan, twelve children, died in Jay County, Ind.; George, nine children, living near Winchester, Ind.; Nathan, six children, living at Peru, Ind.; Martin, five children, died in Iowa; Richard, seven children, died in White River, Ind.; Lydia (Harris), eight children, died in Wayne County, Ind.; Mary (Cox), seven children, died at Lynn, Ind.; Rachel (McDonald), four children, died west of Winchester; Sarah (Coats), four children, died in White River.

J. H. has had eighty-four grandchildren; he was the second settler in the White River settlement, east of Winchester, Benjamin Cox being the first. John Cox came next, about 1820, and there were no others till that time. Mr. Hiatt lived in a camp at first, but before very long built a hewed log house of only one story. There were but seven or eight hands, and the work took them two or three days.

Henry D. Huffman, White River, was born in 1803 in Virginia; came to Ohio and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1820; he married Eliza A. McNees, in 1831, and Mary J. West in 1866; he had thirteen children; was a farmer and teacher, and entered 160 acres of land just east of the Twelve-Mile boundary; he was prominent as a teacher in that early time, having had many of the children of the pioneers under his tuition. At one of the Old Settlers' re-unions, held at Winchester some years ago, when he was about seventy years old, a class was formed by him from among the members of the association, his old "school boys," and had a "spelling bout," which excited much interest and considerable merriment. Mr. H. died in 1876 in his seventy-third year.

Barnabas Hunt, White River, was born in North Carolina in 1798; came to Ohio in 1804. While there, his father had his property taken because he would not join the army in 1812. They came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1816. Barnabas married Hannah Lewis, daughter of Evan Lewis, in 1817; his wife was born in 1802; they moved to Farmland (three miles south of it) in 1847. He had three children. By occupation, he was a farmer; as to religion, a Friend; in politics, a Whig, an Anti-slavery man and a Republican. He died in 1874, being seventy-five years two months and twenty days old.

Thomas Johnson, White River, born in Franklin County, Va., in 1792; married Mary Matthews; came to West River, three miles north of Huntsville, in 1833; entered eighty acres, White River, 1836; exchanged his eighty acres for 240 acres; moved to Kansas in 1867, died in 1872; had ten children, seven living; was a farmer; first a Democrat, then Free-Soiler and Republican; was a Methodist Episcopal for nearly sixty years: his wife died a year before him.

George Johnson, born in Virginia in 1818; came to Randolph County in 1833; married Charlotte Cook, 1845; no children; moved to Winchester in 1873; farmer till 1873; since that money-lender and gardener; Democrat; was a member of the Town Council two years.

Endsley Jones, White River, born in North Carolina in 1810; came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1816, and to Dunkirk, Randolph County, in 1831; married Lydia Wright, daughter of (Hominy) John Wright and sister of Solomon Wright (Cabin Creek) in 1837; has had four children, three living and married; bought forty acres of second-hand land; has owned three forties; was brought up a Friend, but joined the "New Lights" fifteen years ago; was an Abolitionist, and is a Republican; was an active stockholder in the Underground Railroad; once had a narrow escape from being murdered by a slave-holder in search of slaves; is a hale, sprightly old man and a respected citizen.

Mrs. Endsley Jones—Lydia (Wright) Jones was the daughter of John (Hominy) Wright, and sister of Solomon Wright, now living on Cabin Creek. She was the youngest but one of fifteen children. Her father brought eight children with him to this county; four had come before, two married and two unmarried. Lydia was born October 5, 1817, three weeks after her father got here, September, 1817. Her father was born in 1775, and died in 1851, aged seventy-six years. Her mother was born in 1777, and died in 1867, ninety years old, being strong in mind and memory as long as she lived. Eight of the fifteen children are living still (1880). One is in

Oregon, one in Iowa, two in Minnesota, one in Kansas, three in Indiana. Her father entered 160 acres of land

Nathaniel Kemp, born in Frederick County, Md., in 1813; came to Montgomery County, Ohio (near Germantown, Ohio), in 1824; married Margaret Byles, in 1835; came to White River, Randolph County (Kemp place) in 1841; bought 200 acres; has owned 690 acres, but it is now distributed among the children or otherwise disposed of. He has had seven children, all living and all married, as follows: One daughter in Chicago, husband a merchant; one daughter in Kansas, husband a farmer; one son in Winchester, dry goods; one daughter in Winchester, widow; one daughter in Winchester, husband owns block on the southwest corner, opposite Reinheimer's; one son west of homestead, farmer; one son east of homestead, farmer.

N. K. has been an extensive farmer, stock-dealer and business man. In his prime, he was very prominent and widely and favorably known. He was Commissioner of the county six years; Sinking Fund Commissioner eight years, etc. In the latter capacity, he traveled extensively over the State, looking after forfeited land. The business of the fund was finally closed by the State's taking it, and paying the interest to the school fund. The amount transferred to the State at the closing up was about $500,000. Much land had been mortgaged to the fund, forfeited and sold, and much of the land mortgaged to the fund proved to be worthless.

Gov. Willard borrowed $7,000, and 1,200 acres of land were forfeited and sold. Jesse D. Bright also had borrowed a large amount, and the fund mostly lost it

Mr. Kemp is now in feeble health, and is no longer affluent; his first wife died, and his second marriage was ill-advised and unfortunate, and a divorce was obtained; his property has been scattered, and he now finds himself in his old age a poor man.

In his prosperity, he was energetic for the public good, and Randolph County will long have reason to remember Mr. Kemp as an enterprising, public-spirited citizen; he was a Whig, and has been and is a Republican.

Isaiah W. Kemp, White River, was born in 1839 in Montgomery County, Ohio; came to Randolph County in 1841; married Molly Wysong, and afterward, Ellen Hippenheimer, in 1875. He has but one child; is a farmer; owns 147 acres, and has lately built a beautiful residence, at a cost of $3,000 or more.

Mr. K. enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment; was appointed First Sergeant, promoted First Lieutenant and mustered out First Sergeant with the regiment. Mr. K. is an active, thoroughgoing farmer and business man, and stands high among his fellow-citizens.

William Kennedy, White River, was born about 1797, and married Nancy Tharpe, in 1814; they had no children of their own, but raised, partly or wholly, fourteen children; they came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1816, and to Randolph in the spring of 1817; stayed there nine years and returned to Carolina in 1826, coming back to Randolph before long.

W. K. broke his thigh in his old age, and died from the effects of the wound in 1876, aged seventy-nine years. Mrs. Kennedy is very feeble (1880), being eighty-three years old. (She died in the spring of 1881.) They were active, warm-hearted Methodists, and their house was long a preaching place, and the "circuit rider's home."

Mr. Kennedy was a man of good judgment and sound discretion, and much respected as a citizen; he served at least one term as County Commissioner. The worthy couple used in early days to ride horseback to Ritenour's, on Mississinewa, west of Deerfield, to attend class and circuit preaching.

NOTE 1.—Some think that William Kennedy came in 1815, which date will agree better with some statements made by Mrs Kennedy, although she gave the date 1817.

NOTE 2.—The tombstone gives his age seventy-seven years five months and seventeen days, which would make him born in 1798, and, according to her date, only sixteen years of age at their marriage. Her date of his birth is 1796, which would make him only eighteen at marriage, and seventy-nine or eighty at death. We cannot reconcile these dates nor tell which of them are accurate. They lie buried side by side in Mt. Zion Cemetery, near the place of their former residence.

Reminiscences—Nancy Tharpe Kennedy. "My husband went to Cincinnati to enter land (160 acres), and I had to stay here in the woods, all alone, miles and miles away from any white people, being only a girl of seventeen years. My husband was an orphan boy, but God kept his promise. The Indians were very thick in the vicinity. They were constantly passing to and fro. The principal trail was three-fourths of a mile south of us. I used to be afraid, for I was just a girl seventeen years old, and they were painted all up like fury. They were very kind, however, and we were kind to them. We would give them bread and meat, and they would be satisfied. One day one of the Indians asked my husband "What is your name?" "Kennedy," "Well, Kennedy, No Indian ever kill you—you kind to Indian." I have seen great numbers of Indians. Sometimes squaws would ride along on their nice ponies. Squaws would never walk. I have known twenty or thirty Indians to pass at one time. There was one Indian who often stayed with us; he was very kind and civil. I never saw an Indian drunk in my life. Some of the Indians were white and fair.

"Charles Conway and John Wright lived near Winchester, though the town was not then laid out."

Elisha Martin, White River, was born in 1812 in Butler County, Ohio; married Susan Kelly, in Cincinnati, in 1831; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1832; settled first on Salt Creek, and in two years came to his present home, southwest of Winchester, forty-eight years ago. They have had nineteen children, twelve of whom are now living and married.

The children are as follows: Oliver, 1832, six children, Jay County, Ind., tile-maker; Mary, 1834, died at thirteen months; John K., 1837, five children, brick and tile-maker; David, 1837, dead; Amy, 1839, eight children, White River; William, 1841, four children, Winchester Bank; Abby, 1843 (Macy-Ruble), three children, White River; Phebe (King), 1845, four children, Missouri; Frances, 1847, died at twelve days; Elisha, 1848, three children, Winchester, tile-maker; Susan (Ashville), 1849, three children, White River; Mary K., 1850, three children, lives at home; Catharine, 1852, died at eight days; Asahel, 1855, Jay County, tile-maker; Daniel, 1857, one child, White River, farmer; Charlotte, 1859 (Spangler), four children. There were three others, names not given.

Mr. M. was a brick-molder in his early life, and has worked partly at that and also as a farmer; his wife and himself are hearty and sprightly; he was very strong and active in his youth, and retains his vigor and agility, notwithstanding old age is creeping surely on.

John Martin, father of Mrs. Mary A. Reeder, Winchester, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1773; he came to Warren County, Ohio, before 1794; was a soldier in the United States Army in the Western Indian wars, being with St. Clair and Gen. Wayne in 1794 and 1795, and with Gen. Harrison at Tippecanoe and the Thames, in 1811 and 1813, and with Col. Croghan, at Fort Stephenson; he came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1822, settling one and a half miles southwest of Winchester on White River; he entered eighty acres (see entry list); he was a great hunter, a regular pioneer, and, when settlements became too thick, he left and went to Missouri (1833); he died in that State in 1839. He was an enthusiastic admirer and supporter of Gen. Jackson. He married Sarah Updegraff, in 1796, and was the father of five children.

Robison McIntyre, White River, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1786. He removed to Butler County, Ohio, in 1807, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1819. In 1813, he married Mary Taylor, who was born in 1787. They had eight children, seven grown and married, five living now. He came to Maxville in 1825, and laid out the town in 1832, which, however, was recorded in 1850. He was raised a Presbyterian, but in the West he joined the Methodists. He was an active and prominent man in the community. He died in 1871, in his eighty-sixth year, and lies buried in the Maxville Cemetery. His wife died in 1854, aged seventy-two years.

Hiram Mendenhall, Unionsport, born in North Carolina in 1801, moved to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1806, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1837. He married Martha Hale in 1820, and they had ten children, seven of whow are now living. He went to California in 1850, and died June 30, 1852, while on the way home from the Golden Land beneath the setting sun. He was a millwright and a miller. He built two mills, and his brother, Nathan Mendenhall, built one also, where one of Hiram's mills had burnt down. The whole family were ingenious, and seemed to be machinists by nature. Hiram Mendenhall always had two shops, a wood shop and a smith shop, and did his own repairing. He was led away by speculative notions at one time, and was persuaded to start a "community" at Unionsport, between 1842 and 1846. Eight or ten families joined in the movement. It continued only two or three years, ending disastrously to the parties engaged, especially to Hiram Mendenhall, who bore much, perhaps most, of the expense of the experiment. He was a strong and earnest Abolitionist, being the one who was selected to present the famous petition to Henry Clay at Richmond, Ind., asking him to emancipate his slaves. The design had been to make the request in a quiet, unobtrusive manner; but, when asked when he would receive the petition, Mr. Clay told them to present it in public. They did so, and he employed the occasion to make what seemed to the Anti-slavery men present a cruel and causeless attack upon Mr. Mendenhall and the opinions he represented, though, doubtless, the pro-slavery partisans regarded Mr. Clay's address to Mr. Mendenhall as only a richly merited and well executed castigation for what they called his ill-timed impertinence. But nearly forty years have fled and joined the ages before the flood, and Henry Clay and Mr. Mendenhall were summoned on the self same day by the Judge of the living and the dead, before His dread tribunal, to give an account of their stewardship, and now there is at length, after so long a time, "no slave-hunt in our borders, no slave upon our land." The Abolitionists, and Mr. Mendenhall as their spokesman, were extensively condemned for their supposed impudence in making their presentation in public; whereas that was Mr. Clay's own work, and intended, doubtless, to enable him to make a more severe attack upon Mr. Mendenhall and the Abolitionists in general. Hiram Mendenhall was at one time an extensive landowner, being possessed of more than one thousand acres of real estate in Randolph County. The unfortunate, though brief, socialistic experiment greatly weakened his financial ability, and he went to the land of gold to renew his waning fortunes; but death claimed him for its own, and what availed gold, or houses, or lands? Afar from the spot of his nativity and the home of his manhood, on board ship in the Gulf of Mexico, Hiram Mendenhall took the last look upon the scenes of earth, and plunged alone into the great unseen! His wife long survived him, dying, still a widow, August 5, 1880, aged seventy-nine years one month and twenty-four days, having outlived her unfortunate husband more than twenty-two years. His sons who are living —Joseph, Amos, Nathan, Jacob, Samuel and James—excepting Nathan, now reside at Unionsport. They mostly incline to what is known as Spiritualism. Henry Clay and Hiram Mendenhall died on the same day—June 30, 1852—the one at his home at Ashland, Ky., the other among strangers, on board a homeward bound ship, in the Gulf of Mexico, falling a victim to the dreadful cholera on his journey to his home and his friends. It pleased the haughty politician, in the day of his power, to browbeat the despised Abolitionist in the time when the name was a by-word and a reproach; but the stern logic of fact has vindicated the obscure petitioner and removed the obloquy from his name, and proved that, though negro property had been sanctioned and sanctified by two hundred years of legislation, yet it could not stand the test of reason and truth, and was obliged to succumb to fate. The author of this biography was shown a bundle of letters written by Hiram Mendenhall on his journey to California (in an overland trip), and after his arrival there. They possess great interest, showing a most tender, sweet and loving Christian spirit, but are too long for insertion here. As has been stated, he died of cholera on board a steamer on his homeward voyage, in the Gulf of Mexico, near Key West, on the coast of Florida. Sixty had died already on the vessel of the dread malady. The ship tried to land at Key West, but the privilege was denied them, cannon being pointed at them with the threat (Oh, cruel threat!) that the ship should be fired into if the attempt to land there were not abandoned. The ship's company did land upon a barren island, but they could not endure the heat, and returned to the vessel. He died June 30, 1852, said to be the same day on which Henry Clay expired. A son who was with him on the ship at his death survived, and is thought to be living still. The letters mentioned above are preserved and cherished with peculiar affection by his sister, Mrs. Hannah (Mendenhall) Diggs, mother of Mrs. Isaiah P. Watts, and residing with her son-in-law at the present time.

Nathan Mendenhall, father of Mrs. Hannah (Mendenhall) Diggs (wife of Littleberry C. Diggs), as also of Hiram Mendenhall, and the son of Stephen and Elizabeth Mendenhall, was born February 10, 1774. Ann Harlan, who became his wife was born October 10, 1773. Their children were as follows:

Edith (Cowgill), born July 25, 1799, living.
Hiram, born February 20, 1801, died 1852.
Olive (Hadley), born July 11, 1803, died 1840.
Maris (Hartman), born January 9, 1805, died 1872.
Elizabeth (Ruble), born December 7, 1806, died 1874.
Nathan, born April 18, 1809, died 1861.
Hannah (Diggs), born June 15, 1811, living.
Rebecca (Lewis), born October 11, 1813, living in Oregon.

Mr. Lewis and family emigrated to California in 1850, removed to Oregon in 1864, returned to Indiana on a visit in 1865, and still resides in Oregon. Mr. Lewis is transacting business for a railroad company in that distant State.

Morgan Mills, White River, born in Ohio in 1794, married Rebecca Driver, sister of Jacob and James Driver, in 1812. They emigrated to White River in 1821, two years after Mr. Sample came here.

Mr. Mills settled at first near Sampletown, but, so soon as the lands across the boundary were put into market, Mr. Mills, with hundreds of others, crossed the boundary into the new purchase, in 1823 He had twelve children, eight grown, six now living. He was a farmer and a Republican. He belonged to the Christian (New Light) Church sixty-four years. Falling from the platform of a railroad train at Farmland, and bursting his skull in the fall, he died of the injury six weeks afterward. His death took place April 3, 1878, aged eighty-four years four months and five days. His wife, Rebecca Mills, died in 1872, aged seventy-seven years seven months and sixteen days.

The Pucketts, White River. There were eight brothers of the Puckett family, and seven of them were Quaker preachers, all except Joseph. Their names were as follows: Joseph, Isom, Thomas, Zachary, Daniel, Benjamin, Richard, James.

The five first mentioned emigrated to Indiana, the first four coming to Randolph County, and Daniel settling in Wayne County, Fountain City. They are all dead many years ago. Joseph and Isom came in 1819, and Thomas and Zachary in 1820.

Joseph Puckett was born in 1784, in North Carolina. He married Mary Garrett. They came to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1817, and, two years afterward, to White River, Randolph Co., Ind. He entered land after they came. An interesting incident occurred in connection with the entry of his land, showing that officials are friendly and accommodating in some cases, at any rate. He went on foot to Cincinnati, and, when he got there, he found that the quarter-section of his choice overran so much that he lacked $10 or $15 of having money enough to make the entry. There he was, a poor stranger, on foot, alone in Cincinnati, knowing not a single person in that city, and utterly at a loss what to do. The clerk who was doing business in the Receiver's office, learning his dilemma, said to him, "You need not go back without your land; I will lend you the money myself;" and he did, and Mr. Puckett got the certificate for his land, and went on his homeward way rejoicing. Of course he sent the money in payment of the loan as soon as he could raise it, which, however, was not a very easy task.

Mr. Puckett had ten children—eight boys and two girls.

All of them lived to be grown and married. Only six of the ten, however, are living now. The children were these:

Tyre T., lives at Dunkirk, Randolph County; has had five children.

Welcome G., married, but has no children.

Benjamin, botanic physician, lived at Winchester, had five children, and died some years ago.

Micajah, had three children and is dead.

Sylvania (Remmel), has four children.

Levi, had six children, and he is dead.

Francis, four children, is dead.

Joseph, resides in Winchester, has one child.

Phebe Ann (Hiatt), has two children.

Thomas, resides in Iowa, has six children.

The Pucketts were all Friends, and those that lived to the time of the "Separation" went with the Anti-slavery Friends. They were originally Whigs, and became Republicans.

The Pucketts came first to Ohio, but preferred Congress title to military title, and came on to Randolph. They settled near Dunkirk, entering 160 acres apiece, paying each $80 down.

Isom Puckett was one of ten children. His mother's father was Daniel Taylor, who died at one hundred and five years old.

The names of the family to which Isom Puckett belonged were these:

Richard, Benjamin, Isom, Betty, Anna, Zachariah, Thomas, Joseph and James. All are dead.

Isom was born in 1772; had ten children, and died in 1856.

Thomas had eleven children.

Zachary had ten children.

Joseph had ten children.

Daniel had several children.

The Puckett brothers, four of whom settled in Randolph County, entered land in White River as stated below:

Daniel Puckett, northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 20, Range 13, October 26, 1818.

Thomas Puckett, northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 20, Range 13, October 26, 1818.

Joseph Puckett, southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 20, Range 13, January 18, 1819.

Zachary Puckett, north half of Section 3, Township 19, Range 13, April 7, 1819.

Isom Puckett, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 20, Range 13, November 20, 1820.

Benjamin Puckett, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 20, Range 13, June 18, 1824.

They belonged to Friends' Meeting at Dunkirk, and were active in society.

Joseph Puckett, Sr., brother of Isom and Daniel Puckett, died in 1836, and his wife in 1846. He was a Friend, anti-slavery, and, in early times, a Whig. His son Benjamin was a physician of the Botanic school, and achieved a good reputation as a practitioner, being for many years a leading physician in Winchester.

Joseph Puckett, Jr., Winchester, was born in 1825, in Randolph County, Ind., being the son of Joseph Puckett, Sr. He married Eliza Ann Muckey in 1851. They have only one child. Mr. Puckett was a farmer's son, and was brought up on the farm. He learned the carpenter's trade, following that business for several years. He afterward became a merchant, and, still later, was appointed United States Revenue Officer, holding the position four years. He adopted the fruit-growing business, and practiced it for ten years, after which he was appointed Cashier of the National Bank at Winchester, and served in that capacity for five years, leaving it in 1878. Since that time, he has been mostly at leisure, traveling for pleasure and for the health of himself and family somewhat extensively. When young, he was an Abolitionist and, since the rise of the Republican party, has belonged to that organization. Mr. Puckett is one of the somewhat numerous and constantly increasing body of citizens who believe that political parties are simply combinations for the general good, for the establishment of general morality, and the protection and security of public and private rights, and that party action should always be kept strictly subservient to this end; in other words, that parties are not an end, but simply a means, and that not for private, selfish advantage, but for substantial, permanent general good.

Mr. Puckett, though never holding a public office by popular election, is yet highly esteemed by his friends, and by the community in general.

James Pursley, White River, was born in 1807, in Virginia, and came to Indiana (Randolph County) in 1831. He was twice married. His first wife was the mother of seventeen children; his second, of five. His first wife was the mother of three children within the same year—first, of twins, that died at six weeks old; and then another in less than a year from the birth of the twins. Twelve of the children of James Pursley lived to be married. He died many years ago.

Jesse Pursley, White River, born in 1775, in Virginia, was in the war of 1812; came to Indiana about 1830; resided in Union and Franklin Counties several years; came to Randolph County in 1833. He was twice married. His first wife was Winny Yardley, and the second was Nancy May, the latter dying in 1877, seventy-six years old.

He had fourteen children by his first wife, and ten by the second. Fourteen lived to be married, and nine are living still.

Jesse Pursley died some years ago.

He was in the army in 1799, when trouble with France was in prospect; again in 1812, and he greatly wished to go in 1861, when he was eighty-six years old.

There is an immense crowd of grandchildren, etc., his descendants.

Jesse Pursley, Jr., a son of his, was in a Missouri regiment, and died in service.

John May Pursley, in the Twelfth Illinois, died at Savannah, Tenn., shortly after the capture of Donelson, Tenn.

David Aker Pursley, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, died at Paducah, Ky.

Jesse Reynard, White River, son of Solomon Reynard, was born in 1819, in Randolph County, Ind.; married Anna Diggs, daughter of William Diggs, of White River, and also a native of Randolph County, in 1842, and has had seven children. He was an Abolitionist, and is a farmer, a Wesleyan and a Republican. He owns 270 acres of land, and resides east of Buena Vista. He is an intelligent, substantial citizen.

Solomon Reynard, White River, was born in North Carolina in 1788; came to Clinton County, Ohio, with his parents, in 1805; married Rachel Green in 1816, who was born in 1799; emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., in 1817; settled on Eight-Mile Creek, four miles west of Winchester. He had ten children, and died in 1861, about seventy-three years old. He was an Abolitionist and a Republican.

Mr. Reynard was one of the earliest pioneers of the county, coming the same year that the Ways and Diggses came, from South Carolina. He entered 160 acres of land.

His widow is still living with her son Jesse Reynard, about eighty-two years old. She is active and sprightly, retaining the possession of her bodily and mental faculties in an unusual degree.

Jehu Robinson, White River, born in Virginia in 1784; Randolph County, Ind., 1822, one and a half miles east of Winchester; owned the Kemp farm, and then to Western Missouri; died 1858, seventy-four years old; married Mary Williams; came to Ohio in 1811, and to Washington County, Ind., in 1815; twelve children; farmer. His wife was a Friend, and he was a strong Democrat.

William Robinson, White River, born in Washington County, Ind., in 1816; Randolph County, Ind., 1822; married Mariam Hill, daughter of Benoni Hill, in 1838, and afterward Ruth (Test) Bundrant; ten children, nine living; none married but two. He resides four miles east of Winchester; farmer, Friend, Republican.

Walter Ruble, White River, was born in Tennessee in 1790; moved to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1802; married Sarah Wright in Clinton County in 1811, and was married twice afterward. He had eleven children, four of them still living.

He emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., in 1824, and entered eighty acres of land on the north side of White River, near Israel Wright's, about four miles west of Winchester. He was a farmer and a Friend, and died in 1878, eighty-eight years old, and was buried in Maxville Cemetery.

Durant Smith, White River, was born in Jones County, N. C., in 1802; was taken by his parents to Stokes County, N. C., in 1808; married Elizabeth Keyes in 1825, who was born in 1806. They came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1829, and settled at first on the farm where he has lived ever since (fifty-one years). His wife died in the fall of 1879. They had been married fifty-four years.

Their family consisted of twelve children. Ten of them are now living;

Nancy (Gray), 1827, four children, White River.
Alexander, 1829, ten children.
William, 1831, nine children.
Lucinda, 1832, seven children.
Willis, 1833, three children, Logansport.
Hannah, 1834, seven children, died 1876.
Asenath, 1838, nine children.
Andrew, 1842, six children.
Lavina, 1844, seven children.
Emeline, 1846, two children.
Eleanor, 1840, four children.

Durant Smith has sixty-eight grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. He is seventy-eight years old, and quite feeble, and resides with his daughter, Mrs. Simon Gray.

John Starbuck, White River. His parents resided in Surry County, N. C., and he was born there. They came to Virginia in 1823, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1831. He married Beulah Garrett; had nine children, six of whom are living, and died in 1850. His widow is still living, with her son, Welcome Starbuck, east of Buena Vista. She is eighty-six years old, being feeble and nearly disabled.

Leroy Starbuck, White River, son of John Starbuck and brother of Walter and Welcome Starbuck, was born in 1817, in Stokes County, N. C., moved to Virginia in 1823, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1831; married Mary Johnson in 1847, and has one child, born in 1850. He is a Republican; a farmer, owning 160 acres of land east of Buena Vista, in White River Township. He used to belong to the Wesleyans, and now to the Christians.

Randolph Turner, White River, was born in Virginia about 1788; married Elizabeth Heaston, daughter of Abram Heaston and sister of David Heaston; moved to Tennessee in 1818; kept a hotel at the foot of Cumberland Mountains, on the west side, near Crab Orchard; went to Alabama in 1826, and died in 1828. In Alabama he was a farmer. They had seven children, three of whom came to Randolph County, Ind. Mrs. Turner, widow of Randolph Turner, came to Indiana in 1833, with her father, Abram Heaston, bringing three children. She lived with her father till he died, and then with her son, William Turner, until she died, in 1861, being at the time sixty-five years old.

Way family, White River. Paul W. Way, Henry H. Way, William Way, Robert Way (a lad of sixteen, and son of John Way, who was brother to Paul, Henry and William Way) and William Diggs left South Carolina in the spring of 1816 and came to Randolph County, Ind., prospecting for land in that new and wilderness country. They came to White River, west of where Winchester now stands. They located and entered several tracts of land, as follows:

William Way, Jr., west half of the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 20, Range 13, February 7, 1816.

William Way (father), northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 20, Range 13, June 5, 1816.

Henry Way, northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 20, Range 13, June 5, 1816.

William Diggs, Jr., northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 20, Range 13, September 27, 1816.

Henry H. Way, northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 29, Range 13, October 29, 1816.

In the fall, Paul Way went back to South Carolina for his family and friends; the others stayed. Henry Way and William Diggs went to Greensfork, in Wayne County, during the winter of 1816–17; both got married, and settled in White River before March, 1817.

Paul Way's family, seven in number; John Way's family, seven in number; Armsbee Diggs and wife; John Moorman and family, six in number; and George Wilson and family, numbering five—a company of twenty-seven persons in all, came to Indiana in 1817. The Ways started from South Carolina in the fall of 1816, and the company arrived in White River March, 1817, snow ten inches deep. [Note—John Moorman and George Wilson stopped on Greensfork, southwest of Lynn.] Snow fell on them at the top of the Blue Ridge, and there was snow all the way to White River, melting off in April. They crossed the Ohio on the ice at the foot of Main street, Cincinnati. They came by Richmond, Newport, Williamsburg, Cherry Grove (Brocks and Frazier lived near Cherry Grove); from Cherry Grove the route was through the woods, with no track for fifteen miles. John Way, father of Jesse Way, stretched a tent, and the family lived in it all summer.

William Way, Sr., White River, born in 1756, came to Randolph County, Ind., in the spring of 1817.

He had ten children (see account elsewhere). He settled below Winchester. He was a Friend, a Whig, and died in 1839.

Several of his children were somewhat noted.

Paul W. Way, County Agent, surveyor, hotel-keeper, etc., died in Winchester.

John Way, blacksmith, died in Winchester.

Henry H. Way, physician, died in Illinois.

Matthew Way died in Carolina.

Hannah (Moorman), wife of Tarlton Moorman, mother of twelve children, and died in Carolina in 1877, aged ——— years.

Abigail (Clayton), wife of James Clayton, died at Winchester in 1880, eighty-three years old.

Lydia (Diggs), wife of William Diggs, died many years ago.

Mary (Beverly), mother of Dr. Beverly, of Winchester.

John Way, father of Jesse Way, Winchester, blacksmith, was born in North Carolina; married Patience Green in North Carolina, and they came to Randolph County, Ind., on White River, in the spring of 1817.

They had seven children:

Mary (Armsbee Diggs), nine children.
Robert (Judith Willson), six children.
Matthew (Hannah Reeder), six children.
Jesse (Fanny Diggs), eleven children.
Rachel (Liston), eight children.
John, died at six years old.

John Way was a blacksmith in South Carolina; a farmer from 1817 to 1830, and a blacksmith from 1830 to the end of his life. He entered 160 acres five and a half miles west of Winchester, and lived there till 1830, then moved to Winchester, and died there in 1856; his wife dying also in 1858. He was a Friend, Whig, Abolitionist, Republican.

Matthew Way died in Carolina.

Paul W. Way came to White River in 1816. He was a famous man, active and prominent. He was County Agent, County Surveyor, many years, etc., etc. He surveyed the town plat of Winchester, laid out the State and county roads, etc. He was Justice of the Peace, farmer, hotel-keeper in Winchester, etc. Many an old lawyer and Judge remembers the times at Paul Way's Tavern. Paul Way died in 1856, age 71 years. He was a Whig, an active, enterprising citizen, and greatly esteemed among his fellow-townsmen and by the public at large. He had four children:

Anna, married Nathan Reed.
William M. Way, lives in Champaign County, Ill.
Caroline (Woody).
Anderson Way.

They are all dead but William.

Hannah (Littleberry Diggs) came in 1817. They had five children. She died long ago, as early as 1827.

Lydia (Tarlton Moorman), see account of Tarlton Moorman elsewhere.

Henry H. (Dr.), had ten children; was a Friend, Whig, Abolitionist; went with the "Separation;" Republican. He first came to White River, but moved early to Newport, and later to Nora, Ill., where he died, an old man.

William Way, Jr., brother of H. H. Way, emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., in 1817; moved to Newport (Fountain City), Ind., and, many years afterward, to Wisconsin. He was twice married; had several children, and died in Wisconsin in ripe old age. He was a Friend, a Whig, an Abolitionist, an Anti-slavery Friend and a Republican. He was throughout his life a farmer, and possessed the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Jacob A. White, White River, was born in 1793, in Rockingham County, Va. He came to Preble County, Ohio, marrying there Mary Neff, sister of Henry H. and John Neff. Mr. White emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., about 1822. He had ten children, all of whom were grown; seven have been married, and all but two are now dead. Himself and eight children have died of consumption. He died in November, 1848, having been taken in a buggy, a few days before his death, to the polls to cast his vote for Gen. Taylor, and being in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

His wife died at Muncie in 1878, aged seventy-six years.

He was a tailor by trade, and, in the Western country, worked both as a tailor and a farmer.

In politics, he was a Whig of the sternest sort, and almost the last words he said were, "Boys, never vote for the Democrats." And they, true to their father's injunction, have obeyed his dying request.

His settlement was made and his residence maintained south of the Poor Farm, where he entered 160 acres.

George T. Wilson, White River, was one of the earliest emigrants from Carolina to the Northwest. He was born in Virginia in 1780; emigrated to North Carolina; married Anna Moorman, daughter of John Moorman, who came to Randolph County with the Ways, etc.

Mr. Wilson had six children, one of whom, Judith, afterward became the wife of Robert Way, and who is now living, an aged widow, in Winchester, strong and healthy, and with sound mind and memory.

Mr. Wilson stopped awhile in Wayne County, cropping for old Francis Thomas, not far from Newport (Fountain City). He entered land (160 acres) several miles north of Newport, on Green's Fork, but in 1819 he moved to Randolph County, and died there in 1855, aged seventy-five years. He was a carpenter by vocation.

William Wolf, White River, was born in 1806, in Augusta County, Va. His father was John Wolf, who had a family of five children.

They came to Preble County, Ohio, in 1812. John Wolf and his wife both died in Preble County, Ohio, his age being ninety-six years, and hers seventy-six years.

William Wolf came to Randolph County in 1833, and settled in White River, five miles west of Winchester. He entered 144 acres southwest of Winchester, near Elisha Martin's, but never resided on the land he entered. He has been a farmer and carpenter.

He has lived on the same (rented) farm, belonging to Moorman Way, Esq., for nineteen years.

He married Mary Magdalena Bower, in Randolph County, in 1837. They have had nine children; eight of them lived to be grown and married, and seven are living still. His wife also is living, having been born in 1815.

He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Christian (New Light) Church. He was in early times a Whig. His father was a Jackson Democrat, but, during the civil war, although very old and blind, he was an enthusiastic war man. He declared, with much spirit, that the man who claimed to be a Democrat and would not sustain his Government claimed what was not true.

The old veteran was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for nine years was wholly blind, but his bodily health was sound, and his mind was bright and clear to the close of life.

William Wolf's mother's mother lived to be one hundred and eight years old. She died a great many years ago.

Mr. Wolf is hale and hearty, and looks as though he might survive to the age of his venerable father.

Valentine Wysong, White River, was born at Philadelphia; removed thence to Virginia, to Ohio, and at last to Randolph County, in Indiana. The last removal was made about 1817 or 1818.

He had nine children, as follows: Valentine, Jacob, Joseph, Henry, John, Lewis, David, Elizabeth (Oyler) and Catharine (Oyler). They are now all dead.

Valentine Wysong was a brick mason, and he had, when he moved to Randolph County, considerable property for those times. He died many years ago, over eighty years old. He was of German descent.

David Wysong, White River, was the son of Valentine Wysong. He was born in Virginia in 1799, and came with his father to Randolph County in 1817 or 1818.

He married Eliza Irvin, daughter of John Irvin. They had twelve children, eight of whom are still living.

He followed principally farming, though he was also a brick-maker and a brick-mason. He built the first brick court house, making the bricks therefor. His first wife died in 1853, and he married as his second wife Rebecca (Morrison) Hill, and upon her death, he took for his third wife Mary (Edwards) Pugh. He died April 27, 1878, but his widow still resides on the old homestead, where her husband had lived for nearly sixty years. He was in politics a Democrat.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Besides the biographies already given under other heads, we present a large number of histories of persons connected with Winchester in the past, or in the present, or in both.

Michael Aker, son of John Aker, lived in the county seven or eight years; removed to Illinois, and remained a year; returned to Randolph and stayed two or three years, going then to Preble County, Ohio, where he still resides.

Thomas Aker, brother of Michael Aker, has been a preacher of the Christian denomination for twenty years or more; is a farmer and pump-maker, and lives in Wells County, near Nottingham.

Samuel Aker, brother of Michael and Thomas Aker, resides at Westville, Preble Co., Ohio. He has been a pump-maker, but is now nearly blind.

William Aker, brother of the above, came to Randolph shortly after Andrew did, and died forty years ago.

Thomas Brown, died May 20, 1877, aged eighty-four years six months and fourteen days, having lived in the county forty-three years. He was a kind friend, a good citizen, an affectionate husband and father, and an exemplary member of society. He had belonged to the Christian Church for many years. His wife died five or six years before him. He leaves three sons and two daughters. The funeral services were held at the Methodist Church at Winchester, being conducted by Rev. John A. Moorman, of Farmland.

Edmund B. Carter, Winchester, was born in Maryland about 1794. He emigrated to Dayton, Ohio, 1818; moved to Madison County, Ind., 1832; to Delaware County, also, and afterward to Randolph County about 1840. He died in 1873, almost eighty years old.

He married Mary Deltz in 1823, who was born in 1804.

They had nine children, eight grown, eight married, and seven are living still. Their names, etc., are as follows:

Henry, produce and poultry, Winchester; no children. Levi D., wagon-maker, Winchester; three children. John D., woolen factory, Winchester; three children. George U., farmer; one child. Bennet D., died in infancy. Francis B., works with Henry; two children. Elizabeth J. (Comer) Anderson, Ind.; husband a hand in a stave factory; has four children; she is dead. Edmund D., farmer; Nancy A. (Hoffman), Winchester; husband a marble worker; five children.

The families all reside in or near Winchester, except Elizabeth's, and they live at Anderson.

Mr. E. B. Carter was an enterprising business man, having owned two or three mills and a good farm, but he was broken down by being obliged to pay security money, and he became greatly discouraged, and lost measurably his spirit of enterprise. As stated, he died in 1873, but his widow is living yet.

Henry Carter, Winchester, was born in 1824, at Dayton, Ohio. He moved with his father, Edmund B. Carter, to Madison, Delaware and Randolph Counties, Ind., coming to the latter in 1840.

Henry Carter moved to Troy, Ohio, in 1842; to Dayton, Ohio, in 1845; to Camden, Preble County in 1845; to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848, and to Winchester, Ind., in 1852, which place has been his residence up to this time. As a boy, he did general work; at Troy he drove a stage, etc.; at Dayton, he worked in a milk dairy; at Camden, he was apprenticed to cabinet-making three years; at Cincinnati, he worked as a journeyman at the carriage business; and at Winchester, he was engaged in the manufacture of carriages till 1862, and in that year he enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being made Captain of Company I. He was severely injured by a bomb-shell December 28, 1863; was taken care of by his comrades until February, 1863, and was discharged for disability in the fall of that year.

In 1864, he began the poultry and egg and general produce business, and has continued it till now.

He has had several partners: M. A. Reeder one year; Ira Tripp, two years, and the rest of the time mostly alone.

He was married February 22, 1849, to Abigail J. Hull (who was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1823), at Cincinnati, Ohio. They have no children.

Mr. Carter is an active business man, and solid and substantial citizen. He is independent in politics, acting mostly, however with the Republican party. His wife belongs to the Christian Church. He has been a member of the F. & A. M. for about twenty-six years. His business is extensive and thriving, and he takes delight in a life of energetic activity, believing fully in the Scripture injunction: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and dreading to be counted among that number who by the manner of their lives prove to be

> "Creation's blot, creation's blank,
> Whom none may praise, whom none may thank."

Abigail (Way), wife of James Clayton, lived for many years west of Winchester, some years in Winchester, also at Newport (Fountain City), Ind. Her husband, James Clayton, died at Newport. His widow survived him for several years, and died at Winchester (while on a visit there) in the spring of 1880, and was buried at Fountain City, Ind. She was nearly eighty years of age. Mrs. Clayton was a woman of high intelligence, sterling integrity, and firm devotion to principles. She had no children, though she had been married more than fifty years.

John Conner, Winchester, was born near Atlanta, Ga., in 1801. He came to Cincinnati in 1814, and learned the tinner's trade; marrying in Greene County, Ohio, and moving to Randolph County, Ind., in 1831; kept store awhile with his brother, William Conner. John Conner rented forty acres of land near Lynn; moved to Winchester in 1835, and to Portland in 1840, living near the latter place on a farm south of the Big Salamonie River, and in 1857 returned to Winchester. He began in 1835 to carry the United States mail from Winchester to Fort Wayne, and continued that employment till 1861. Enlisting in the army in the fall of 1861, he died near Atlanta, Ga., in 1863, so that he died in sight of the place at which he was born.

Mr. Conner had three children; his wife dying in 1874, by a collision with a railroad train, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Mr. Conner was an old-time Democrat, but he became a Republican in 1860, or thereabouts.

His life was one of great and peculiar hardship; transporting the mail over the northern route, mostly on horseback, through mud and frost; fording and swimming creeks at times in the earlier period; sleeping in the woods one night each trip between Winchester and Fort Wayne. For a few years he carried loads of silver for the entries of land at the Fort Wayne Land Office. In some cases, thousands of dollars were taken at one trip. Edward Edger, then Postmaster of Deerfield, states that at one trip in about 1837, Mr. Conner had $2,000 (in silver) stowed away in his mail bag.

Hannah (Mendenhall) Diggs, Winchester. Her great-grandfather's name was Mordecai Mendenhall, living in North Carolina. The whole connection were millers and millwrights, and he among the rest.

Her grandfather, Stephen Mendenhall, was born about 1750, and raised thirteen children to be grown and married.

He came to Richmond about 1814; moved to Clinton County, Ohio, soon afterward, and died there about 1822.

Her father was Nathan Mendenhall. He was born in North Carolna (Randolph or Guilford County) in 1773; came to Highland County, Ohio, in 1806; moved to Clinton County, Ohio, and remained in that county till 1837; came in that year to Randolph County, Ind., and settled near Unionsport. He was married in North Carolina to Ann Harlan, who was born in 1772.

They had nine children, viz., Edith (Cowgill), 1799, lives in North Manchester, Ind., and is the mother of fifteen children; Hiram, 1801, had ten children, and died in 1852 June 30—the same day that Henry Clay died; Olive (Hadley), 1803, had seven children, and died in 1840; Maria (Hartman), 1805, four children, died in 1872; Elizabeth (Ruble), 1806, one child, died in 1874; Nathan, 1809, ten children, died in 1861; Hannah (Diggs), 1811, three children, is now living (1881); Rebecca (Lewis), 1813, has one child, and resides in Oregon. She moved to California in 1854, and to Oregon in 1855, and that has been her home ever since that time.

Nathan Mendenhall, father of Hannah M., died in 1847, and his wife in 1857.

Hannah (Mendenhall) Diggs was born in 1811; married Littleberry Diggs in 1841, and has had three children, viz., Francis, farmer in Kansas; Ann Eliza Watts, wife of Isaiah P. Watts, attorney in Winchester, and Circuit Clerk of Randolph County (1881–1886).

Hannah's husband, Littleberry Diggs, died in the winter of 1846, and she has lived a widow ever since.

Her mother's name was Harlan, who was the daughter of Enoch and Edith Harlan, North Carolinians.

Enoch Harlan lay a corpse when his daughter (mother of Hannah Mendenhall) was twenty-one years old.

His father was William Harlan, son of Ezekiel Harlan, son of George Harlan, son of James Harlan.

Enoch Harlan had ten children, born between 1770 and 1792.

Rebecca (Harlan) Hampton, daughter of Enoch Harlan and aunt of Hannah Mendenhall, is now living in Lee County, Iowa in her eighty-ninth year.

Hannah Mendenhall's great-grandfather (on her mother's side) was Nathaniel Carter, who was a ribbon weaver in Dublin, son of a rich man in that city by the name of Nicholas Carter. Nathaniel came to America, away back in 1600 and odd, to see the country, and liked it so well that he stayed. He taught school all the rest of his days, living to be a very old man.

Her great-grandparents on her father's side were Mordecai Mendenhall and Charity (Beason) Mendenhall. Her grand father's name was Stephen Mendenhall, and his wife's name was Elizabeth Rich, and her father and mother were John Rich and Sarah (Frashour) Rich. Her great-grandparents on her mother's side were William Harlan and Margaret (Farlow) Harlan. Her grandparents were Enoch Harlan and Edith Carter, and Edith Carter's parents were Nathaniel Carter and Ann McPherson.

Hannah's parents were Nathan Mendenhall and Ann Harlan.

George Harlan, son of James Harlan, was born in Old England, January 11, 1650.

Ezekiel Harlan, son of George and Elizabeth Harlan, was born in Ireland, July 16, 1679.

Hannah Harlan, daughter of George and Elizabeth Harlan, was born in Ireland, February 4, 1681.

Moses Harlan, son as above, born in Ireland, December 20, 1683. Aaron Harlan, born in Ireland October 29, 1685.

Born in Pennsylvania as follows:

Rebecca, August 17, 1688; Deborah, August 28, 1690; Elizabeth, August 9, 1694; Joshua, November 15, 1696 or 1697.

William Harlan, son of Ezekiel Harlan, was born on Sunday, September 1, 1702. His wife was born September 1, 1703, and died June 12, 1767, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Their children were: Mary, born June 26, 1722; William, May 15, 1724; Jonathan, July 15, 1726; James, September 29, 1730; Sarah, September 23, 1732; Stephen, March 12, 1740; George, February 1, 1743; Enoch, December 27, 1745 or 1746, and died October 18, 1794.

Nathan Harlan, son of Enoch Harlan, was born January 10, 1770, and died about 1840, seventy years old.

The other children of Enoch Harlan were: William, born October 6, 1771, died 1844, aged seventy-three years; Ann, born October 19, 1773, mother of Hannah Mendenhall, died 1857, aged eighty-four years; Nathaniel, born October 9, 1775, died 1824, aged forty-nine years; Jonathan, September 7, 1777, died 1846, aged sixty-nine years; David, born January 2, 1780, died 1871, aged ninety-one years; Solomon, born February 13, 1782, died 1869, aged eighty-seven years; Hannah, born March 20, 1784, died 1842, aged fifty-eight years; Enoch, born February 26, 1786, died 1866, aged eighty years; John, born May 9, 1790, died 1876, aged eighty-six years; Rebecca, born August 3, 1792, living in Iowa, aged eighty-nine years.

A truly remarkable family for their age, nine of the number ranging from sixty-nine to ninety-one years, and averaging eighty-one years.

Solomon Harlan, a son of Enoch Harlan, and uncle of Hannah Mendenhall, born February 13, 1782, had children as follows: Rebecca Ann, born August 12, 1816; John M., born February 18, 1818; David Faris, born December 25, 1819; William Foster, born December 25, 1821; Rachel Fallis, born February 19, 1824; Jonathan born March 26, 1826; Solomon Haynes born August 27, 1831; Jane Faris born April 22, 1840.

Hannah has lived for twenty-two years in Winchester spending some time, however, in Iowa and Kansas.

She is much troubled with rheumatism, but is otherwise lively and active. She delights greatly in reading, and spends her time largely in that way.

Her husband emigrated from North Carolina soon after the first settlement of the county.

She is mild and quiet in disposition, bearing the frailties of advancing age and the pains of her afflictive complaint with a patient and cheerful spirit, and giving to the young and rising generation an example that they would do well to follow.

NOTE.—The above "ancestral" account has been given for several reasons:

1. It is very remarkable in itself.
2. It is wonderful that it should have been preserved.
3. The memory of Hannah Diggs is marvelous for one so old (eighty years) holding almost the entire record given above, names, dates and all. She has, however, a written record containing the account in full. Few families could match the statistics furnished by Mrs. Diggs.

Elisha Garrett—father of the lady who furnished this sketch—graduated at Farmers' College, Ohio, with Lindley Ninde, Daniel Hough, etc. He became a lecturer on temperance and abolition; taught school at Williamsburg, Ind., Memphis, Tenn., etc., till he married Hannah Wright and settled on a farm on Cabin Creek. He was elected County Auditor in 1858 or 1859, but died while in office, at Cleveland Water Cure, a few days before the breaking-out of the war. He was very active and enthusiastic in the work of temperance, education, politics, etc.; he was a Methodist, a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., etc.; his age was thirty-eight, and he was buried in the Friends' Cemetery, on Cabin Creek; his wife, also, is dead, and his orphan daughter, Miss Lillie A. Garrett, resides with her aged grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. Solomon Wright, near the mouth of Cabin Creek, and makes it her business to care for the wants of their old age, and to smooth their pathway to the tomb.

Emily Jane Harris, Winchester, wife of Dr. J. M. Harris, died at Winchester January 15, 1881, aged fifty-two years; she was born in 1829, being the daughter of David and Jane Hampton, the latter still living at eighty-five years old. David Hampton came from Ohio (Warren County) to Randolph County, Ind., in 1818. They had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. Emily Jane was one of the students at the first opening of Earlham College, near Richmond, Ind. She had been for several years Clerk of Friends' Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, as also of Richmond Yearly Meeting; she was greatly beloved and deeply lamented.

Abram Heaston, near Winchester, was born in Germany about 1755; came to America and to Virginia before he was grown; married Matilda Short; emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., in 1833, settling three miles south of Winchester, and purchasing land second hand. He was nearly seventy years old when he came to the West, and died in about a year (about 1834); his wife died in Virginia; he had seven children. Five of them came to Randolph County, viz., Evelina, David, Samuel, Elizabeth and Virginia; he was a farmer and a tanner, and followed the business of a tanner till he came to this county; he was a Presbyterian and a Democrat. Abram Heaston was the maternal grandfather of William Turner, formerly residing near Salem, now near Camden, Jay Co., Ind.

Anna Maria Baker (Butterworth, Moore), Winchester, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1813; in 1832, she married James Butterworth, who was an Englishman, having been born in that country in 1810; he was a mechanic, and removed from Baltimore, successively to Pittsburgh, Dayton, Richmond, and finally, in 1836, to Winchester; they had four children, who are all living in Randolph County, three of the four being residents of Winchester. Mr. Butterworth was killed in 1845 by the bursting of a cannon. It had been used by one of the parties in the campaign of 1844, and had been taken and spiked and hid by the other party in a straw stack; and, upon being found several months afterward, in the efforts by Mr. B. to "unspike" the gun, it exploded, and Mr. B. lost his life. His widow married Mr. James Moore (elsewhere mentioned) soon after, in 1846, with whom she lived till his death, in 1875, and she now resides in Winchester with her son-in-law, W. W. Canada, Esq., who married her youngest daughter, Carrie E. Moore.

Mr. Butterworth was an active business man, owning a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a carding machine, a wagon shop, etc. Mrs. Moore seems in good health and spirits, and looks back upon the checkered scenes of her varied life with mingled satisfaction and sorrow—sorrow at the loss of two husbands, and satisfaction at seeing a large family grow up under her motherly hand to a life of activity, respectability and usefulness.

James Moore, Winchester, was born in North Carolina January 1, 1809; removed to Virginia, and then to Fayette County, Ind., when a child about 1815. He used, when a mere lad, to spend much time with the Indians, tramping through the woods in their company, visiting their traps, often spending the night in their wigwams.

He removed to Jay County when that region received its early emigration (in 1837 or 1838), and, in 1845, he moved to Winchester, residing in or near that town until his death, in 1875. Mr. Moore was three times married, and was the father of nine or ten children, his third wife having, also, before her union with him, been the mother of four children by a previous marriage, forming in all a family of some fourteen children. Eleven of them are still living, as follows: Five in Randolph County, one in Jay County and one in Madison County, one in Fayette County, Ind., one in Kansas, one in Illinois and one in Texas. Mr. Moore was a genuine pioneer, and an active, successful hunter of the olden time, his exploits dating back, some of them, to his boyhood days. Before he was grown, he shot a huge bear in a high tree. The unwieldly creature fell through the branches to the ground, seeming to shake the earth as it struck. The weight of the giant monster was 600 pounds. His third wife was Ann Maria Baker (Butterworth), who is still living, some account of whom is given elsewhere.

Harvey Patty, late of Winchester, was born in Ohio; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1835; married, first, Martha Jane Armfield, and then Malinda Maulsby; he had five children his first wife died in 1848, and he died in 1856. He kept store in Huntsville; afterward, he moved to Winchester and kept the Franklin House hotel; he finally went to Economy, and, while

he was preparing to go to Kansas, he fell sick at Economy, and died there in 1856. He was an early Abolitionist; had been a Whig, was a strong temperance advocate, and every way an estimable and excellent man.

Ernestus Putman, father of Mrs. Edward Edger, was a resident of Virginia, working at Harper's Ferry, Va., during the war of 1812, and came to New Madison, Darke Co., Ohio, from Washington City, in 1819; he was the father of ten children, six boys and four girls, eight of whom are still living—David, resides at Palestine, Darke Co., Ohio; Ernestus, resides in Colorado; John, resides in Texas; James, resides in Ohio; Aaron, resides in Indiana; Jane (Edger), resides in Winchester; Nancy (Blount), resides in Kansas, wife of Gen. James Blount; Elizabeth (Kilpatrick), whose husband was an Abolitionist in Kansas during the early troubles in that State, being intimate with John Brown; he was killed by Indians, being shot by them from an ambush and pierced by nine bullets.

Ernestus Putman, the younger, was a merchant in Winchester in partnership with Charles Avery for several years. Mr. Putman was active during the war in various ways, going South several times in charge of boats with sanitary supplies and for bringing home returning convalescent soldiers: he now resides in Colorado.

Mary (Martin) Reeder, Winchester, was born in 1798, April 16, in Hamilton County, Ohio; in 1798, she was married, in Warren County, Ohio, in 1815, to David Reeder, who died in 1821; she came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1822, and has resided here ever since that time, having been a widow for sixty-one years; she is the mother of three children, two of whom are now living; she early learned the tailoring business, working at it nearly all her life. Mrs. R. has resided in Winchester since 1822, or nearly sixty years.

Every house now standing in Winchester has been built since she came to the town. She lived for a long time (thirty-one years) in a log house; and for the last twenty years in her present residence, and all that time on the same lot, on South Main street, on the same premises with her son, Martin A. Reeder. The building east of Riley Hiatt's hardware store was (part of it) built about the same time that Mrs. Reeder settled in the town.

She is still hale and strong, though more than eighty-four years old, having her sight and hearing good, but failing considerably in her memory. She has been an earnest and energetic pioneer, and retains the plain and sturdy simplicity of her early years. She spends much of her time with her son, Martin A. Reeder, who has built a neat residence upon the same premises. They two have resided in the town longer by far than any others now living.

Peter Reinheimer, Winchester, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., in 1815; came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1837, and to Germantown, Ind., in 1838, and to New Paris, Ohio, in the same year; took a horseback trip to Philadelphia in November, 1839; returned to Centerville, Ind., in March, 1840; married Elizabeth Irwin in 1841; went to New Paris, Ohio, in 1840, and moved to Winchester, Ind., in 1865, which has been his place of residence up to this time.

His business has been as follows: Chair shop, in New Baltimore, Ohio, one year, 1837; journeyman, in Germantown, Ind., and New Paris, Ohio, 1838 and 1839; chair shop, in Centerville, Ind., in 1840; chair shop, in New Paris, Ohio, from 1840 to 1849; livery business, from 1849 to 1851; grocer, etc., from 1851 to 1865; hotel-keeper in Winchester, from 1865 to 1882.

Mr. R. is a Republican; his father and uncles were all Democrats; he gave his first vote for Van Buren, in 1836, but voted for Harrison in 1840, and has been a Whig and a Republican ever since. Mr. R. has a fine reputation as a landlord, and his business has been thriving and prosperous. He has had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters; seven are living, five sons and two daughters, and four are married.

Gideon Shaw was born March 22, 1821, in Warren County, Ohio; he came with his father, Joseph Shaw, to Greensfork Township, Randolph County, Ind., in 1831, occupying the southeasternmost tract in the township and county; he worked as a farmer till twenty-five years old, moving to Spartansburg in 1847, and entering the stock business with Ralph M. Pomeroy, Pomeroy furnishing the capital and Shaw doing the work. They also put up a saw-mill and ran it for a time. In 1852, he bought out the store of Henry Hill, sold the mill, and before very long took the goods to Iowa, in 1855. In 1857, he returned to Spartansburg, and, in 1865, moved to Winchester, which has been his residence ever since. Since 1857, his sole business has been that of a loan broker.

He married Clarkey Corbitt, daughter of Richard Corbitt, before 1847; she died in 1848. In 1852, he married Minerva (Elison) Ireland, who is still living. He has had four children, all living. In politics, he was a Whig till Know-Nothingism arose. Since then he has been a Democrat. At one time, he was a Methodist, but does not belong now; has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-six years. For twenty years past, he has done an average business of $50,000 a year, never having been sued in his life.

Mr. Shaw, when young, had only eighteen days' schooling (when about eighteen years old); when twenty-five years old, he could not write his name; his first wife was his teacher, and by her he obtained an education sufficient for business. Mr. Shaw says that forty-eight years ago, he first saw Thomas Ward, who came at that time, being only about fourteen years old, to Mr. Shaw's home, riding on a beautiful bay pony, buying coon-skins and such like. Mr. Shaw is now a prominent citizen, reputed wealthy, and a leader in the political party to which for twenty-eight years he has belonged.

W. W. Smith was born in Tennessee in 1811; came to Ohio in 1819, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1822, and has been a resident of the county for sixty years. He married Louisa Elzroth in 1840; they have had nine children, seven of whom are living, all grown and three married. He was a farmer's son and is a farmer still; he traveled extensively while young; he held the position of Deputy Sheriff during the terms of Sheriffs Garrett, Irvin and Forkner, and has been Constable for twenty-three years; closing this part of his career in 1863. His life has been an active and varied one, and he still enjoys a good measure of health and strength.

Jesse Way, son of John Way, blacksmith, was born in South Carolina (Marlboro District) in 1808; he came to Randolph County in 1817, married Fanny Diggs in 1829, and Lucinda Turner in 1833; he has had eleven children, three only living; he has been a farmer, a merchant and a business man, a clerk and a boarding-house keeper. At one time, he was a prominent citizen, being for three years a member of the Board of Directors of the State Bank of Indiana. But he was unfortunate in pork speculations, the bane and ruin of so many dealers in those times, and lost his property. He has been all his life, however, estimable and upright and trustworthy and highly respected. He was for twelve years (1833 to 1845), a merchant in Winchester, he has been a Friend, an Abolitionist (in early times a Whig), in later days, a Republican. He still resides in Winchester, that place having been his home for about fifty years.

Mr. Way has been a resident of Randolph County for about sixty-five years, and has witnessed, in the duration of his own life, what strange and mighty transformations have taken place from a deep and hideous and far-away wilderness to the land of wondrous beauty which our eyes now behold. The number who have dwelt for sixty-five years in this—Randolph County—is small indeed, and growing rapidly less; and, erelong, the last pioneer will have been called home, and that noble and hardy band will live only in the memory of their posterity, or will, in many, alas! how many cases, be utterly and forever forgotten.

Robert Way, son of John Way and brother of Jesse Way, was born in South Carolina in 1803, and came to White River, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1816, with Paul W., Henry H., William and Robert Way and William Diggs, in his fourteenth year. Robert Way married Judith Wilson, daughter of George T. Wilson (see statement) in 1826, they had five children, only two now living; he died in 1876, at the age of seventy-three years.

He was by occupation a blacksmith; in religion, a Friend, and afterward, a Methodist; in politics, a Whig, and then an Abolitionist, and still afterward, a Republican; he was a man of

steady, reliable habits, moral, upright, trustworthy and an honor to his business and to the community. His widow, Mrs. Judith Way, still resides in Winchester, where she has been living for forty-five years. She is a woman of active temperament, enjoys good health, and is highly esteemed by her neighbors and friends. (See Reminiscences, by Judith Way).

Sylvanus White was born in 1834 in Randolph County, Ind., being the son of Jacob A. White; he has been a plasterer by trade since he was sixteen years old. He was in the army four years five months and ten days, enlisting in the Eighth Indiana Infantry for the three-months' service; then in the same regiment for three years, and veteranizing at Indianola, Texas. He was at home but twice during the whole war—once on veteran furlough and once at another time. He was never wounded and never lost a day's duty. He was a private and for two years was a color-bearer. He married Jennie Seagraves in 1866, and they have four children, all living; in politics, he is a Republican.

John W. Williamson was born in 1804, in Frederick County, Md.; he removed to Pennsylvania about 1820, his father having died shortly before that time; in 1824, he went to Kentucky and became a dry goods clerk, continuing for three years; he studied law, but his health failed, and he was obliged to give up the profession; he kept for a time a hotel in Preble County, Ohio; taught school eighteen months near Dayton, Ohio, and shortly after that married his wife. They removed to Abington, and resided also at Dalton and at Hagerstown. At one time, he represented Wayne County in the Legislature. In 1851, Mr. W. removed to Buena Vista, Randolph County.

He received, in 1853, an appointment as railroad agent at Winchester for the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad. He kept this position for fourteen years, till 1867, about which time he was chosen Recorder of Randolph County, and, after the expiration of his term, he continued in the office as Deputy with Recorder Brown, till his health failed. His disease was consumption, to which at length he was forced to yield, falling in death May 9, 1877.

He was active in business and faithful and trustworthy in every relation of life; he lived respected and died lamented. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, Preble County, Ohio, in 1830, and lived a member of that body forty-seven years. He was a Master Mason, joining Winchester Lodge, No. 56, March 18, 1854, and the Royal Arch Chapter, June 24, 1857. His remains were interred at the Maxville Cemetery; his age was seventy-two years, five months and twenty-five days. In politics, he was an energetic and enthusiastic Republican.

ALEXANDER ALMONRODE.

Alexander Almonrode, a farmer, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., August 16, 1827. He is the son of George and Margaret Almonrode, and is the ninth of a family of ten children, of whom four are living. His parents were born in Germany, and came to the United States early in life and settled in Virginia, Rockbridge County. They moved to Preble County, Ohio, in the year 1834, where his father died the year following; his mother came to this county in 1838, and settled near where Alexander now lives, where she died in 1865. Alexander came to this county with his mother and younger brother at the age of eleven years. They settled in the woods upon an eighty-acre tract, and they three, assisted by a few of the older brothers, cleared up a very desirable farm. His educational advantages were very much limited, but he acquired a sufficiency to transact all business in his line. His schooling was confined to the subscription schools of his day, which were in a very primitive state. He was married to Miss Delilah Jane Pierce July 4, 1850. She is the daughter of Thomas and Lydia Pierce, and was born in this county September 21, 1831. She was raised in this county, and received a limited education from the common district schools. Mr. and Mrs. Almonrode settled on the farm where they now reside in 1850, soon after their marriage. At that time, there were eighty acres of land with no improvements with the exception of a deadening of six acres. They battled against poverty for a number of years, but finally through industry and frugality have secured a beautiful farm of 280 acres, with 140 under a high state of cultivation. This farm is well improved, being underdrained and cultivated scientifically. The farm buildings are both ornamental and convenient, of modern architecture, and beautifully located in a grove of forest trees, a sketch of which is given in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Almonrode are the parents of ten children. The lives of only four of them have been spared. The majority of their deceased children died in infancy. Their living children are as follows: Anthony R., born July 24, 1852; Thomas A., February 12, 1857; Luther F., February 20, 1865; Sarah E. B., September 9, 1869. Anthony and Thomas are married and comfortably situated in life, the former living in Iowa and the latter in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Almonrode have been honored and useful members of the United Brethren Church for twenty years. Mr. A. is a stanch Republican, and is ever active in the welfare of the party. Mr. and Mrs. A., with their two children, are surrounded by the comforts and some of the luxuries of life; honored and respected neighbors and citizens, and valuable members of society.

DAVID ADDINGTON, farmer, P. O. Farmland, is a native of Wayne County, Ind., and was born March 9, 1827. His parents were Joseph and Celia (Townsend) Addington, who were the parents of ten children, viz., Rachel, Celia, Thomas, Jonathan, Elvira, Elisha, Elihu, Stephen, Benjamin and David, our subject. His mother was left a widow when he was small, and the boys were obliged to work hard, and enjoyed but limited educational advantages. They worked in the field many nights until 9 or 10 o'clock. Mr. A. owns 160 acres of land in White River Township. He was married in 1849, to Miss Huldah R. Bolinger, by whom he has had four children, two living—Joseph L. and Mary E., now Mrs. James M. Pursley. His grandfather, John Townsend, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Addington are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

IRA ADAMSON, farmer, P. O. Winchester, is a native of West River Township, this county, and was born April 30, 1833. His parents were Abraham and Nancy (Botkins) Adamson. He served one year in the late war in Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was married in December, 1855, to Miss Nancy A. Wilmore, daughter of W. C. Wilmore, of White River Township. They have ten children—Willis A., Mary R., Sarah N., Jesse W., Lucinda A. A., John M., James I., George W., Hannah F. and Theresa E. Mr. A. is a shoemaker by trade, but is also engaged in farming. They are members of the Predestinarian Baptist Church.

JAMES M. ADKINS is a resident of White River Township. He is an enterprising farmer, and was born in Darke County, Ohio, June 29, 1838. He is a son of George and Nancy (McClerkin) Adkins; the former is a native of Delaware, and the latter of South Carolina. Mr. James M. Adkins was reared on a farm, and obtained a common-school education. He came to Randolph County in February, 1861, and has since been a resident thereof. In 1860, he was married to Miss Mary C. Hart, who was a native of Darke County, Ohio, and a daughter of Dennis Hart. They have two children, named William O. and Minnie A. William O. was born August 10, 1861, and Minnie A. April 4, 1874. Mr. Adkins owns a valuable tract of land on Bear Creek, consisting of 216 acres. His farming land is under good cultivation and well improved. Mr. Adkins gives his time to overseeing his farm and stock-raising. He has been eminently successful in both these enterprises, and has about him some of the finest stock in the county.

HON. NATHAN T. BUTTS.

Perhaps among the many eminent and influential men of Randolph County, none are more truly "self-made" than he of whom we write. His position in the world has been attained under difficulties, and in despite of circumstances that, in other cases, have led to results very dissimilar to those which have marked his as a noble life. He was born on the 25th of July, 1838, in Randolph County, Ind. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Butts, formerly residents of Ohio, came to Indiana in 1834, and for a few brief years subsequently, bore their share in the pioneer history of an infant community, until death removed them from their sphere of activity, and changed the current of their son's life. When the latter was but four years of age, his mother died, and five years later, he and his two sisters were made orphans by the death of their father. Soon the son began to know the bitterness of a cruel world, and the hardships awaiting a boy whose natural protectors were dead. His guardians—John M. Lucas and William Kennedy—"bound him out" to a citizen of this county to serve until he should attain his majority. In the compact, it was stipulated that the boy should receive three months' schooling each year, and at the end of his period of service should receive, in addition, a suit of clothes and a horse, saddle and bridle. Scarcely had he reached his new home, when he was made aware that a terrible life was in store for him. His master was cruel, and kicked and abused him unmercifully upon the slightest pretext, and more often without any pretext whatever. But the boy was only nine years old, and not equal to the resentment of the abuses heaped upon him. He endured them until fourteen years of age, when one morning, after an unusually severe outburst from the old man, he determined to escape from such a life, and turned his back upon the place where the past five years of his life had been made wretched. In memory of his master's brutality, he carried with him a bruised, aching knot over his eye, as large as a hen's egg. Pursued by the old man, who started after him, with his henchmen, on horse-back, he finally made his way to his guardians, who released him from the bondage in which he had been enthralled. It is a noble trait of his character, that in the years of his manhood, he cherishes no resentment, and has never sought to be revenged upon the man who made his youth so unhappy.

After his escape, he was hired out to work by the month during the summer, and attended school in the winter, working for his board. He developed an aptness for learning, and a thirst for knowledge, using all his leisure time to the best advantage in its acquisition. In the spring of 1856, he became a student in the Union Literary Institution, at Spartansburg, Randolph Co., Ind., and by diligent study qualified himself for teaching. On the 30th of November, 1857, he received his first license to teach school from Hon. John J. Cheney, afterward Judge of the Randolph Probate Court. Entering zealously into the duties of his profession, he soon rose to the first rank as a teacher, and became popular with pupils and parents alike. He subsequently removed to Wayne County, Ind., and there, on the 19th of August, 1859, was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Macy. In 1861, he returned to Randolph County, and purchased a small farm, to the cultivation of which he devoted his time. During the spring and summer of 1863, he was a teacher in the seminary at Winchester,

with Prof. Cooper, at the same time reciting in some of the higher branches. He labored two or three years as a teacher, with the most marked success, until compelled by impaired health to abandon that profession, and retire to his farm, where he resumed agricultural pursuits. Since then, his principal occupation has been that of the agriculturist, and he has devoted himself to his work with the same zeal and energy that has characterized all his life. By his industry and good management, he has accumulated a comfortable store of worldly wealth, and has a fine farm and a cozy home, surrounded with the comforts of life, and blessed by the presence of wife and loving children. His wife, an estimable lady, is the daughter of Henry L. and Rachel Macy, and is a lady of rare intelligence and wifely qualities. Her father, who is a native of South Carolina, came to Wayne County, Ind., with his parents in 1816, being then ten years of age. He is still living near Williamsburg, in that county, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Butts and wife are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Ida F., Mary V., Anna L., Clarence E., Rachel E., Mary E., Viola M. and Alice E. Clara S., Julia E. and an infant are deceased.

Though in early life, Mr. Butts experienced much that had a natural tendency to sour and embitter his nature, he grew up with the principles of religion firmly implanted, and as he grew older, they developed and strengthened. In the spring of 1867, he united with Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, during the pastorate of Rev. G. S. Jenkins, and before the close of his period of probation, was appointed Class Leader, a position which he held for several years. On the 30th of May, 1868, he was licensed to exhort by Rev. G. S. Jenkins, and was licensed to preach at the Quarterly Conference held at Mount Zion by Rev. Mahin, Presiding Elder, in July, 1870. At the annual conference held at Union City, in April, 1880, he was ordained a Deacon by Bishop Foster.

Several years ago, his services began to be sought in the settlement of estates, his well-known honesty and integrity making him very desirable as an administrator or executor. In 1870, he was appointed administrator of the estate of James H. Johnson; of the estate of Thomas Marshall in 1871; of the estate of William Kennedy in the same year, and of the estates of Nancy Kennedy and Henry Edwards respectively in 1881. In 1872, he was nominated by the Republicans of this county as their Representative in the General Assembly of Indiana, and in the fall of that year was elected by a majority of 1,768. He served faithfully through the regular and extra sessions of that year, taking an active part in all the work of the House. He was, in a sense, the author of what is known as the "Baxter Liquor Law." The original draft of this bill was prepared by himself and William Baxter, Representative from Wayne County. When the bill was brought before the House, a multitude of amendments were proposed, which, to secure the support of the members proposing them, would necessarily have to be adopted. These amendments so loaded the bill down, crippled its operation and destroyed its effect, that it became evident to its projectors that it could not be passed without revision. It was accordingly revised by Gov. Baker, Judge Mellett, of Henry County, and others, and in its new form was passed and became a law. The bill as reconstructed contained many of clauses that were a part of the original bill formulated by Mr. Butts. The local option clause was exclusively the work of Mr. Baxter, and this being incorporated verbatim in the revised bill, gave to the measure the name of the Baxter bill. The Indianapolis papers printed a statement of the facts as here presented, and gave it the name of the Butts-Baxter bill, by which it was long known. Perhaps in all the legislation of that session, there was none into which Mr. Butts entered with so much zest and enthusiasm as that which affected the temperance cause. He is, and has always been, radically and uncompromisingly an advocate and friend of that cause, and has been identified with it for years as an active worker in the ranks. A correspondent of the Winchester *Journal* was in the House when when Mr. Butts, Chairman of the Committee on Temperance, made the closing speech in favor of the bill. Says this correspondent: "At 2 o'clock, Mr. Butts took the floor, and as I was representing Randolph County in the lobby, I felt a natural county pride that the representative from Randolph should succeed in putting the cap-stone in the temperance arch. The speech was very effective; the compactness of its logic, the irresistible force of the facts he adduced, the terseness of his language, and withal the deliberate and impressive style of his delivery, combined to render his speech overwhelmingly convincing. A few minutes before he arose to speak, the House was all confusion; weak-kneed members sat uneasily in their seats. Mr. Butts had not pronounced more than two or three sentences, before he commanded the attention of all, and before he had got half way through, a deathly stillness pervaded the whole assemblage. From the earnest attention manifested, it was evident the speech was producing the desired effect. Members who before seemed entirely indifferent to the passage of the bill, became intensely interested.

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"Mr. Butts, by his unwavering and earnest zeal in the temperance cause, has won for himself the highest compliments, not only from members of the Legislature, but a large portion of the people of the State. It has been asserted by several of the most prominent members of the House, that his was the best speech made during the present session."

He has always had the courage to maintain his convictions, at whatever cost; and by his firmness and manly independence, he has won many friends, by whom he is held in the highest esteem. Of him, the *Western Life Boat* says; "He is a man who is calculated to take the world as it comes, and make the most of it. He has a prevailing moral and religious sentiment, and under its control always desires to do right. He is inclined to be true and honest and loyal to mankind as he understands it." He is a large, well-built man, full of vitality and vigor, earnest, conscientious and intellectual—a man whose intercourse with his fellow-men is entertaining and elevating.

LEWIS BOLANDER.

Lewis Bolander, a farmer, was born in the State of Hesse, Germany, November 12, 1826. He is the son of John and Mary (Slamer) Bolander, and is the second of a family of five children, two of whom are living. Of these children, three were born in Germany and two in the United States. His only living sister, Malinda Strohm, resides in St. Louis County, Mo. His parents were native Germans, and came to the United States in the year 1833 and settled in Franklin County, Penn., where they lived for fifteen months, when they moved and settled in Richmond, Wayne County, this State. They remained here for nine months, when they came to this county and entered land in White River Township, and remained here until their deaths. His father died in 1865 and his mother in 1874. Lewis was seven years old when he came, with his parents, to this country. He obtained a meager education from the district schools of this county. His occupation has always been that of a farmer, working very hard in his earlier days assisting his father to clear a farm from the forests. He cultivated his father's farm until his death, when it came into Lewis' possession by will. His father was in the French Army under Bonaparte, and was actively engaged in the battle of Waterloo. He also made the celebrated passage across the Alps with the French Army. Lewis was married to Rosina Fraze, daughter of John and Abbie Fraze, of Preble County, Ohio, May 20, 1854. His wife was born in Darke County, Ohio, in the year 1834, but was raised principally in Preble County. Her parents came to this county about the year 1859, and settled in White River Township, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Bolander are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living—Francis N., born August 14, 1855; Mary L., January 16, 1856; Charles A., April 14, 1868; William C. and John A., July 1, 1870. Mr. Bolander had two great uncles who took part in the Revolutionary war and surrender with Cornwallis at Yorktown. Mr. B. is owner and proprietor of eighty-seven acres of good land, with sixty-five acres under a high state of cultivation, and his whole attention is given to farming and stock-raising. He has been an active and uncompromising Republican all his life, and has done much work for the party. His farm buildings are beautifully located and convenient, a sketch of which is given in this work. He is one of Randolph County's substantial and honored citizens, an industrious, prudent man, moral, upright and a valuable member of society.

GEORGE W. BOWSMAN, farmer, P. O. Saratoga, was born in Preble County, Ohio, February 24, 1817, and is a son of Adam and Susan Bowsman, natives of Virginia, and of German descent. Adam Bowsman moved to Ohio in 1812, where he reared his family. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the common school. He was married in 1838 to Miss Sarah Almonrode, a native of Virginia, and daughter of George Almonrode, deceased. They have had eight children, five living—Susannah, Mary, Cyrus, John H. and Jane. Mr. Bowsman moved to this county in 1839, and settled in the woods, and struggled hard with nothing to start on, and has been very successful. He owns 320 acres of valuable land.

ETHAN A. BROWN is a farmer and resides in White River Township; he was born in Stony Creek Township, Randolph Co., Ind., March 26, 1841; he is a son of Washington Brown, who is a native of Highland County, Ohio. The Brown family came from Virginia, and are of English descent. Ethan A. Brown's mother is a daughter of Henry Kline, who is of German descent. When Ethan was a boy, his parents moved to Grant County, Ind., where they resided till December, 1873, when Ethan came to Randolph. He was a soldier in the late war, and a member of Company B, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly three years. He participated in the following battles, viz.: Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Lookout Mountain, siege of Atlanta and others. He was married, March 25, 1867, to Miss Mahala Brooks, daughter of Enos Brooks. They had one child—Anna J., when Mrs. Brown died. Mr. Brown married again September 30, 1875, to Miss Ruth E. Hinshaw, daughter of Solomon Hinshaw. Mrs. Brown's mother, Rachel Hinshaw, was a daughter of Joseph Hedgen. They emigrated from North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had four children, of whom three are now living—Otio O., Orah L. and William F.

GEORGE COX.

George Cox, farmer, was born in White River Township, Randolph Co., Ind., June 6, 1820. He is is the son of Simon and Tamar (Sugart) Cox, and is the eldest of a family of four children, and the only one who is now living. His father and mother were natives of North Carolina, and the former was born February 15, 1798, and the latter March 14, 1801. They moved from North Carolina to Ross County, Ohio, and from there to this county in the fall of 1819, and settled on a farm in White River Township. They lived on this farm until the year 1842, when they moved to Wayne Township, this county, where his mother died November 11, 1857. His father was subsequently twice married, first to Mrs. Hannah Weisner, second to Mrs. Abigail Paxton, who lived seven years. A remarkable fact connected with the death of his three wives is, they all died in the same month and on the same day of the month, viz., the 11th day of November. After the death of his third wife he made his home with the subject of this sketch, until his death, which occurred November 8, 1881, at the age of eighty-three years, eight months and twenty-three days. George was raised on a farm, and has followed the occupation of farming very successfully all his life. He received a very limited education from the subscription schools of this county. At that time the schools were almost worthless, and opened but a very brief period during the winter. Mr. Cox being a man possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, is well informed in the current literature of the day. He was united in a first marriage to Zeruiah Tomlinson, at the age of twenty years. His worthy wife was the daughter of William and Nancy Tomlinson, and was a native of this county. This union was blessed with the birth of nine children, six of whom are living, as follows: Nancy, born August 30, 1839, she was married, to Isom Harris, in 1861, and died October 13, 1862; Lavinia, born October 23, 1840; William L., born September 16, 1842; Angeline T., born October 2, 1844; Olinthus, born August 22, 1846; Tamar, born December 18, 1848; Henry, born November 13, 1850; Gilbert, born August 15, 1852; Cyrus, born December 6, 1853. Henry died in infancy, and Tamar in maturer years. His faithful wife died Septem-

ber 8, 1858. She was a devoted wife, a loving mother and a zealous Christian. Mr. Cox was united in a second marriage, to Sarah Sanders, November 22, 1862, who still survives. She is a most estimable Christian lady. She is the daughter of William and Tabitha Sanders, and was born in Johnson County, Ind., July 17, 1822. Her parents were natives of North Carolina. After his first marriage, Mr. Cox settled on 120 acres of land in White River Township, with about twenty acres cleared. He subsequently sold this and bought a quarter section adjoining the farm upon which he now resides. He subsequently added his home farm to this purchase, and is now owner and proprietor of 400 acres of excellent land, with 200 acres under a high state of cultivation. As a farmer, Mr. Cox has been eminently successful, and has accumulated a competence of worldly effects. He gives special attention to the improvement and raising of stock of all kinds. His farm buildings are beautiful in architecture and are situated on a commanding knoll on the Union City pike, about three miles east of Winchester. A sketch of his buildings is given in this work. Mr. Cox has been a member of the Society of Friends all his life, and his wife for about twenty-two years. Mr. C. has always acted and voted with the Republican party since its organization, was strongly anti slavery during the existence of that institution, and has taken an active interest in all moral reforms, especially the temperance reform. He is a strong advocate of prohibition. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are useful members of the church, highly respected citizens and honored members of society, and surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

WILLIAM RILEY COX, farmer, P. O. Winchester, more commonly known as Riley Cox, was born in Randolph County December 8, 1839, and is a son of Benjamin and Alice Cox. He received a common school education, and has always been a farmer. He served in the war, during the 100 day's service, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Was married, April 7, 1866, to Miss Martha Parsons, a native of Ohio, and daughter of James Parsons, of Monroe Township, this county. They have seven children—Alice, David E., Edgar G., Jennie M., Cora, Willard R. and Ossa G. Mr. Cox is engaged in farming and stock-raising and owns 163 acres of valuable land. They are members of the Society of Friends.

ANDREW COX, farmer, P. O. Winchester, is a native of White River Township, and was born April 7, 1831. His parents were Joshua and Margaret Cox, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. They were early settlers of this county. Our subject received most of his education in the Friends' Church on White River. He was married, November 27, 1852, to Miss Mary A. Hickman, a native of this county, and daughter of Jacob Hickman, an early settler of this county. They have had twelve children, eight living—Martha E., Berrilla J., Sylvester H., Nancy A., Minnie O., Albert R., Andrew H. and Elta G. Martha is married to Isom Pickett. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Cox has in his possession a powder-horn, beautifully engraved with Indian hieroglyphics, which was purchased of a squaw, by his father, for a basket of turnips.

JAMES J. CLAYTON, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in Kent County, Md., August 8, 1819, and is a son of Stephen and Mary Clayton, who located in Randolph County in 1820. The former died in 1834 and the latter in 1858. Mr. Clayton's mother was left a widow with a large family of small children, and she therefore had much hard work to do. His educational advantages were very limited. The schools were taught wholly by subscription, and for a very short term in the winter only. Their schoolhouse was a round-log cabin, with a ten-foot fire-place in one end, split logs for seats, and a log removed from one side of the house for a window. Our subject's uncle, James Clayton, settled close to his brother Stephen, with an eighty-acre between them. This they finally procured, by keeping others off until they could obtain the money with which to pay for it. James Clayton died in Wayne County, Ind., in 1873. In those early days, the pioneers made log-rolling a special work in the spring of the year. Mr. Clayton rolled logs, at one time, for eighteen days in succession, leaving blood marks on his hand spike. Burning brush at nights was a pastime. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Jemima, daughter of Peter Hester, who came to this county in 1832. They have had two children —Willard F., living, and Stephen L., who died at the age of ten. Mr. Clayton owns 473 acres of valuable land in the White River Valley, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Clayton had the Indian boys for his playmates, and their playground was the present site of the Macksville Cemetery. He has been engaged in shipping stock, more or less, for the past twenty years.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in this county, where he now resides, October 29, 1831, and is a son of Stephen and Mary (Cheffins) Clayton, natives of Maryland. In the early days, his father had to go thirty miles to mill. Mr. C. was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary Wright, daughter of Solomon Wright, of Stony Creek Township. She was born in Stony Creek Township January 4, 1830. Mr. Clayton obtained most of his education at home by the fireside. He owns 516 acres of land. He rents out his land and deals in stock.

DAVIDSON CHEESMAN, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 18, 1836, and is a son of Ebenezer and Jane (Culbertson) Cheesman, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Bourbon County, Ky. Mr. Cheesman was brought up on a farm, and educated in a log cabin, and sat on slab seats, and wrote on a board, supported by pins in the wall; he was married in 1856, to Miss Ann Taylor, by whom he has had nine children, seven living—John, Elmey, Minnie A., Cora M., Taylor, Eddie and Susan. Mr. Cheesman owned and ran a saw-mill and machine shop for about two years while in Wayne County. He came to this county in February, 1867, where he now resides, on Section 27, White River Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Cheesman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GILBERT COATS, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Randolph County October 4, 1839, and is a son of Thomas W. and Sarah Coats (deceased), the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Jay County, Ind. Mr. Coats was raised on a farm, and educated in the common school. He helped his father make a farm in the woods. October 5, 1867, he married Miss Lydia Pickett, a native also of this county, and daughter of William Pickett, an early settler of this county. They have seven children—Leroy, Sylvester, Loly B., Iowa L., William T., Nellie and Mary E. Mr. Coats owns 120 acres of land in Section 23.

WILLIAM DIGGS was one of the earliest settlers on the banks of White River, and bore a prominent part in the history of Randolph County. He was born in 1794, in North Carolina, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1816. In the winter of that year, he was married, in the adjoining county of Wayne, to Charlotte, daughter of Henry Way; he entered the northwest quarter of Section 24, in White River Township, on the 27th of September, 1816, and began the labor of carving out a farm from the woodland around him. His family is believed to have been the first to settle on White River. Henry, Paul W., William and John Way came soon afterward, but until their arrival Mr. Diggs and his wife were alone in the forest, their nearest neighbors being located on Green's Fork, Nolan's Fork, and West River respectively. They were pioneers in the truest sense, and endured all the privations and hardships that characterize the early settlements of the West. Mrs. Diggs (when a girl), lived with her parents in Wayne County during the Indian war, and after the restoration of peace was told by the Indians: "We could have killed you easy enough, as we lay in ambush, while you and your sister were out milking the cows." They had the courage to enter the wilds of this county, and despite all the hardships to which they were subjected, hew out a farm and establish a home. And here they reared their children, thirteen in number, training them for honorable and useful stations among the best citizens. In the years that followed, when the light of civilization began to penetrate the forest, and the constantly increasing population of the settlement brought with it a degree of progress and prosperity, they were found among the friends of public improvement and advancement, and did all within their power to encourage enterprises for the public good. The land upon which Mr. Diggs located was the seventh tract entered in White River Township. Entering it thus, at the nominal price established by the Government, was a circumstance greatly in his favor, as it appreciated rapidly, and in later years represented a value of several thousands of dollars; he was a strong, energetic man, and spent the best years of a vigorous manhood in the cultivation and improvement of his farm. He was an excellent neighbor, and in all respects a worthy member of society. He was attached to Dunkirk Meeting, one of the earliest organizations of the Society of Friends, and was known always as an honorable, upright man, one whose life was consistent with his professions of Christianity. He lived to see the backwoods settlement of his early manhood grow into a populous and thrifty farming community, and the county in whose forests he first wielded the pioneer's ax take its place as one of the foremost in the State. His wife died many years ago, but he still survives, bordering closely upon the age of ninety years; he now lives in Iowa, having accompanied his children to that State several years ago. Of his children, eight only now survive. Fanny, the eldest, married Matthew Hill, and now resides at Jericho; Ruth, resides at Farmland; Pleasant, Joseph, Anthony and Henry, resides in the State of Iowa; Anna, wife of Jessie Reynard, resides east of Buena Vista, and Eunice, wife of Thomas Moorman, resides at Winchester.

SQUIRE DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Saratoga, was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 4, 1826, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy Davis. They came to this county in 1831, and settled in the woods. There was no road to Winchester except a trail. His father went all the way to Richmond, Ind., to mill, on horseback, a distance of twenty miles. Mr. Davis went to school in a log cabin, sat on a slab seat, and wrote on a board supported on pins in the wall. He was married in 1848 to Miss Mary Haworth, a native of Winchester, and daughter of David Haworth. They have had eleven children, of whom seven are living—Favilla, Asa, Emeline, William R., Francis M., David H. and Mary A. Mr. Davis was a soldier in the late war for eight months, but was sick all the time and unable for duty. He owns fifty-six acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are worthy members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM H. DEMORY.

William H. Demory, son of John and Sarah (Robinson) Demory, was born in Guilford County, N. C., July 4, 1826. He is the eighth of a family of eleven children, of whom three are now living and residing in this State. His father was born a slave, in Charlestown, S. C., in 1786, and his mother was also born a slave, in Guilford County, N. C., in 1790. His mother obtained her freedom by the "will" of her master when she was eighteen years of age. His father remained in slavery until he was twenty-six years of age, when he ran away from his master and came to this State and county. His first attempt to run away was unsuccessful. His pursuers caught and bound him; but while they were comfortably partaking of a repast, the ropes that bound him were cut by William Knott, and he made his escape, and in order to elude the dogs that were set on his trail he swam a millpond, and waded a stream for some distance, when he left the water and took to the woods. He came to this county about the year 1827, when he was soon after joined by his family. During the "Nat" Turner Insurrection, John Demory was accused of being implicated, and his life was in danger. This was the principal cause of his leaving the South. His life as a slave was not a severe one, being a light mulatto, handsome and intelligent, his master selected him as a personal servant. The subject of this sketch left his home in North Carolina, May 12, 1840, at the age of fourteen years, and went to New York City, where he was employed as waiter in hotels for one year. He served in this capacity in the Howard, Astor and Broadway Hotels. While serving at these hotels, he became acquainted with a sea captain, who induced him to enter into his employ as a body servant on the sloop of war "James K. Polk." They made a voyage to Gibraltar, where the vessel was burned. After this event, he accompanied his Captain on a six-months' voyage along the coasts of Africa, Italy and France. He then returned to the United States, arriving at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and embarked on the steam-

ship "Washington" (the first steamship ever built in America), in the capacity of a steward. He made two trips to Europe on this vessel, when he was transferred to the "Herman," in which he made two trips to Germany. He then embarked on the sailing vessel "Iroquois," as Second Assistant Steward. He made one round trip to Europe in this vessel, which required forty-two days. So scarce were the provisions on this trip that the officers and passengers were put on half-rations for ten days, and the stewards resorted to the contents of the swill barrel to keep from starvation. He then went to Montreal, Canada, where he was employed in the Donegana Hotel as waiter, where he remained for four months. He then went to Cincinnati, and embarked on the steamer "Pike No. 3," as Second Steward. He made one round trip to New Orleans on this vessel, where he was employed on the "Fanny Bullett," named in honor of the daughter of Judge Bullett, of Kentucky. He remained on this vessel seven or eight months as steward, running from Louisville to New Orleans. While on this steamer, Mr. Demory was in constant and great danger of being kidnaped, and in order to avoid this he resorted to the strategy of getting up a false bill of sale, and placing it in the care of a friend, who claimed him as his slave. In this transaction, Mr. Demory placed his liberty entirely at the mercy of this friend, but his trust was not betrayed. After his service on the "Fanny Bullett," he embarked on the Red River expedition on the "Echo No. 2." This vessel ran from New Orleans to Shreveport, La. After one year's service on the "Echo" as Steward, he was transferred to the "Magnolia," which ran from St. Louis to New Orleans. He served on this vessel for one year, when he was transferred to the Missouri River packet "James H. Lucas," where he remained for one year. He then returned to Cincinnati, and was employed in fitting out six packets for the Upper Mississippi trade. He was then employed on the "Itaska," running from St. Louis to St. Paul. He remained on this vessel for one year, when he was employed for a few months on the "Roger Williams," running from Madison to Louisville, on the Ohio River. This ended Mr. Demory's life on the waters, after a service of nearly twelve years. In the year 1859, he came to this county, and rented land for three years. He then purchased eighty acres. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since he came to the county. His farm is well improved, with good buildings, and sixty acres of land under cultivation. Mr. Demory is a florist of considerable notoriety. He has a fine collection of rare and beautiful plants. He also gives considerable attention to horticulture. He was married to Martha E. Scroggins June 24, 1851. This union has never been blessed with any children, but Mr. and Mrs. Demory have had the raising and educating of three children until grown up, and now have two children under their parental care. They are both acceptable members of the Christian Church. Mr. Demory has a good education, considering his advantages. In addition to the common district schools, he has attended one term at Oberlin College, Ohio. He takes an unusual and active interest in the subject of education, and has done much for the cause in this county and elsewhere. He has always been a stanch Republican in sentiment, and has acted and voted with that party since the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. He is a man of superior intelligence, is industrious and frugal, well to do in the world, and a moral, upright citizen.

ELI EDWARDS (deceased) was born in North Carolina February 3, 1808, and was a son of Jonathan Edwards, who removed, with his family, to this county in 1817. Jonathan Edwards cut the first tree on the present site of Winchester. They had Indians for neighbors, and the Edwards boys played with the Indian boys. On one occasion, when Mr. Edwards was chopping in the timber, an Indian slipped up under cover of the thick brush, and jumped up behind him, and holloaed "Hoo, hoo," just simply for amusement. He accomplished his object, for it frightened Mr. Edwards nearly out of his wits. The Indians would sometimes ask for dinner, and would always take all the victuals from the table, carrying off what they could not eat. Wild game was abundant. One day, old Mr. Edwards went in search of a deer, and while gone the dogs ran a deer into the yard. Mrs. Edwards ran to their assistance with the ax, and dispatched Mr. deer on short notice. She then prepared a nice dinner for Mr. Edwards, who returned late in the day, tired and hungry, with no game. Our subject, Eli Edwards, like all pioneer boys, had to work very hard in clearing up a farm. When grown, he opened up a farm for himself, which is now occupied by his widow and heirs. He lost one of his oxen, and he made harness of hickory bark for the other ox, and hauled the rails with him to fence his first field. In those days, they went to Richmond, Ind., to get their milling done. He attended school in a log cabin, and sat on a split log seat, and warmed by a ten or twelve foot fire-place. The window consisted of one log removed from the side of the house, with greased paper pasted over the aperture. He was married, January 13, 1831, to Miss Catharine E. Eltzroth, daughter of John Eltzroth, who removed with his family to this county in 1818. Mr. Eltzroth had previously purchased his land and hired a cabin erected. There was no opening to the inside except the crevices between the logs, and they sawed one log out and the mother and children crawled through; but another had to be sawed out before the man could enter. This being done, they built a fire on the dirt floor, in the middle of the house. They lived with no other floor in the house until the following spring. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards had nine children, of whom six are living—Louisa J., Mahala A., Nathan J., Calvin B., Jonathan L. and William W. Mr. Edwards died July 29, 1880, loved and respected by all. Calvin Edwards was a soldier in the late war, in Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for nearly three years, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Franklin, siege of Atlanta, Nashville and others, twenty-three in all.

OBADIAH FIELDS, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Ward Township, this county, November 8, 1833, and is a son of Lansford and Nancy Fields, who emigrated from Tennessee to this county in the year 1830. His early life was spent upon a farm, as also the remainder, except about three years, which time he engaged in the mercantile business. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Mary M. Stick, daughter of Casper Stick, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to this county in 1853. They have seven children—Martha, Henry O., Alice, Florence, Willis, Minnie B. and Webster. Mr. Fields located on his present farm in 1875, and now owns 200 acres of valuable land. There is a mound of pre-historic origin at the west end of his farm, thirty feet in diameter and five feet high.

JOHN FRAZEE, farmer, P. O. Saratoga, was born in Preble County, Ohio, on Washington's birthday, 1821, and is the son of John and Abigail Frazee, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Frazee was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He was married, in November, 1845, to Miss Nancy Lasley, by whom he has six children—Margaret A., William H., Hiram C., Richard O., Samuel E. and Sarah B. (deceased). Mr. Frazee owns 100 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. They are members of the United Brethren Church at White River Chapel.

NATHAN FIDLER is a farmer and resides in White River Township. He is a native of Ohio, and was born October 15, 1824. His father, John Fidler, was born in Bedford County, Penn., and his mother, Sarah Fidler, was born in Belmont County, Ohio. His great-grandfather, Annanias Peacock, was killed before the Revolution by the explosion of a powder-mill in New Jersey, opposite Philadelphia. Mr. Fidler was raised on a farm, and at the age of eighteen he learned the carpenter trade, which he pursued till 1864. He came to Randolph County in 1851, and in 1864 located on his land, which was an unbroken forest, where he now resides. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Mary A. Walsh. They have had four children, namely, Sarah, Elizabeth, James M. and George W. Mr. Fidler is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has filled the chair of Master. He is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres, and devotes his time to agricultural pursuit and stock-raising.

ENOS D. FOUSE is an engineer, and was born in Randolph County November 17, 1838, and is a son of James Fouse. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married, April 7, 1859, to Miss Charity Hickman. Mr. and Mrs. Fouse have had ten children, namely, Isabell, Sultana L., Alvin and Elvin (twins), Sallie A., Flora B., John R., Louie M., Henry H. and James H. Mr. and Mrs. Fouse are members of the Christian Church.

LEVI GREENE (deceased). The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio in October, 1813, and was a son of Jesse and Sarah Green, who came to this county in 1817. He was reared on a farm and educated in a log house. He labored hard and long to assist in preparing the way for the prosperity of future generations. He was married, October 8, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Bowers, daughter of Jacob Bowers, who came to this county in 1833. They had eleven children, of whom eight are living, viz., Hetty A., Sarah E., Mary M., William R., Henety T., John E., Levi W. and Christian L. Mr. Greene died August 11, 1869. He was a worthy member of the M. E. Church, and was a very benevolent man, always lending his aid to build up churches and schools and all benevolent institutions. When a boy, he had the Indian boys for his playmates.

RUDOLPH GOOD, miller, Macksville, was born in York County, Penn., January 24, 1825, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Good. He was reared on a farm and received a limited common school education. He came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1847, and soon after went to his trade—milling. He was married, in February 1851, to Miss Sarah Moore, by whom he had nine children, six living, viz., John, Elizabeth, Henry, Maria, Charles and Edith M. They came to this county in 1870, since which time he has operated the Macksville Flouring Mill, except about one year. This mill was erected in 1850, by Robert Cox. Mr. Good makes very "good" flour.

DAVID HEASTON (deceased), the son of John and Mary A. Heaston, was born in Virginia February 3, 1792. He was the fourth of a family of seven children, only one of whom now survives, viz., Hannah Maxwell, who resides in Delphi, Carroll Co., Ind. David's parents moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, when he (David) was nine years of age and entered the land now occupied by the National Soldiers' Home, near Dayton. David's father and mother were born in Germany. His father was married three times. His first and second wives were sisters, and were born and raised in Germany. His third wife was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to the United States in very early times, and settled in Rockingham County, Va. He remained here until the death of his first wife, when he returned to Germany, and was subsequently married a second time, and returned to Virginia and remained until the death of his second wife. After his third marriage, he moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, in the year 1801, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1822, and was buried on the land occupied by the Soldiers' Home. He was the father of twelve children, and was highly educated for one of his time, and taught school for a great many years. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm near Dayton, and lived with his parents, enduring all of the deprivations and hardships of pioneer life until his marriage. His educational advantages were very much limited, having attended school but fourteen days in his life. Yet he was a fair scholar in literature and an excellent accountant, the result of self-education. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and was engaged against the Indians on the Western frontier; he remained in the army, doing gallant service until the war closed. He was married, about 1817, to Catharine Pressel, daughter of Daniel and Magdaline (Ledy) Pressel. After marriage, he worked in a distillery near Dayton for two years, when he and his wife and infant daughter, Mary Ann, came to this county, arriving December 25, 1819. David bought 160 acres of unimproved land three miles south of Winchester, and subsequently added ninety acres to the purchase; he lived upon this farm until 1832, when he sold out and bought 140 acres immediately adjoining Winchester on the west. This was known as the David Stout farm. There were some slight improvements on this farm when he bought, there being a log cabin and a few acres cleared. He subsequently added to this farm by purchase until it consisted of a section of excellent land. He lived there until his death, which occurred December 18, 1865.

CATHARINE (PRESSEL) HEASTON, his wife, was born in Pennsylvania September 9, 1793. She moved with her parents to Ohio about the same time of John Heaston and family, and settled three miles southwest of Dayton on Bear

Creek. She died in this county August 9, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Heaston were the parents of four children, of whom three are now living, as follows: Mary Ann Wright, who resides in this county; Nathaniel P. Heaston, who resides in Adams County, this State; and Lewis L. Heaston, who resides in Jay County, this State. Their son, David Heaston, died July, 1833. In 1828, David moved to the town of Winchester, and remained for one year, keeping hotel. He and his wife had to struggle against poverty in their early settlement in this county, but through their untiring industry and perseverance accumulated a large amount of property. Mr. Heaston was noted for his kindness of heart and liberality, especially toward the poor and unfortunate. His hand and heart were ever open to supply their wants, and it is said he never turned the hungry away from his door. In addition to their own family, Mr. and Mrs. Heaston raised and educated five persons. He and his sons, Nathaniel and Lewis, took the contract of grubbing and grading the Bee-Line Railroad through this county. His wife was a woman of small stature, but of strong constitution, and was of indispensable service to her husband in their pioneer life. Mr. Heaston was a stanch Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and was ever active in the interest of the party of his choice. Mr. and Mrs. Heaston were honored and exemplary citizens of the county, and none knew them but to love and respect them.

RICHARD SMITH HAGERMAN was born July 19, 1804, at Lamberton, N. J. In 1822, he moved to Phillipsburg, N. J., and to Easton, Penn., in 1845. In 1854, he came to Indiana, locating in Randolph County, on a farm, two and a half miles northeast of Winchester. In 1825, he married Julia Ann Phillips, a daughter of Gen. Phillips, with whom he enjoyed twenty-two years of connubial happiness. By this union they were the parents of ten children, only three of whom now survive, Philip R., William P. and Sarah A. His wife died, and in 1848 he wedded Amanda, daughter of Henry Hill, of Easton, Penn. Eleven children were the fruits of this second union, and six still survive, viz., Charles J., Frank W., Daniel S., Josephine A., James M. and Elmer E. Mr. Hagerman was reared on a farm, and made agricultural pursuits his principal occupation through life. At the age of seventeen years, he united with the Presbyterian Church, at Easton, Penn., but in 1862 united with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, at Kizer's Chapel, near Winchester, Ind. On the 29th of March, 1863, he received license as an exhorter, by Rev. John F. Pierce, and on the 6th of March, 1871, was licensed as a local preacher by Rev. N. H. Phillips, Presiding Elder. He was ordained as Deacon by Bishop E. R. Ames, at Huntington, Ind., on the 16th of April, 1871, and after his ordination preached at Kizer's Chapel, Mount Zion and other places. He was firm, steadfast and earnest in his religious faith, and his labors as a minister were blessed by good results. He possessed great decision of character, and having made up his mind that he was right, he maintained the course dictated by his own conscience. It is related of him, as illustrating his firmness, that he decided to abandon the use of tobacco, after having indulged this practice for years. He was more than sixty years of age when he formed this resolution, and adhered faithfully to his determination until the day of his death. He was an honored and useful member of society, and for more than a quarter of a century was an interested participant in the events that took place within the limits of Randolph County. He died at his home near Winchester, on the 14th of July, 1882, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He lived the life of a Christian, and died with a firm belief in a blessed immortality. His funeral took place from the Methodist Episcopal Church at Winchester, on Sunday, July 16, 1882, the sermon being preached by Rev. R. D. Spellman, his former pastor and intimate friend.

AMOS HALL.

This most excellent citizen was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 4, 1839. He is the son of Moses and Sarah Hall, and is the second of a family of ten children, four boys and six girls, six of whom are now living; his mother died in this county December, 1862; his father is now living in the State of Kansas; his parents removed from Ohio in 1854, and settled in Washington Township, Randolph County, on a farm where his father remained until 1871, and his mother until her death. The subject of this sketch remained on his farther's farm until he was twenty-one years of age, sharing the hardships and trials as well as the blessings of most farmer boys: he early learned the lesson, that industry and perseverance are necessary elements of success in life. His education was limited to the common schools of his township; his time, while at school, was employed to the very best advantage, realizing the importance of an education; he succeeded in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the common branches and elements of book-keeping. He enlisted as a soldier August, 1862, in Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, under Capt. George Carter. On account of physical inability, he never did active service; he was prostrated with disease very soon after enlisting, and did not recover for two years. He was married to Ruth A. Benson, daughter of Isaac and Martha Benson, of this county, June 1, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Hall settled on a farm consisting of forty acres, soon after their marriage, near Snow Hill, in this county, and remained here until the year 1869, when he was employed by the Board of County Commissioners as Superintendent of the County Infirmary, a position he has held continuously ever since, with the exception of the year 1878; that he has filled this most important and responsible position with entire satisfaction to the Commissioners and people of the county, his continuance in the office is the best evidence. In this position he has the entire control of a farm of 218 acres, of which 170 are under cultivation, and the constant care of from forty-five to seventy inmates. The greatest number of inmates at this institution at one time was seventy-eight, and the least number twenty-three. All of the inmates who are able, assist to some extent, in the cultivation of the farm, the proceeds of which are used for their maintenance; all proceeds of sales from the farm are turned into the County Treasury. The number of homeless children in this institution are from six to twelve. The best of care is taken of these wards of the county having advantages of both common and Sabbath schools. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, while they provide amply for the welfare of all of the inmates of the infirmary, take a special interest in the homeless children, and to their credit it may be said, that they give them the same opportunities they do their own children. Much more might be said commendatory of Mr. Hall's management of the County Infirmary, but it would extend this sketch beyond its proper limits. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of nine children, four of whom are living, two boys and two girls, the ruthless hand of death having removed five children, two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Hall is an acceptable and honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an invaluable assistant to her husband in the discharge of the duties as Superintendent of the Infirmary. In fact, much of his success is due to her enterprise and good judgment. Mr. Hall has always been a Republican in political preferment, and, although never having asked for any office at the hands of the people, has always worked industriously for the success of the party of his choice. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are widely known throughout the county, and are known only to be most highly respected.

LEWIS L. HEASTON is a native of this county, and was born April 29, 1827, on Sugar Creek, White River Township. His parents were David and Catherine Heaston, who emigrated to this county in 1820. There were four of the children in the Heaston family, of whom three are living, viz., Mary A (now Mrs. Wright, of this township), Nathaniel P., of Adams County, Ind., and our subject. In 1833, the family removed to the David Heaston farm, in Sections 19 and 20, adjoining the corporation of Winchester; here they cleared and improved over 300 acres of land. Mr. Heaston was married, September 19, 1850, to Miss Louisa J. Edwards, also a native of this county, and a daughter of Eli Edwards, an early settler of the county. They have had eleven children, seven living—Mary M., Rosa B., Sarah J., B. Ellen, C. L. V., Eva O. and Lula M. For the most part, Mr. Heaston has engaged in farming, but for ten years he engaged in the milling business. In 1870, he, in company with his brother Nathaniel P., erected the city flouring mills in Winchester—a large brick structure. Mr. Heaston is a member of the Masonic order.

CHRISTIAN HUFFMAN is a farmer, and his post office address is Winchester. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 4, 1819, and is a son of Stephen and Catharine Huffman, natives of Virginia. He came to this county with his parents in 1822, and settled in the woods, and was all his life accustomed to hard work. When a small boy, he had to do the milling on horseback. There was a small mill on Salt Creek, but when the waters ran low in that romantic stream, the next nearest mill was fifteen miles away. On one occasion, when the Salt Creek Mill was not running, he had to go to the Smithfield Mill, fifteen miles away. Owing to the crowd, he had to stay two days and two nights, and then had to come away without getting his flour bolted, as bolting was done by hand, and the bolt being three days behind the buhr. He brought his grinding back and bolted it himself at the home mill, where the mill and bolt were both idle. He attended school in a log cabin with clapboard roof, slab seats, and a log cut for a window. He was married February 15, 1850, to Miss Jane Muckey, a native of New York, and daughter of Jacob Muckey. In the Huffman family there were seven children, and now but four are living—Leonidas, born May 3, 1854; Evangeline, born February 20, 1858, and died February 2, 1881; Stephen D., born July, 1860; Ellen A., born March 14, 1864; Mary W., born September 25, 1869.

JOSEPH B. HULL, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., October 5, 1825, and is a son of Jehiel and Charlotte (Jones) Hull, also natives of New Jersey. Mr. Hull worked on a brick yard from the time he was eight years of age until after he was twenty-one. He attended the common school during the winter months. He came with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832, and in 1834 to Wayne County, Ind. In 1836, they returned to Cincinnati, where they remained until 1839, when they came to Randolph County and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. He was married November 18, 1847, to Miss Lucy E., daughter of Stephen Haynes, of West River Township, this county. They have had eight children, of whom six are living, viz.: Charlotte, Laura R, Ida A., Henry C., Lucy A. and James F. Mr. Hull is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns ninety-five acres of valuable land. Mr. and Mrs. Hull are members of the M. E. Church. He owns thirteen shares in the Lynn & Winchester pike.

GEORGE HIATT, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Grayson County, Va., August 12, 1805, and is a son of Jonathan and Rachel Hiatt, natives of North Carolina. He came with his parents to this county in 1818, and settled in the thick woods, where all had to work very hard to obtain the necessaries of life. Mr. Hiatt had Indian boys for his playmates. He was married, March 27, 1828, to Miss Lucinda Nixon, by whom he has nine children, viz.: Eliza, Almira, Mary E., James M., John S., William F., Henry C., Thomas N. and Solon E. Mr. Hiatt is a farmer and stock-raiser, and owns 317 acres of valuable land. Mr. Hiatt is among the oldest residents, and has done much to build up his neighborhood.

ELWOOD HIATT is a farmer, of White River Township, and occupies the old homestead of his father. He was born in Randolph County January 9, 1840, and has always been engaged upon the farm. He is a son of Moses and Lavina (Edwards) Hiatt. His paternal grandfather was Zachariah Hiatt, who moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1813, and soon afterward to Randolph County, and was among the first settlers. His maternal grandfather was Jonathan Edwards, Sr., who was a native of North Carolina, and an early settler in Randolph County. Elwood was married February 22, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth A. Ludy, daughter of Henry Ludy, and a native of Randolph County. Mrs. Hiatt was born May 27, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt were educated in the common schools. They have eight children, viz.: Charles L., born December 16, 1866; Emma D., August 7, 1868; Mary E., September 21, 1870; Anna C., September 15, 1872; Minnie M., November 23, 1874; George W., August 18, 1876; Cora M., September 24, 1878; and Garfield, January 13, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt with their little family group, now occupy their pleasant country home of 194 acres of fertile lands in the enjoyment of all there is in life. They are widely known, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Hiatt's father died July 1, 1856, aged fifty-two years and twenty-two days.

Mr. Hiatt's mother died February 3, 1868, aged fifty-four years and twenty-two days.

AMOS HIATT, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Guilford County, N. C., April 20, 1811, and came to this county as early as 1832. He was a blacksmith and farmer. Was married twice, the first time to Miss Hannah Bales, by whom he had five children; of these three are living, viz.: Louisa, Evaline and Samuel. His second wife was Miss Martha Roberts, whom he married in 1847. Her father, James Roberts, now resides with her, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Hiatt had seven children by the second wife, six of whom are living—Hannah C., Calvin, Charles, Allen, Almeda and Della. Mr. Hiatt died in November, 1873. Hannah C. is married to William T. Reszell, who is now superintending the farm. They have one child—Olive Myrtle.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, deceased. This worthy old settler, who has gone to rest, was born in Union County, S. C., January 11, 1809. He moved to North Carolina in 1824, and to Richmond, Ind., in 1830. He was married in Wayne County, in 1833, to Miss Agatha Teagle, who was born in Augusta County in 1810, and came with her parents to Wayne County in 1820. They had ten children, of whom eight are living, viz.: Elizabeth, Rachel, Martha, James W., Columbus, Etta, Matilda and William L. Mr. Hawkins moved with his family to this county in 1842, where he engaged in farming, in which he was eminently successful until his death. He owned over 700 acres of land, besides much personal property. He died May 19, 1880, loved by all. He was a faithful Christian, and worthy member of the M. E. Church for forty-seven years, and died in full triumph of living faith. William L. Hawkins, youngest son of the above, now owns the old homestead, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was born in the house in which he still lives, July 29, 1854, and is an enterprising young bachelor.

LOUIS HOBBICK, farmer, P. O. Winchester. Mr. Hobbick is a native of this county, and was born May 13, 1840, in White River Township. His parents were Christian and Christina Hobbick, natives of Germany. He was brought up a farmer boy, and educated in the common schools, and the Winchester High School. He enlisted in the late war, but was pronounced physically unable by the examining physician, and was refused. He was married, February, 1863, to Miss Mary Hounour, daughter of Matthias Hounour. She was born also in this county. They have five children—Charley, Emma, Bruce, William and Catharine. Mr. H. owns 114 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming on Section 25, White River Township.

WILLIAM Y. HURST, farmer, P. O. Unionsport, is a native of East Tennessee, and was born September 24, 1817. His parents were James and Elizabeth Hurst; he was reared on a farm, and educated in a log cabin, which had a puncheon floor and clapboard ceiling. His parents removed to Ohio when he was two months old, and in 1819 came to Wayne County, Ind. Mr. Hurst came to White River Township and settled on Section 5, where he still resides; he did a great deal of hard work. On the 29th of April, 1840, he married Miss Mary Love, by whom he had thirteen children; of these but five are living, viz., Jasper N., Nancy J., Mary E., Elizabeth A. and Harriet L. Their son, Henry H., came to a sad death on the 11th of December, 1880, while hunting; he was standing on a log, and his gun slipped, striking the lock on the log, when it was discharged into his leg and abdomen, killing him almost instantly. He was a soldier in the late war, where he fought in many of the hardest and most bloody battles. While there, by his bravery, won the confidence of all his comrades. Jasper N. was also a soldier in the late war. Henry also accompanied Gen. Sherman on his noted "march to the sea." Mr. Hurst's wife, Mary, died on the 9th day of June, 1882.

CORNELIUS A. HUNT, farmer, P. O. Winchester, son of Johathan W. and Sarah Hunt, was born in Nettle Creek Township, this county, March 16, 1844. His parents came from Ohio to Randolph County, about the year 1826. Mr. Hunt spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received his education in the pioneer log cabin schoolhouse, while sitting on a slab seat. He served as a soldier in the late war in Company C, Fifty-Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville and others, and was discharged on account of disability. October 3, 1867, he married Miss Amanda, daughter of Daniel E. Johnson. They have four children—Alda O., Johathan C., Lela M. and Frances E. Mr. Hunt is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

JOB HINSHAW, farmer, P. O. Winchester, is a native of North Carolina, and was born May 29, 1828. His parents were Thomas and Hannah Hinshaw; he was brought up on a farm, and received a common-school education in this county, his father having removed here in 1829; he was married, in 1849, to Miss Serena Cox, by whom he has had nine children; of these but six are living, viz., Elwood, Rosanna, Cyrus, William, Dinah J. and Charles F. Mr. Hinshaw resides on Section 25, and owns 200 acres of valuable land. They are members of the Society of Friends, as were also his parents.

JESSE HINSHAW, farmer, P. O. Winchester, is a native of Randolph County, and was born May 11, 1836. His parents were Thomas and Hannah Hinshaw natives of North Carolina. Mr. Hinshaw used to go to mill on horseback when but nine years old; at one time his grist fell off, and had it not been for the timely arrival of a friend, he might have been compelled to go home without his meal. He was married, November 6, 1858, to Miss Anna Cox, a native of this county, and daughter of John Cox, Sr., of White River Township. They have had three children—Enoch (deceased), Riley C. and George W. Mr. Hinshaw is engaged in farming, and owns fifty-two and one-half acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw are members of the Society of Friends.

EDMUND HINSHAW is a resident of White River Township, and his post office address is Winchester. He was born in North Carolina December 3, 1815; he is a son of Benjamin and Annis Hinshaw, who were also natives of North Carolina. Edmund came with his parents to Wayne County in 1832, and to Randolph in 1841. The family settled in the "green," and vigorously plied the ax, before which the forest succumbed and fields appeared. The subject of this sketch was first married September 25, 1834, to Miss Mary Thompson. Of this union seven children were born; all have passed away except Jesse Hinshaw and Phebe A. Huston, the wife of James E. Huston. William and Abner were soldiers in the war of 1861–64. William was killed in the battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, and Abner died in a hospital at St Louis, January 7, 1863. Mrs. Hinshaw died January 19, 1849, and Mr. Hinshaw again married July 22, 1849. This time he chose Miss Irena Hiatt for a life companion. Of this union there were seven children, of whom five are now living, viz., Seth, Mary, Edmund, Ann Eliza and Benjamin E. Mr. Hinshaw was again bereaved by the death of his companion Februrary 7, 1871. Being averse to loneliness, he again sought a helpmate, and on the 6th day of February, 1873, he was married to Miss Rachel Diggs. They mourn the loss of an only child. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw reside at their very pleasant home about two miles north of Winchester. Their friends always find a cordial welcome at their open door. Mrs. Hinshaw is an estimable lady, and Mr. Hinshaw true to himself and his word; he has always been upon the farm and still enjoys it for his home.

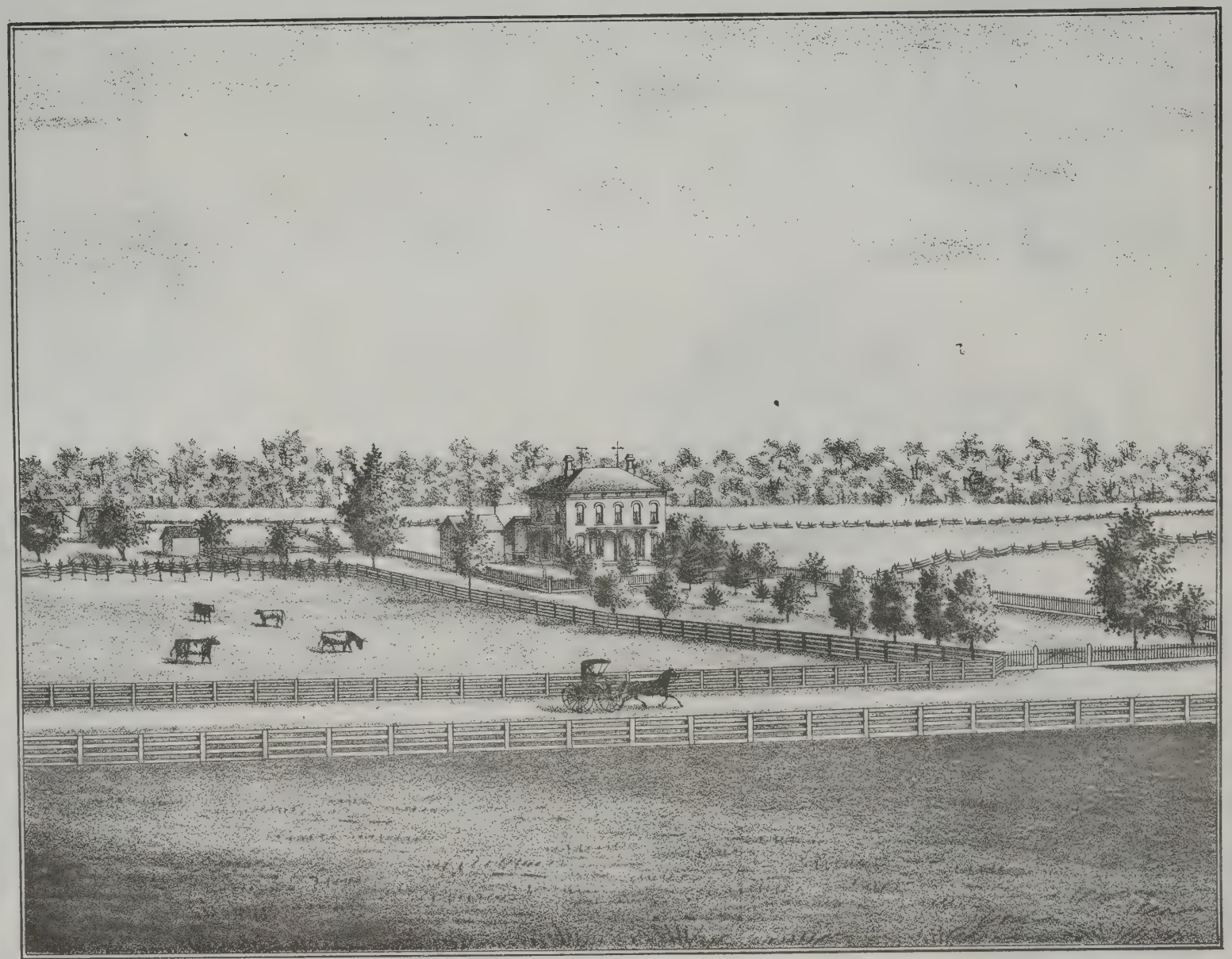
ELI HAWORTH, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Winchester, this county, June 3, 1836, and is a son of David and Ann (Cox) Haworth. David Haworth came to this county in 1818; he moved to his farm on Section 21, White River Township, when our subject was a boy, where he was reared and educated, and still resides on the old home place; he was married in 1856, to Miss Lydia E. Hickman, by whom he had three children; of these two are living—Newton and John M. Mrs. Haworth died March 24, 1866, and he again married, March 23, 1867, this time to Mrs. Nancy L. Summers, whose maiden name was Gray. They have had four children, two living—Luella J. and Carl L. Mr. Haworth is also engaged in raising stock as well as farming, and owns 130 acres of land. They are members of the Society of Friends. Mr Haworth served near threee years in the late war in Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Dalton, Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Nashville, Franklin and others. His son, Carl L., died July 30, 1881.

ROBERT IRVIN (deceased) was born in Franklin County, Va., August 29, 1805, and was a son of John Irvin. He was raised to hard labor on a farm, and received but "three months' schooling." He was married three times and was the father of seventeen children, of whom fourteen are living, viz., Evaline, John, Margaret, Louisa, Rose Ann, Caroline, Robert R. (by first wife); Gertrude, George, Charles, Lamartine, Lanis, Willard and Jefferson (by second wife). His first wife was Miss Mary Banty; the second was Miss Hannah D. Bishop, and the third, his widow, was Mrs. Hannah E. Baker. She had one child by her first husband, viz., John W. Baker. Mr. Irvin died October 13, 1875. He was a worthy member of the M. E. Church, and was beloved by all. He held the office of Sheriff of Randolph County from 1840 until 1844, and also was Tax Collector for several years. He was known as a charitable, benevolent man.

JOHN W. JARNAGIN is a farmer and resides on his farm half a mile south of Winchester. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, on the 24th day of March, 1825, and is a son of Eli and Mary (Franklin) Jarnagin; the former was a native of east Tennessee, and the latter of Adams County, Ohio. Mr. John W. was reared on a farm; he came with his parents to Randolph County in 1837, and with them settled in the woods near Fairview. There they began battling with the forest and clearing up a farm. Besides clearing up their own lands, they took contracts of clearing for other persons. Wages in those days were about $10 per month for a good workman, not in cash, but in store goods, which were sold on large profits. Young Mr. Jarnagin had no advantages of education till after he was twelve years old, when he came to Winchester and entered the Randolph County Seminary, where he acquired a good business education. He began life as a common school teacher, but in 1856 he was elected by the Republican party as County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1858, holding the office two years each term. He retired with his last term to private life, and settled on a good farm of 100 acres near Winchester. He is a prosperous and enterprising farmer, and abreast with the times on improvements. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Miriam Horn, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Henry Horn, who came to this county in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of the M. E. Church. There were eight brothers in the Jarnagin family; four were in war of 1861–65, and all returned at the close of the war.

JOSHUA M. JOHNSON, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Cerro Gordo, son of John and Phœbe Johnson, is a native of Washington Township, this county, and was born September 13, 1831. He was raised to hard work on his father's woodland farm, and his education was received in the common schools. He was married in 1855, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Ithamer Pegg, of White River Township. The result of this union was thirteen children, of whom twelve are living—Alwilda J., John I., Martha A., Mary E., Phœbe S., Rachel E., Ida M., Jonathan G., Daniel R. J., Lillie E., Leotis and Lualta. The last are twins. Mr. Johnson owns 240 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is also a blacksmith by trade, at which he also works in his little town of Buena Vista.

HIRAM B. JONES, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in White River Township, this county, May 5, 1838. He received a common school education, and has spent his life, thus far, on a farm. He was married, August 25, 1860, to Mary E. Jackson, daughter of Elijah Jackson. She was born in this county July 31, 1838. They have had four children—Rosa, Lillie E., Bertie A. and a deceased daughter, Ora E. Mr. Jones owns forty acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming. He was the first to inaugurate the erection of the Dunkirk pike, in which he holds $250 worth of stock, and is the present Secretary of the company. Endsley Jones, father of the above, was born in North Carolina June 4, 1810; he came to Wayne County, Ind, in 1816, and to this county in 1831. September, 1837, he married Lydia Wright, by whom he had four children—Hiram B., Alexander (died in the late war), Daniel and Angeline.



"FOREST HOME"

RES. OF NATHAN T. BUTTS, WHITE RIVER TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE **WM. MONKS**, WHITE RIVER TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

ELIAS KIZER.

Elias Kizer was born in Virginia, in the year 1800, and grew to manhood in his native State. In 1821, he came to Randolph County, Ind., locating near the present site of Stone Station. In 1831, he removed to the farm north or Winchester, which was thenceforth his home until he died. In 1824, he married Miss Margery Ward, an aunt of Thomas Ward, Esq., of Winchester, this union being blessed by three sons—Thomas W., Henry and Caleb. The latter died in infancy. Thomas and Henry are both prominent citizens of Winchester.

Mr. Kizer was one of the early pioneers of this county, and for more than forty-five years was prominently identified with its development and improvement. He contributed cheerfully to the advancement of all enterprises inaugurated for the promotion of the public welfare, and lent his own personal assistance where active effort was required. Some time prior to the year 1830, he took the contract for carrying the United States mail between Winchester and Fort Wayne. Sometimes he would make the trip himself, but more often the mail was carried by some one employed by him for that purpose. When he first took the contract there was no post office on the route, except that at Fort Wayne. Deerfield Post Office was established, however, a few years later. He rode through a dense wilderness, and was compelled to sleep in the woods at night. At times he would take with him woolen stockings, which his wife had knit, and sell them at Fort Wayne for groceries or money. He watched the county in its growth from a pioneer settlement to a populous and wealthy community, and was an interested participant in its prosperity. He was an enterprising man, and always the friend of progress. He built the first steam mill in Randolph County, and, it is believed, the engine in his mill was the only one between Winchester and Newport at that time. To give his attention more fully to this enterprise, Mr. Kizer removed to Winchester, at the same time keeping hotel, and winning a great deal of popular favor as a landlord. Shortly afterward, however, he returned to his farm.

At various times in his life, he was called to fill local offices, serving as County Commissioner for several years, and at another time as Township Trustee. He was the candidate of his party for State Senator, but was defeated, although he ran a gallant race, and made a persistent canvass. In politics, he was a "Jackson Democrat," but subsequently embraced the principles of the Whig party, and acted with them until the organization of the Republican party, with which he identified himself. He was never an aspirant for office, although an active politician. He lived a useful life, marked by industry and energy. He was a thorough business man, and accumulated a comfortable estate, owning at the time of his death, 450 acres of valuable land. He died in 1867, his wife surviving him until 1869. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their lives were consistent with the faith they professed. Mr. Kizer was a Class-Leader for a number of years, and was active in all the work of the church. In all his dealings with his fellow-men he was upright and honorable, and won universal respect and confidence. He was valued as a substantial and public-spirited citizen, and loved as a friend and neighbor.

THOMAS W. KIZER.

Thomas W. Kizer was born in Randolph County, Ind., November 24, 1824. He is the eldest son of Elias Kizer, who resided east of Stone Station, in Ward Township, and was a prominent citizen of this county in its pioneer period and later history. In 1831, the family removed to the farm north of Winchester, now owned by the subject of this sketch. Here the latter passed the days of his boyhood and youth, attending the school in the winter, and working on the farm during the remainder of the year. When a young man, he became a clerk in the store of Jesse Way, at Winchester, and at a later date embarked in the retail grocery trade for himself. Two years later he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he continued for three years, resuming the grocery business at the end of that time. Subsequently he became a farmer and grain dealer, following this enterprise until 1878. He is a competent business man, and by a life of energy and activity has acquired a comfortable fortune.

At various times in his life, Mr. Kizer has been called to occupy public positions of honor and trust. Toward the close of President Fillmore's administration, he was appointed Postmaster at Winchester, but was displaced by Pierce, the successor of Fillmore, to make room for a Democratic aspirant. In 1860, he was elected Trustee of White River Township, and for a period of ten years occupied this position by repeated re-elections. He was especially active in his efforts in the behalf of the schools, and accomplished a great deal for their advancement and improvement. Among the schoolhouses which he was instrumental in erecting during his administration of this office, was the handsome public school building at Winchester, which stands an enduring memorial of his energy and efficiency as a public officer. He retired from this office with the commendation and good will of all classes, and was afterward elected School Director for the town of Winchester, serving two years in this capacity, and three years as a member of the School Board. Thus, for a period of fifteen years, he was continuously identified with the public schools of this town. He has always been public-spirited and enterprising, and has been an active and leading spirit in many of the measures inaugurated for the welfare and improvement of the county. In business he is prompt, energetic and honorable, and has won many friends, among whom he is highly esteemed. He was one of the first members initiated into Winchester Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., and has been for years a prominent Odd Fellow. He represented Winchester Lodge several times in the annual councils of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and has visited the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States at three different times.

Although not himself a church member, he has contributed liberally to the support of churches in the community, while his private and public life has been moral and upright. He has been married—first, to Miss Susannah Way, daughter of Jesse Way, Esq., on the 4th of January, 1846. Ten children came to bless this union, six of whom are now living. His wife died January 15, 1874, and on the 4th of January, 1876, he wedded Miss Ann Rebecca Weaver. Within five years, however, he was again called to mourn the death of a devoted and loving wife. She fell a victim of consumption, wasting slowly away under its dreadful touch, but struggling bravely against its insidious approach. She died at Columbus, Ga., on the 12th of January, 1881, having gone thither in the hope of being restored to health. She was buried at Winchester, amid the sorrows of all who had known her in life, and among whom she was a general favorite. On the 22d of December, 1881, he was united in marriage, at Lawrence, Kan., with Mrs. Alice M. Allen, his present companion.

WILLIAM D. KIZER.

William D., son of Thomas W. Kizer, was born March 7, 1847, at the old Kizer homestead, near Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind. During his boyhood, he was engaged in performing the varied duties of farm life, acquiring in the meantime a good education at the public schools of Winchester, finishing with a course in the Seminary at this place, under the instructions of Prof. Cooper. In 1868, he went to Missouri, and from that date until 1871, was engaged in the sale of fruit trees in that State. In the spring of 1871, he returned to Winchester, and accepted the position of Deputy Auditor under W. E. Murray. He served in this capacity three years and a half, and in the spring of 1874, was nominated by the Republicans of this county to succeed Mr. Murray as Auditor. He received the full vote of the party in October of the same year, which means, of course, a triumphant election. He took charge of the office in the same month (October, 1874), and served faithfully for a period of four years. It was during his incumbency that the present court house was erected, and he was the first occupant of the Auditor's office in the new building. The duties of this office, never light, were largely increased by the labor of removing the old documents and records from their former resting place to the new room, and arranging and systematizing them for future reference. His period of service in this office was one of continued and laborious work, and by the faithfulness and assiduity with which he devoted himself to it, he won the approbation of all who were instrumental in placing him there. After retiring from this position, he was appointed Assistant Attorney General, and is now acting in that capacity, collecting fees due the State from various sources. He is recognized as a competent business man, his experience and associations having rendered him familiar with all the varied forms of business usages, while his thorough knowledge of the duties of county officers renders his counsel invaluable to all who consult him. In private life, he is esteemed by all who know him, for his integrity and honor. But he has grown up in this community, and no words from the stranger's pen can add to the high regard in which he is universally held. He was married on October 24, 1872, to Miss Louisa C. Dana, daughter of Dr. Marcus Dana, of Fostoria, Ohio. His wife is an excellent lady, and a general favorite in the social circle. Mr. Kizer united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1871, passing the degrees of the subordinate lodge, and entering the Encampment in the same year. In the meantime he has served as Representative in both the Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment of Indiana. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, of which he is an enthusiastic and valued member.

PETER KABEL is a farmer, and resides near the village of Unionsport. He is a son of Philip Kabel, of this county. Peter was born in the city of Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., October 18, 1837. In his youth he was employed in his father's carding mills. In 1869, he was married to Miss Louisa Keener. They have had six children—Mary C., Emma B. (deceased), William Monroe, Elizabeth C., John A. and Cora M. Mr. and Mrs, Kabel are members of the Lutheran Church.

PHILIP KABEL, farmer, P. O. Unionsport, was born in Germany January 12, 1810. He came to America in 1832 when a young man. When he landed in Portland, Me., he had about $10 in money. He soon went to Leister, Worcester Co., Mass., where he worked at carding wool for some time. He came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1834, where he married Miss Mary Goetz, and returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, but in nine months returned to Richmond, Ind. In 1838, he rented a carding machine near Hagerstown, and ran it until 1840, when he came to this county and purchased the Unionsport Carding Machine and Saw-Mill. He followed the business there, and at other points until 1868. He erected a carding mill on his own land in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Kabel have had ten children, of whom six are living—Peter, Adam, Frederick, Nicholas, John and Mary (now Mrs. Jasper Hurst). When Mr. and Mrs. Kabel began life he had nothing; but by hard work they have been prospered.

NICHOLAS KABEL, teacher, Winchester. This prominent teacher is a native of Randolph County, and was born May 1, 1857. He is a son of Philip and Mary Kabel, of White River Township. He spent his boyhood always on his father's farm, after which he attended the high school of Winchester, this county, and Coshocton, Ohio. He began teaching in 1876, and by energy and close application has won the confidence of the people. He adopts the latest and most approved normal methods as far as can be done in an ungraded school. His school is orderly, and his work systematic.

JOSEPH KEYS, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Surry County, N. C., April 3, 1830, and is a son of Benjamin P. Keys, who came to this county in 1835. The father taught school that winter in the Jericho (Friends') Church, and did not locate on his land until the spring of 1838, in the meantime living on rented land. The first winter they had to go to Fountain City to get corn, a distance of eighteen miles. In the spring of 1837, Mr. Benjamin Keys bought five hogs, marked their ears and turned them out. They wandered off and became wild, so wild that by the time snow fell the next winter they could not be driven. He employed two expert hunters, who took their dogs and went to the hogs' bed early in the morning, and as soon as the dogs would begin to bay the hogs they would turn to fight. In this way they succeeded in shooting all of them. Their sled broke down, and they fastened three of the hogs together by hickory withes, and dragged them by one horse, and the other two by the other horse. This took them all day to get home, a

distance of six miles. Of course, the hogs were frozen stiff when they arrived home, and it took them until midnight to get them cleaned. Mr. Keys, our subject, attended school in a cabin with puncheon seats and floor. The window was but one light high, ten or twelve feet long. The desk consisted of a board supported on pins in the wall. The first land the Keyses cleared on the home place was three acres. They plowed it by running five times in one place with a bull tongue plow. These furrows were about three and a half feet apart. The corn was planted in them, and after it came up they broke out the middles with the bull tongue by going five times in a row. Mr. Keys was married, in August, 1853, to Miss Betsey V. Coats, a native of this county, and daughter of Thomas W. Coats, who came to this county about the year 1826. They have had eight children, seven living—Eli W., Lindo, Martin, Elva J., Ann E., John L. and Elwood. Mr. Keys is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns 498 acres of land. They are members of the Society of Friends.

JOHN KEYS, mechanic and farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Surry County, N. C., December 27, 1827, and is a son of Benjamin P. and Elizabeth (Bond) Keys. Our subject's great-grandfather, Joseph Keys, who was abandoned by his parent or guardian when only an infant, and left on the door step of an old gentleman (name not known), who took the babe, treated it as one of his own. When found, it had a string about its neck, to which were attached several small keys, and as the old gentleman knew not the name of the child, he called it Joseph Keys, for the keys it carried when found. Joseph Keys grew up and married Rebecca Mullen. They had a large family, from whom the numerous families by that name have sprung. The original Joseph Keys removed from his door step cradle in Pennsylvania to North Carolina in an early day, and resided there during the Revolutionary war. One of his sons was named for himself, Joseph, who had a son, Benjamin P. The latter was the father of our subject, John Keys. The keys family have been life-long Friend Quakers, as also were the Bonds. His grandfather, John Bond, was a minister in the Friends' Church for over sixty years, and died at the age of ninety-two years in Henry County, Ind. The Keys family came to this county in 1835, and settled in White River Township. Mr. Keys was married, January 5, 1854, to Miss Lydia Hiatt, by whom he had seven children; of these, five are living—Charlotte, Simeon, Rosaline and Mary, and Mary A. Mrs. Keys died July 27, 1870, loved by all. His brother, Daniel Keys, was born in North Carolina May 28, 188–, and is the youngest of his father's family. He is a brick-maker by trade, but is now assisting his brother John at the carpenter trade. He was married, October 7, 1854, to Miss Susannah Coffin, a native of this county and daughter of Stephen Coffin. They had six children, of whom three are living—Washington, Emma E. and Coffin. Two of the deceased, Levi J. and Mary J. (Cox) were married and left families.

WILLIAM KEM, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Botetourt County, W. Va., January 11, 1828, and is a son of Thomas Kem, also a native of West Virginia. He was brought up on a farm, educated in log cabin, and sat on a slab bench ten feet in length. Many were the pranks this mischievous boy would play while lying behind that long bench where he had been placed by the teacher for bad conduct. Mr. Kem came with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., in 1833. He was married in 1848, to Miss Lydia Davis, by whom he has had seven children, to wit: Nancy Jane, Malinda Ellen, William Thomas, Ira Lewis, Sherman Turnis, Josephine and Benjamin Franklin. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns 120 acres of valuable land. Mr. and Mrs. Kem are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID LASLEY.

David Lasley, a pioneer of Randolph County, was born in Pennsylvania April 1, 1800. He is the son of Peter and Christina (Carns) Lasley, and is the oldest of a family of eleven children, of whom four are now living. His parents were both born in Maryland, and settled in Pennsylvania after marriage. They moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1814, and to Randolph County in 1819, and purchased the farm where David now lives. They remained on this farm until their deaths. His father died at the age of eighty-two and his mother eighty-three. David was nineteen years old when he came to this county. He received a limited education from the district schools of this county and Montgomery County, Ohio. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, engaged in clearing a farm from the unbroken forests, and other toil common to pioneer life. He was remarkable for his industry and power of endurance at physical labor. He usually did the work of two men. After he was twenty-one he hired out as a common day laborer for about five years, receiving from $7.50 to $10 a month. In 1823, he cleared the timber from the public square of the town of Winchester, there not being a stick amiss. He was married to Hannah Parker (who still survives), daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Walker) Parker, in the fall of 1827. His wife was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1806. The first season after this union, he bought sixty acres of the farm now owned by the county and used as the infirmary, and lived on it for one year. He sold out and bought eighty acres, in the woods, of the farm where he now lives. He went to work to clear up a homestead, and through his efforts he developed a farm of 200 acres of well-improved land, which is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Lasley are the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom are now living and comfortably situated. Eight of them reside in this county, one in Missouri, and two in Ohio. His son Amos lives on the old homestead and takes care of his parents. His son Daniel has served as County Superintendent of Public Schools for six years. Mr. Lasley has owned a section of land in this county, but has deeded it all away to his children, giving each of them a comfortable home. He has always been a Republican, and has voted and acted with that party ever since its organization. He has been a very hard-working and frugal man all his life, but he has been so afflicted with chronic rheumatism for ten years that he cannot go about without assistance; otherwise he has very good health. His wife is afflicted with partial deafness and blindness. Mr. Lasley through his frugality has accumulated a large amount of property. He has always been an honest and worthy citizen, and although he came to the county when it was an almost unbroken wilderness, he has lived to see it blossom and flourish.

DANIEL LASLEY, attorney at law and abstracter of land titles, Winchester, Ind., was born in Randolph County May 17, 1849. His father, David Lasley, was a native of Red Stone, Penn., his mother, Hannah (Parker) Lasley, of New York. David Lasley came to Troy, Ohio, in 1804, and removed to Randolph County, Ind., in 1819, and settled in Winchester. The early life of Daniel Lasley was spent in the ordinary routine labor of farm life, during which time he enjoyed such facilities for gaining an education as were afforded by the common schools of the day, in addition to which he spent three years under the instruction of that veteran teacher, Prof. James Ferris, at that time Superintendent of Winchester Public Schools. Mr. Lasley's studies embraced all usually enumerated in the curriculum of a scientific college course. He has taught ten years, beginning when only seventeen years of age. In 1875, he was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Randolph County, the responsible duties of which office he has faithfully discharged with much credit to his executive ability, having given excellent satisfaction, as evinced by his being regularly re-elected at the expiration of each term since.

During the last six years, he has prepared a complete abstract of the titles to all the real estate of Randolph County, a work of great merit and value, requiring much patient labor. In business, he has been fairly successful, enjoying a beautiful home and general prosperity.

He married Miss Edith Thompson, daughter of Dr. Valentine Thompson, of Miami County, Ind., July 7, 1874, a lady of superior ability and accomplishments. They have one son, a promising child. Mr. and Mrs. Lasley are both members of the Christian Church, and active workers in that denomination, though uniformly courteous and liberal toward all opinions.

While not a politician in the ordinary acceptation of the word, Mr. Lasley has always been a thorough Republican, and with his excellent qualifications gives promise for much wider field of usefulness in the future.

PETER LASLEY.

Peter Lasley, a farmer, and brother of David Lasley, was born near Dayton, Ohio, October 12, 1817. He is the son of Peter and Christina Lasley, and is the tenth of a family of eleven children, nine males and two females. Of these eleven children, the following are now living: David, Eli, Moses, and the subject of this sketch. All live in this county with the exception of Eli, who lives in Macon County, Ill.

Peter has been a farmer all his life. He lived with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he hired out as a common day laborer, clearing land, cutting and splitting rails, etc., receiving as wages about 50 cents a day. His education is very meager, having comparatively no opportunities of attending schools. The brief period that he did attend school was in the old pioneer log house with hewed benches, slabs for desks, and a log cut out for a window, and covered with greased paper in the winter season. A knowledge of reading and writing was the extent of his education obtained in the schools. He has since obtained sufficient education to transact all of his business. He was married to Rebecca Johnson (whose biography is herewith given) December 4, 1839. After marriage, Mr. Lasley purchased the farm where he now resides. It consisted of eighty acres, with no improvements; he now has sixty-five acres under a good state of cultivation, with good and convenient farm buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. Lasley are parents of thirteen children, of whom ten are living. Six of their children are married, and all reside in this county with the exception of one, who resides in Muncie, Delaware County. The names of their children are as follows: William H., Thomas J., Amanda C., Leander C., Mary E., Martha J., Charles D., Belinda C., Nancy R., Anderson J., John M., James L. and Elisha E. Two of their sons enlisted and lost their lives in the army. William H. enlisted January, 1862, in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, Indiana Infantry, and served for about five months. He was present at and took an active part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing; he was soon after taken sick and died on the field; his sickness was caused from exhaustion, on account of forced marches and exposure to inclement weather. Leander enlisted March 7, 1864, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, Indiana Infantry, and remained a faithful and brave soldier until his death; he took an active part in the following battles: Dalton, Ga., Resaca, Altoona Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. He was then transferred with his regiment to the Army of the Potomac; he received his death wound at Newberne, N. C., being shot through the knee; he survived for ten days, and then died from the effects of the wound and amputation of his limb. Thus it is seen that Mr. Lasley gave two precious lives to save his country, an inestimable sacrifice.

Mr. and Mrs. Lasley have been honored members of the United Brethren Church at Spar Creek Chapel for about fifteen years. In political preferment, Mr. Lasley is a Democrat. He is an industrious, honest and frugal citizen.

Rebecca (Johnson) Lasley, wife of Peter Lasley, was born in Fayette County, W. Va., April 16, 1820. She is the daughter of Henry and Agnes (Humphries) Johnson, and is the seventh of a family of fourteen children; her parents were natives of Virginia; her grandfather, Zachariah Johnson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1840.

Her parents came to this county December 31, 1829, when her father entered eighty acres of land; her mother died in 1839, and her father in April, 1856. Rebecca was raised on a farm, doing the work common to the daughters of pioneers. Her education was almost wholly neglected, not having the opportunity of attending school. She was married to Peter Lasley, as stated in his sketch; her grandparents came to this county in the year 1830, and re-

mained until their deaths, which was in the spring of 1840. There was not ten days between the events of their deaths.

Mrs. Lasley has been a faithful wife, and has been of great assistance to her husband in bearing the burdens of life. She is an affectionate mother, and an honored member of society.

JACOB LASLEY, son of David and Hannah (Parker) Lasley, was born in Randolph County, Ind., March 19, 1830. He is the third of a family of thirteen children, of whom eleven are now living; his father was born in Pennsylvania April 1, 1800, and his mother was born in New York in the year 1806; his father settled in this county in the year 1818; his parents, soon after the marriage, settled on the farm now occupied by the County Infirmary, where he remained about three years, when he settled upon the farm where he now resides. Jacob lived with his parents upon the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, engaged in labor common to farmers' sons; his education was all obtained from the common district schools, with the exception of three terms at the Randolph County Seminary, located at Winchester, of three months' each. In the years 1852, 1853 and 1860, he taught school three months during the winter. He was married to Sarah Conway, daughter of Gideon and Melinda Conway, of this county, November 3, 1853; her parents were natives of North Carolina, and came to this State in very early times. After marriage, Jacob settled upon a farm of eighty acres, with no improvements, in Washington Township, deeded to him by his father. His farm now consists of 170 acres of excellent land, with 130 acres in a high state of cultivation; his farm is beautifully located, gently rolling and soil very fertile. It is situated on a dividing ridge, between White River and Green's Fork. It is well improved, having given especial attention to underdraining; his buildings are of modern architecture, large and convenient; his dwelling was erected in 1876, two stories in height, and is a model of convenience.

Mr. Lasley has been married twice, and is the father of five children by his first wife, as follows: Charles E., born August 11, 1854; James A., born May 5, 1858; George W., born September 27, 1859; Dora B., born April 14, 1868; Ida, born October 28, 1869.

Mr. Lasley was called to mourn the death of his wife February 5, 1875. After the death of his wife, he remained on the farm with his children until December 25, 1875, when he was united in a second marriage with Mrs. Mary Lamme, daughter of Andrew Likens, of Wayne County. He is the father of two children by his second wife. The first was born May 31, 1877, and died in infancy; John W., born September 16, 1878. Mr. L. is a stanch and uncompromising Republican, and is ever interested in the welfare of the party; he and his family are quiet, yet useful and honored citizens, industrious, and surrounded by an abundance of the necessaries of life.

CHARLES ENOS, the son of Jacob and Sarah Lasley, was born in Randolph County August 11, 1854. He resided with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, obtaining his education from the common district schools, and the graded schools of Lynn and Winchester. As a student, he was industrious, and applied himself closely to his studies, and succeeded in obtaining a thorough knowledge of those branches he studied. He began teaching school in the winter of 1873, and has taught, during the winter, ever since. As a teacher, he manifests the same energy and zeal that characterized him as a student. He takes a deep interest in the profession, and loses no opportunity to increase his efficiency; he is invariably found in attendance at all of the county and township institutes, and ranks as one of the best teachers of the county; he was married to Louisa Wilmore, daughter of John and Mary Wilmore, of this county, August, 1881. His excellent wife is an acceptable member of the Friends Church. They lead a quiet and happy life, and are honored members of society.

ANDREW J. LASLEY, P. O. Winchester, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of White River Township, was born in this township July 31, 1836, and is a son of Moses and Margaret Lasley, of Washington Township. He spent his early life, as the remainder, also, upon the farm. He was married, August 4, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth J. Peacock, daughter of Thomas Peacock. She was born in Wayne County, Ind. They had two children—Flora A., deceased, and Jonas W. Mrs. Lasley died September 20, 1879. She was a faithful Christian, and a worthy member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Lasley is also a member of the same church.

PHILIP LYKINS, farmer, P. O. Winchester, is a native of Fayette County, Va., and was born September 23, 1832. His parents were Herod and Mary Lykins, who moved to this county first in 1835; but in 1841, they returned to the East, and remained until 1850, when they returned to this county, accompanied by our subject. Mr. Lykins was reared on a farm, and has always been a farmer. He was married, October 20, 1859, to Miss Eliza A. Wright, daughter of the late Edward B. Wright, of this county. She was born in this county, September 18, 1841. Her mother was Mary A. (Heaston). They have two children—Mary A. and Charles W. Mr. L. has never been a witness in court, never was sued, or never has sued any one. Mrs. Lykins' grandfather, John Wright, was the first Judge in Randolph County.

WILLIAM MONKS.

William Monks, deceased, son of John and Matilda Monks, was born in this county July 28, 1830. He was the eighth of a family of nine children, of whom five are now living. His father was a native of England, and came to the United States when he was eighteen years of age. His mother was born in Kentucky. They moved to this county in very early times, and entered 160 acres of land, one mile south of Winchester, the farm now known as the Courtner Farm. His parents lived on this farm until their death. William was born and raised upon this farm, and received his education in the common district schools of the neighborhood. He received the best education the schools at that time afforded. He was married to Catharine Wright March 5, 1857. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Monks settled on the farm now owned by the widow. At the time of purchase there were ninety-five acres, with eighteen acres improved. The farm now consists of 222 acres of excellent land, with 120 acres under a high state of cultivation. This is a very beautiful and productive farm, being one of the best in the township. The farm buildings are both beautiful and convenient. The dwelling was erected in 1876, and is a two-story structure of modern architecture, beautifully situated and richly furnished. The erection of this beautiful dwelling was the last work Mr. Monks was permitted to do on earth, for he was soon after its construction stricken down with heart trouble, a disease that had been making inroads upon him for three years. The summons to bid adieu to loved ones and home came to William Monks October 8, 1876, and his life work was ended, at the age of forty-six years, two months and ten days. His mortal remains, followed by his grief-stricken family and mourning relatives and friends, were deposited in the cemetery at Winchester. He was a man of great energy, frugal and honest in his dealings. He accumulated property rapidly, and at the time of his death was surrounded by the comforts and many luxuries of life. He was quiet and retired in his nature, and it is said that he had many warm friends and no enemies. None knew him but to honor and love him. At his death, he left a widow and only child, whose portraits and biographies are herewith given. He united with the Christian Church March 13, 1875, and remained a faithful and devoted member until death. Thus lived and died a devoted husband, a loving father, a valuable member of the church, and an honored citizen.

CATHARINE (WRIGHT) MONKS, widow of William Monks, and daughter of Edward and Mary A. Wright, was born in this county February 20, 1839. She is the oldest of a family of four children, all of whom are living. Her father was born in Highland County, Ohio, August 18, 1816. Her mother (Mary A. Heaston), was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 13, 1819. They came to this county with their parents before either one was a year old. They were married, December 21, 1837, and settled one-half mile west of Winchester, on a farm owned by Mrs. Wright's father, where they remained for one year. They then bought a farm one-half mile south of Winchester, where they remained about one year, when they sold out and returned to Mrs. Wright's father, where they remained about four years. They then bought a farm two and one-half miles south of Winchester, where they remained until the death of Mr. Wright, which occurred August 23, 1880, and where his widow still resides. The subject of this sketch spent her youthful days on the farm with her parents, and obtained her education principally at the Randolph County Seminary, under the supervision of Prof. E. P. Cole. She acquired a good English education. Mrs. Monks is the mother of one daughter—Mary A., whose biography is herewith given. Mrs. Monks is the owner and proprietor of 322 acres of excellent land, all in White River Township. She joined the Christian Church at the same time as her husband, and has remained a faithful member ever since. She is a woman of sterling integrity, of great business capacity, and was a strong support to her husband in his efforts to develop a comfortable home. Since the death of her husband, she and her daughter have had entire charge of the farm and all business connected therewith. She is surrounded with an abundance of property, has a model home, and is blessed with all calculated to make life happy. She is a valuable member of society, and beloved by all her neighbors and acquaintances.

MARY ANN MONKS, daughter of William and Catharine Monks, was born in this county March 5, 1864. She is an only child, and received her education in the Winchester Public Schools, and graduated from the High School May 12, 1882, with high honors. She united with the Christian Church August 5, 1876, and has been a faithful member ever since. She is a young lady of rare ability, accomplished and well educated, and is a valuable assistant to her mother in the management of her business. She has always been a favorite with the circle of friends in which she moves. She is strictly pious and considerate, and certainly has a bright future before her.

TARLTON MOORMAN, one of the early pioneers of Randolph County, Ind., was born in Richmond County, N. C., in 1783. In 1819, he married Rebecca Webb, and, in 1822, came to Indiana, locating in Randolph County, with whose early and later history he was prominently identified. He purchased a tract of land, from which he developed a fine farm, and in all the public improvements inaugurated within his time he bore his full share of the burden by contributing liberally of his means and encouraging whatever seemed to him to be for the public welfare. He was twice married, first to Hannah Way, and after her demise to Rebecca Webb. He had a family of thirteen children, of which number seven are now living. Henry and Richmond reside in Wayne County, Ind.; Thomas, at Winchester; John A., at Farmland; Stephen, in White River Township, and William and Sarah on the old home farm. Mr. Moorman was an active, energetic man, and was always regarded as one of the best citizens of the community. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in his daily life a consistent Christian. In politics, he was at first a Whig, and espoused and advocated the cause of abolition. He took an active part in the anti-slavery movements that were enacted in this county, and upon the rise of the Republican party adopted its principles, and was identified with that party during the residue of his life. He died on the 30th of December, 1875, in the ninety-third year of his age, leaving behind him the record of an honest man, and a memory still revered by all who knew him in life.

STEPHEN MOORMAN, farmer, P. O. Winchester. The subject of this sketch is a native of this county, and was born April 26, 1822. His parents were Tarlton and Rebecca Moorman, natives of North Carolina. He was brought up a farmer boy, and received a limited education in subscription schools taught for about forty days each winter. For a description of the schoolhouse, in which he received his rudimental lessons, see biography of James J. Clayton. He was married, March 2, 1848, to Miss Priscilla Diggs, a native also of this county, and a daughter of Armsby Diggs. They have two children—Alfred T. and Henry A. Mrs. Moorman died March 30, 1868, and he again married March 10, 1870, this time to Mrs. Malinda A. Nickson. Mr

Moorman is a member of the M. E. Church, as was also his first wife. His second (present) wife is a member of the Society of Friends. There is a mound on his farm, and also an oblong cavity in the ground, twenty feet in diameter, and was, at the time he purchased the place, six feet deep. Around this cavity is an embankment of earth upon which is an oak stump twenty inches in diameter. Mr. M. has dealt more or less in stock, but is now giving his attention to farming and raising stock. He owns 178 acres of valuable land in the White River Valley.

HON. W. E. MURRAY.

William Albert Murray was born May 26, 1834, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Isaiah Henderson Murray, was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Cincinnati when a young man, and was married there in 1830 to Miss Margaret Wrench, a lady of Welsh parentage. The father owned a lot on west Eighth street, Cincinnati, which he traded to "Nick" Longworth for 160 acres of unimproved land in Washington Township, Randolph County, Ind., paying him a sum of money in addition. This lot is now occupied by one of the public schools of that city, and before Mr. Murray had payed the last installment of the "boot money," the land was worth $1,000 per foot. He brought his family to Indiana in the fall of 1836, and located near Bloomingsport, Randolph County, where he rented a farm, upon which he resided until the spring of 1838. In the meantime, he had erected a cabin on his own land, and made the preliminary preparations for improving it. In the spring of 1838, he removed to this property with his family, and cultivated his farm for twenty years. In 1858, he sold it and removed to Deerfield, in this county, where, in partnership with his brother, he purchased a carding mill. They remodeled it, converting it into a woolen mill, and supplying a boiler and engine, in lieu of the ox-power tread-mill by which its machinery had formerly been propelled. But just as they had completed their system of improvements, the mill was destroyed by fire. Mr. Murray then remained at Deerfield until his death, which occurred in August, 1860. He was a man who stood high in the community, and was always recognized as a good citizen. In politics, he was identified with the "Free" Whigs, and was strongly anti-slavery in sentiment. He was an enthusiastic politician, but never sought public office, and never served in a public capacity, except as Justice of the Peace, which position he occupied for several successive terms in Washington Township.

William E. is the second in a family of eight children. He was but an infant when his parents came to Indiana, and in a region so slightly developed, his educational privileges in early life were quite limited. Yet such as he enjoyed were well improved by him, and the meager knowledge he gained at school was supplemeated by diligent study in leisure hours at home. At the age of nineteen years, he hired out as a farm hand, and with the money thus earned, paid his tuition in the seminary at Winchester, and afterward attended the Union Literary Institute, near Spartansburg. He had made the necessary arrangements for taking a collegiate course at Delaware, Ohio, when the outbreak of the rebellion caused him to change his plans. Early in July, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier, under Capt. Hamilton, of Company C, Nineteeth Indiana Regiment, and was the first citizen of Randolph County who enrolled his name under the President's call for volunteers for three years' service. He was tendered the position of Sergeant of his company, and at a later date a Lieutenancy was offered him, but he declined both, preferring to serve as a private soldier. His regiment, after making several raids into Virginia, went into winter quarters at Washington. In the following spring, they were assigned to duty in Virginia, and during this campaign Mr. Murray took part, with his regiment, in several raids and skirmishes, among which were the fights of Lewinsville and Langley Falls Church, and the second battle of Bull Run. In this engagement, he was wounded in the ankle by a minie ball, the injury proving so serious as to disqualify him for service. In consequence, he was honorably discharged in March, 1863, and returned to his home. It was in this battle that Gen. Fitz John Porter was guilty of the conduct for which he was dismissed, and at the re-hearing of his case, in the fall of 1876, Mr. Murray was called to Gen. Hancock's headquarters as a witness. He had kept a diary of current events while in the service, and his entries regarding that day were found to have an important bearing in disproving certain claims set up by Gen. Porter.

After returning from the army, he attended school for several months, and in the winter of 1863 resumed the occupation of school teaching, at which he had been engaged for several years prior to 1861. In March, 1864, he entered the County Clerk's office as Deputy, under John B. Goodrich, serving nearly two years. In the meantime, the Republicans of this county took occasion to express their confidence in him by nominating him for the office of County Auditor in the spring of 1865. In the fall of that year, he was elected by a flattering majority, and took charge of the office in November of the same year. He served four years, and in the meantime a change was made in the law relating to the election of County Auditors, and changing the time of election. This created an interregum in the office, which he was appointed by the County Commissioners to fill. At the next regular election, in the fall of 1871, he was again chosen as Auditor of the county, serving a second term of four years. Thus, for about nine years, he was in continuous service as Auditor, and devoted his attention to the duties of the office with a fidelity that made him popular, while his uniform kindness and courtesy as an official gained for him many true friends. He entered upon the duties of his position without any knowledge of the manner of conducting the work of the office, receiving scarcely any instruction from his predecessor. He was thus thrown upon his own resources, and turned to the statutes for help. The result was the development of a system of book-keeping which proved of great financial benefit to the county, though like the majority of public improvements, it was opposed at first by those who should have been its friends. Against the protest of the County Commissioners he inaugurated this system, and had the necessary books manufactured, drawing his own warrant for the same. As soon as it was put into practical operation, it was found that it placed a check upon errors in either the Auditor's or Treasurer's office, as each succeeding transaction balanced or corrected the one that had preceded it. And by this system it was possible at a moment's notice to ascertain the amount of money in the hands of the Treasurer, and to what funds it belonged; whereas, under the old system, this was only possible once a year, *i. e.*, when the annual June exhibit was rendered. So satisfactory and accurate was this system that it was adopted, and is now in use, by surrounding counties, while a benefit was conferred by it upon the tax-payers of this county, for which Mr. Murray well deserves their grateful remembrance.

After retiring from this position, he purchased a tract of land four miles northeast of Winchester, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. The farm was almost destitute of improvements, having only about twenty-five acres cleared. In the meantime, he has spent a great deal of both time and money in improving his farm, and now has about sixty-five acres under cultivation, and has greatly augmented the value of his land.

He has devoted a great deal of time and study to horticulture and pomology, and has taken an active interest in these subjects. Upon the organization of the Randolph County Horticultural Society, in 1881, he was chosen President, in which capacity he still acts. With a grateful appreciation of the honors that had been bestowed upon him by his friends, he had decided to be no more in public life, but spend the residue of his time in the cultivation of his farm. But in 1880 his friends suggested his name as a candidate for Representative from this district in the General Assembly, to which he yielded assent. He was then teaching school, and made no effort to secure the nomination, but at the convention he was chosen, over two strong and worthy competitors, and in the following fall was elected by a flattering majority. In the session of 1880–81, he was identified with important legislation, and throughout his term of office proved himself faithful to principles and the interests of his constituency. He occupied the position of Chairman of the Committee on County and Township Business, and was a member of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, the Committee on Trust Funds, and the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. He introduced the bill under whose terms the telephone companies of this State are organized and operated; also, a bill authorizing the transfer of a turnpike in Randolph County. The latter measure was one of local interest, and its sucess afforded great satisfaction to his friends at home.

The Committee on County and Township Business had charge of a large number of bills, and accomplished great good in the way of preventing vicious and extravagant legislation; and so well did they perform their work that, at the close of the session, they received a vote of thanks for their services. Among these was a bill to authorize the Attorney General to disburse the accumulated funds due the various counties in the State, from the old "Three Per Cent Fund." The bill came into the hands of the Committee, and an amendment was submitted by Mr. Murray, making the Treasurer and Auditor of State the disbursing officers. The passage of this amendment saved the State a commission of ten per cent on the amount involved, amounting to over $100,000. He introduced forty-three amendments to the revised tax-law, of which number forty-one passed and are now in effect.

At the same session, a bill was introduced to create the office of State Bridge Commissioner. It would have been the duty of this Commissioner to visit counties, and inspect all bridges erected subsequent to the passage of that law, in all cases where the cost of the bridge was in excess of $500. It was left for him to decide upon the merits of the case, and making the contracts of the County Commissioners subject to his approval. In effect, it gave to this official an opportunity for collusion with contractors, and, although legislation in regard to bridges and a better system of construction was recognized as necessary, this bill struck the Chairman of the committee as vicious in its nature, and he requested a member to move its reference to the Committee on County and Township Business. It was placed in the hands of this committee, where it underwent many changes and modifications. When it emerged from this ordeal it was so amended that its provisions, if adopted, would have resulted in good; but the session expired before any action was taken, and thus the measure failed. By this bill the State Bridge Commissioner would have the power to receive bids, award contracts and authorize the construction of bridges in any county in the State. At the solicitation of Mr. Murray, the bill was referred to the Committee on County and Township Business, where it was so revised and its objectionable features so altered and amended that the original bill was scarcely recognizable. Its ultimate passage was defeated by the close of the session, which expired before any definite action was taken in reference to this matter. Among other bills that passed through the hands of this committee was the law, now in force, authorizing the establishment of county orphan homes. He was conscientious in advocating and supporting all measures that seemed to him calculated to promote the best interests of the public and secure economy.

Mr. Murray was made a Mason in July, 1860, in Deerfield Lodge, No. 117. He subsequently took a dimit from that lodge and united with Winchester Lodge, No. 56; he passed all the degrees of the Blue Lodge, and in 1864 became a member of Randolph Chapter, No. 35, R. A. M. In 18—, he was admitted into Winchester Council, No. 20, R. & S. M., and to Richmond Commandery, No. 8, K. T., in 1874. In 1881, he received the Scottish Rite degree at Indianapolis. He served four years as Worshipful Master of Winchester Lodge, and during this period was chosen High Priest of the Chapter, and Illustrious Master of the Council, serving as the presiding officer of the three lodges at one time. He is an enthusiastic Mason, thoroughly posted in the ritual and all the work of the order. In May, 1875, he was appointed Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, serving one year, and from 1872 to 1876 he was Deputy Master of the Ninth Masonic District, embracing the counties of Adams, Allen, Jay, Wells, Henry, Delaware and Randolph. He became an Odd Fellow in 1864, and has passed the chairs of both the subordinate lodge and Encampment; he has twice been elected as the Representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and once as Alternate Representative

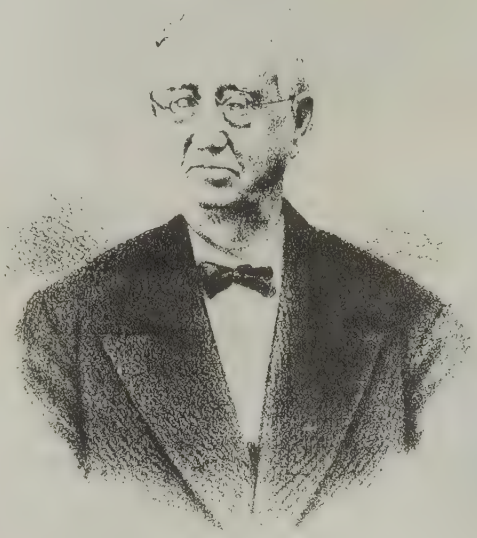
AMOS C. BEESON,

son of Mahlon and Sarah (Arnett) Beeson, was born July 29, 1842, at Bloomingsport, Randolph Co., Ind. His father, who was a native of North Carolina, came to Randolph County with his parents in 1820, remaining here until 1856. His wife died in 1850, and, in 1856, he removed with his family to Hancock County, Ind., where he still resides.

Amos, his son, received a good common-school education in youth, and, at the age of eighteen years, entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade with William Mitchell, of the Greenfield (Ind.) *Democrat*. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-ninth Indiana Regiment, under Col. Kneffler. This regiment was attached to Gen. Thomas Wood's Division of the Fourth Army Corps. Mr. Beeson participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged (excepting the battle of Stone River) up to the 23d of June, 1864. He was at the battle of Perryville, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, in the East Tennessee campaign as far as Bull's Gap, and the Atlanta campaign as far as Kenesaw Mountain, taking part in the battles of Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church and Lost Mountain. At the battle of Kenesaw, on the 23d of June, 1864, he was wounded in the left hand, and being thus permanently disabled and incapacitated for duty, he was honorably discharged from the service in February, 1865. On the 16th of February, 1865, he was appointed Deputy Recorder of Hancock County, Ind., and was elected Recorder in October of the same year. It is a noteworthy fact that he was the only Republican ever elected to that office in that county. He resigned his office in June, 1870, prior to the term for which he was elected, and in company with E. J. Marsh (now of the Portland *Commercial*) purchased the Winchester *Journal*, with which he has ever since been identified. In December, 1871, he purchased the interest of Mr. Marsh in the paper, and in July, 1872, associated Mr. Hodson with him as a partner. The *Journal* was then edited and published by Hodson & Beeson until July 1, 1881, when Mr. Beeson became sole proprietor by the purchase of Mr. Hodson's interest, and has since continued to publish it without an associate. The *Journal* office is the oldest printing establishment in Randolph County, having been founded about the year 1840 by Col. H. H. Neff, who issued the Winchester *Patriot* from this room. In the hands of its present proprietor, the *Journal* maintains the high reputation it has always borne for reliability and character. It has an extended circulation, and is strongly Republican in politics. In February, 1881, Mr. Beeson was elected by the Legislature of Indiana as one of the Directors of the State Prison North, and on the 11th of March, 1881, was chosen President of the Board. He is a man of well-known integrity, and in all respects a good citizen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, and one of the charter members of Nelson Trusler Post, No. 60, G. A. R. He is a thorough business man, prompt and reliable in all his dealings, and governed always by a high sense of honor and right. During his residence in this community, he has gained numerous friends, and by his personal popularity has placed the *Journal* upon a high plane in literary and political circles. He was married in 1867, to Miss Margaret E. Marsh, an accomplished young lady, the daughter of William Marsh, deceased. This union was blessed by two children, named respectively William E. and Charles H.

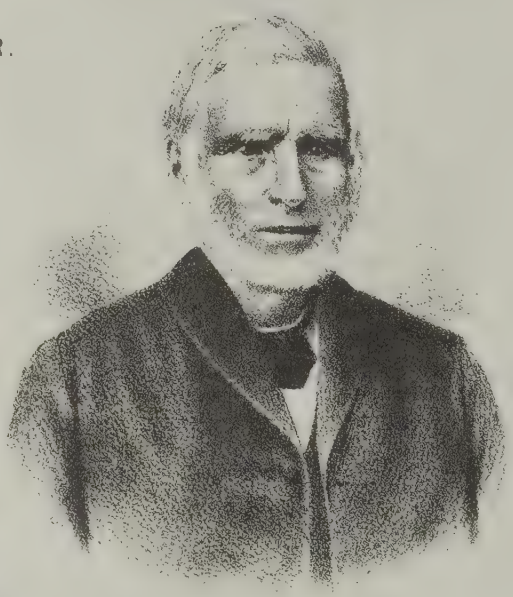
A. C. Beeson

RES. OF A.C. BEESON, WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH. CO. IND.



HON. ANDREW AKER.

MRS HANNAH AKER.



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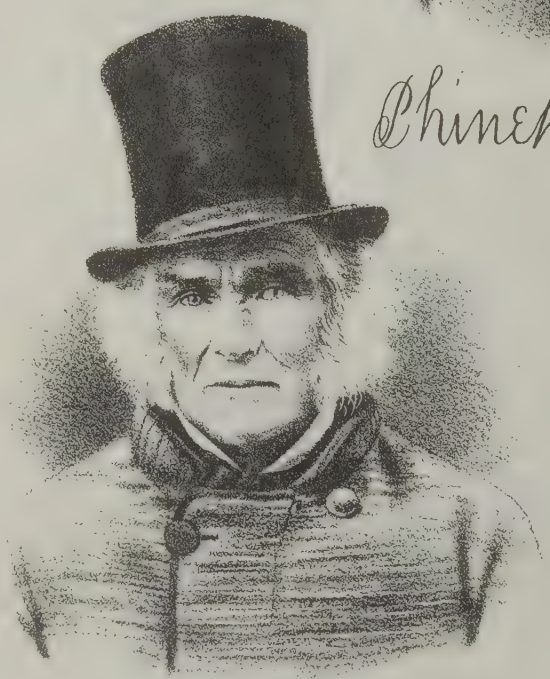


JUDGE DANIEL B. MILLER.

MRS NANCY A. MILLER.

and either in an official or private capacity always attends the annual sessions of the Odd Fellows and Masonic Grand Lodges. He has been honored with important trusts, both by the public and by the fraternities with which he is identified, and in each instance he has discharged the duties of his position with a zeal and fidelity that proved the trusts worthily bestowed, and gained for him a lasting place in the estimation of those he served. He was married on the 14th day of October, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Garland, Esq., a highly respected citizen of Randolph County. By this union they are the parents of two children, named, respectively, Frank and Rhoena. In politics, Mr. Murray has always been recognized as a strong partisan, and is bold and fearless in the advocacy and maintenance of his principles; yet among his warm, personal friends, he counts many who are radically opposed to him in politics. His personal characteristics have won friends to his side, and among them all, he is recognized as an honorable man and a good citizen.

HENRY T. McINTIRE resides at Macksville, White River Township; he was born in Randolph November 16, 1820; his father, Robinson McIntire, was one of the first settlers of the county, having emigrated hither in March, 1819. Henry T. was brought up at hard labor, such as only those who saw the wilds of the forest can realize. His schooling was obtained in subscription schools, which continued about three months each year. The schoolhouse was furnished with slab seats and puncheon writing desks. The window in the schoolhouse was made by removing one log out of the side wall. The room was warmed by a huge fire-place in the end of the house, around which the happy urchins gathered in the cold winter days to warm and study. Mr. McIntire was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary J. Bull, a native of Logansport, Ind. They have had seven children, of whom six are living, viz., Anna M., Sarah B., Rachel G., Sample P., Hattie and Guy K. Mr. McIntire has a fine farm in the bottom lands of White River, which is mostly underlaid with an excellent quality of gravel and some lime rock. He engages in farming and stock-raising. He donated two acres of land for the Macksville Cemetery and the M. E. Church. Mrs. McIntire is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOSEPH MONKS, farmer, P. O. Harrisville, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, April 7, 1818, and is a son of John and Matilda E. Monks, the former a native of England, and the latter of Bardstown, Ky. He came with his parents to this county in 1821, at that time the Indians, deer, turkeys and wolves were numerous in this locality. The Monks settled in the thick woods, and labored hard to prepare a home. Mr. Monks has ground corn in a hominy block with an iron wedge. The nearest mill was at Richmond, twenty-five miles distant, and that distance he went on horseback. There was no school until he was thirteen years old, and then it was a subscription school, taught in a log cabin, with "stick and clay" chimney, slab seats, puncheon floor and clapboard roof. Mr. Monks was married, August 17, 1846, to Miss Lucinda Wilmore, daughter of W. C. Wilmore, of whom we shall make further mention elsewhere in this work. They had five children, viz., John, Willis, Louisa, Sarah (deceased), and an infant (deceased). For eleven years, Mr. Monks followed wool carding, with his father in Winchester, since that time he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He now owns 160 acres of valuable land, and resides on Section 12.

JAMES McNEAL is a resident of White River Township; he was born in Washington Township, Randolph County, July 28, 1830, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Jarratt McNeal. James was brought up on a farm and educated in a log cabin. The seats of his school-room were cushioned with the soft sides of split slabs, and the floor was carpeted with alluvium. In one end of the schoolhouse there was a large fire-place, which was a comforter on cold winter days. Mr. McNeal, in his early life, was employed in clearing land and putting the soil under cultivation; he also learned the carpenter trade and blacksmithing. Of late years he has employed himself, as he says, "in a general purpose way." He is a genius in the arts. He was married, April 11, 1858, to Miss Matilda Moyer, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Jacob Moyer, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. McNeal have had two children, viz., Elmira Belle, who is a graduate of the Winchester High School, and a prominent teacher of Randolph County; Ida P., who is deceased. Mr. McNeal owns a neat farm of thirty-three acres near the corporate limits of Winchester. This family is favorably received and highly appreciated.

THOMAS R. McGUIRE was born on the 12th day of May, 1833, at Maxville, Randolph Co., Ind.; he is a son of Samuel McGuire and Eunice (Burns) McGuire, a native of New York. Samuel was a native of North Carolina. There were ten children in the McGuire family. Thomas R. is the oldest son, and consequently very familiar with the pioneer life; his education was such as the district schools then afforded; he has always been employed on a farm. On the 30th day of December, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, of the Nineteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted on the 31st day of December, 1863, at Culpeper Court House, Va. He participated in the battle of Petersburg and the Wilderness, and was wounded, and is a pensioner; he was detailed as a teamster in June, 1862, and drove a team nearly three years; he was badly hurt by a mule falling on him on the 7th day of May, 1863; he was honorably discharged on the 12th day of July, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Ind., by reason of General Order No. 26, of the Army of Tennessee. Four years before the war, Thomas R. and his wife moved to Cooper County, Mo., and resided there till the war began, when on account of the war they returned to Indiana. After the close of the war, they moved to Minnesota in 1866, and back to Indiana in 1867. In 1874, moved to Kansas, and in 1877 back to Indiana. They have nine children—William R., born May 10, 1856; Samuel, born September 19, 1858; James A., born July 2, 1861; Daniel S., born October 3, 1865; U. S., October 3, 1865; the latter two being twins—Lewis B., November 30, 1866, Anna Mary, December 3, 1868; Sarah Ellen, January 26, 1871; Martha Jane, January 6, 1875.

ABRAM MOSER, farmer, P. O. Winchester. Mr. Moser was born in Darke County, Ohio, August 23, 1823, and is a son of Solomon and Mary Moser, natives of Tennessee. Mr. Moser's education was very limited, as school privileges in his boyhood days were very poor; he came to this county with his parents in 1836, where he worked very hard, assisting his father to clear and make a farm. The schoolhouse in which he attended school for a short time was a small cabin, with slab seats, and a board, supported on pins in the wall, for a writing-desk. He has cleared and made two farms for himself since grown; he was married, in 1846, to Miss Catharine Brooks, by whom he had twelve children; of these, there are living, viz., Martha A., Anderson, David, Ensley, Millia C., Lafayette and Abram H. Mrs. Moser died July 24, 1879, and he again married, June 18, 1880, this time to Mrs. Hannah Woolf, who had one child—Alonzo, by her first husband. Mr. Moser's father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

DANIEL U. MOORE (deceased), was a native of Warren County, Ohio, and was born October 17, 1813; he was reared on a farm and educated in Lebanon, Ohio. In 1826, he removed to Butler County, Ohio, with his sister, where, July 26, 1838, he married Miss Mary Freeman; she was born in Butler County, Ohio, in June, 1813, and is a daughter of John W. and Margaret Freeman. Mr. and Mrs. Moore became the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom they raised, and eleven are now living, viz., John W., Joel F., Jasper, William, Thomas, Albert, Francis M., Oliver, Margaret J., Mary A. and Daniel H. They moved to this county in 1858, where Mr. Moore worked very hard to make a farm. As a farmer and stock-raiser he was eminently successful, accumulating over 400 acres of valuable land. He died August 30, 1876; he was an honest, benevolent man.

TYRE T. PUCKETT.

Tyre Taylor Puckett, a pioneer and farmer, is the son of Joseph and Mary (Garrett) Puckett, and was born in Surry County, N. C., January 15, 1810. He is the oldest of a family of ten children, of whom four are now living; his parents were born and raised in North Carolina. They removed from North Carolina in the fall of 1814, and settled in Clinton County, Ohio, where they remained for five years, when they removed with their children to Indiana, and settled in Randolph County, White River Township, and entered a quarter section of land, being a part of the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now resides.

Tyre was about ten years of age when his parents settled in this county. The part of the county where they settled was an unbroken forest, there being but four families in the township. There being no improvements, these families were compelled to clear a road through the forests before they could gain access to and from their premises.

Tyre's experience in boyhood was most severe in hardships and deprivations; being the oldest of the children, the burden of the responsibilities of pioneer life fell to his lot. But having learned the great lesson of untiring industry, and being blessed with a robust constitution, his part of the labor of developing a farm under these circumstances was crowned with abundant success.

His education was meager, being deprived almost exclusively of the advantage of schools, and what education he did obtain was secured by his own exertions at such times as he could not be actively engaged on the farm; he mastered the rudiments of the common branches sufficient to transact the common business of life.

He early acquired a great fondness for study and the reading of general literature. In order to obtain books and papers, he would exchange some of the products of the farm for them. For the first newspaper he ever possessed, he gave a barrel of flour as a subscription price.

He was first married to Elizabeth Bales, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Bales, of Randolph County, November 20, 1830. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are still living; his first wife died July 17, 1838. His second marriage was to Eliza Johnson Hill, daughter of John and Esther Hill, of Henry County, Ind. They were married November 10, 1845; his second wife is still living, and her portrait accompanies this sketch in connection with her husband's. This second union was blessed with one child, a daughter, who is still living with them at the old homestead.

Mr. Puckett is owner and proprietor of a farm of 237 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation. This farm is conveniently located, of a good quality of soil, well adapted to grain and grazing. It is supplied with an abundance of never-failing water. It is also supplied with abundance of excellent timber. The farm buildings are in good condition, being convenient and commodious. His house is in close proximity to two excellent and never-failing springs. Mr. Puckett's church relations have been with the Society of Friends; that of his present wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Puckett affiliates with the National Greenback party at the present time, having always before the organization of this party affiliated with the Republican party.

His most excellent wife, Eliza J. Puckett, was born in Virginia September 5, 1819. She is the daughter of John and Esther Hill; her parents removed from Virginia and settled in Henry County, Ind., in the spring of 1833. Eliza was the eldest of a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living, and all reside in this State with one exception. She was fourteen years of age when her parents removed from Virginia, and being the eldest, the greater burden of frontier life fell upon her shoulders. In addition to performing household duties in pioneer times (which none but pioneers know), she was frequently engaged as laborer on the farm, doing all kinds of farm work, from the clearing down through the whole catalogue. After she was twenty-one years of age, she hired out for several years, receiving about 75 cents a week, frequently receiving her pay in articles of apparel, etc. She now owns a spinning-wheel and side saddle as relics of the wages of her younger life. Her education is very meager, on account of the fact stated in connection with her pioneer life.

Mrs. Puckett is in good health at the present time, and takes an active part in the cares of the household, which she is careful to look after in detail. Her husband is deprived from manual labor to any great extent on account of contraction of some of his limbs, caused by rheumatism. Each leads a quiet and

industrious life, surrounded by loving children and friends, and enough property to keep them comfortable the remainder of their days.

CALVIN PUCKETT, farmer, P. O. Winchester. This enterprising farmer and the present Treasurer of Randolph County was born in this county January 16, 1835, and is a son of Nathan and Betsey Puckett, natives of North Carolina. He was brought up a farmer's boy, and his education was received in the common schools; he served his country three years and three months in the late war, in Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Mission Ridge, Pittsburg Landing, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Black Hickory and others. He was married, in January, 1859, to Miss Emeline Pegg, a native of this county and daughter of Ithamer Pegg, of White River Township. They have had five children, of whom four are living, viz., Delphina, Elvira, Sarah A. and Angeline. Mr. Puckett owns 160 acres of valuable land, and resides on Section 36, White River Township.

NATHANIEL PUCKETT farmer, (deceased). The subject of our sketch was a native of this county, and was born February 28, 1825. His parents were Zachariah and Edith Puckett, who settled in Randolph County in an early day; he was brought up to hard work on his father's farm; he was married three times—first, to Miss Nancy Hurst; the second, to Sarah J. Spray, and the third time to Miss Sarah, daughter of John Adamson. Mr. Puckett had two children by his second wife, Zachariah T. and Samuel C., and six by his third wife, viz., James, Elmer, Elijah and Chester, living, and Phœbe A. and Mary E., deceased. Mr. Puckett died March 18, 1880, respected by all. He was a benevolent and kind citizen, always aiding as he was prosperous in business for the support of schools, churches, and benevolent institutions.

WILLIAM PEGG, farmer, P. O. Unionsport, is a native of Wayne County, Ind., and was born April 1, 1831. His parents were John and Lydia Pegg, who came to this county about the year 1832. The country was then wild, and they had to work very hard in the thick timber to make a farm. They lived for several years in a round-log cabin. Mr. Pegg attended a subscription school in an old log cabin, and sat on a slab bench, and wrote upon a board supported by pins in the wall. They often had spelling schools at night, and vied with each other as to who should stand up last in the contest. Mr. Pegg was married in February, 1859, to Miss Hettie A. Green, daughter of Levi Green, deceased. She was born in this county. They have six children—Taylor, John H., Lydia B., Charley C., Rosanna and Lizzie C. Mr. Pegg owns 153 acres of valuable land, and is a prominent farmer.

MARTIN PEGG, farmer, P. O. Unionsport, was born in this township January 30, 1837, and is a son of John and Lydia Pegg, early settlers of this county. He was raised on his father's woodland farm, and hence is familiar with grubbing, picking, chopping, rolling logs, and other hard work attending the making of farms in the woods. He attended school in a log house, and sat on a slab seat. He was married, March 11, 1866, to Miss Rebecca J. Woolf, daughter of William Woolf, an early settler of Randolph County. They have four children—Francis M., John W., Milo C. and Willard P. Mr. Pegg served three years in the late war, in Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Mission Ridge, Stone River, Atlanta, Huntsville, and others, twenty-two in all. He now owns seventy-one acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

JOHN PEGG was born in North Carolina May 17, 1800, and died on his farm in White River Township, Randolph County, April 7, 1867. He was a son of Reuben Pegg, and was brought up on a farm, and accustomed to hard work all his life from his youth. He was married February 12, 1829, to Miss Lydia Cloud, and in 1830 came to Randolph County and settled on the west half of Section 28, in White River Township. Mr. and Mrs. Pegg had eleven children, of whom nine are living, viz.: William, Martin, Rachel, Rebecca, Lydia, John, Jesse, Lucinda and Lurena. John and Martin were soldiers in the late war, and participated in many of the most noted battles, among which were the following: Both the Bull Run conflicts, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg. At the last-named place, John was wounded and taken prisoner, on the 1st day of July, 1863, and on the 4th day of the same month he was re-taken by the Union forces.

JOHN R. PHILLIPS, farmer, P. O. Winchester. Mr. Phillips is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and was born May 3, 1827; his parents were Joseph and Nancy Phillips. The former was a miller, and our subject took his early lessons in manual labor in his father's mill. At the age of seventeen years, he learned the wagon and carriage maker's trade, at which he worked for about twenty-six years, except three years, which time he devoted to the service of the Union during the rebellion. He entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was soon promoted to the office of Captain. He participated in the battles of Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Red River expedition, siege of Mobile, and others. While storming Fort Blakely, at Mobile, the brim of his hat was cut by a ball from the enemy. He was married in November, 1849, to Miss Nancy Beeler, by whom he has had seven children; of these four are living, viz.: Samuel B., Parish, Ennis N. and Frank G.

JOHN PICKETT, farmer, deceased. This worthy old settler was born in Orange County, N. C., August 4, 1808, and is a son of Benjamin and Ruth Pickett, also natives of North Carolina. His educational advantages were limited. The schools were taught by subscription, and in cabins. He sat on a slab seat split from a log, and wrote on a puncheon desk supported by pins in the wall. The windows consisted of a log removed from one side of the house. This was closed by a board when too cold, as they had no glass. He came to this county in 1829; returning in 1830, he married Miss Mary Pike, daughter of William and Sarah (Sherriden) Pike. The young couple then cast their lot in the Hoosier forest. They purchased the improvements on some land, which consisted of a small cabin, with clap-board door, puncheon floor and a stick chimney, half built. There was also one acre of land cleared. There they struggled hard to make a home in the dense forest. Mr. Pickett hauled wheat to Dayton, Ohio, a distance of fifty miles, and then could get no money for it, but was compelled to "trade it out." They have had ten children, of whom six are living—William, Clarkson, Louisa, Ruth D., R. Barclay and T. Chalkley. All are married except Ruth D. They are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Pickett died on the 14th day of March, 1882, and his son, Clarkson, died on the 22d day of March, 1882.

JOHN W. PFISTERER is a merchant at Unionsport. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 5, 1831, and is a son of Philip and Magdalina Pfisterer, who were natives of Germany. The greater portion of Mr. Pfisterer's youthful days were spent on the farm, and he received his education in the common schools. He first engaged in business near Greenville, Ohio, in the manufacture of woolen goods. He came to Randolph County in 1866, and, excepting one and one-half years, has resided here ever since. In the month of September, 1880, he began business in the village of Unionsport, in a store of all kinds of goods and notions suitable to the trade of the surrounding country. Owing to his fair dealing, his trade steadily increased, and his business became permanent. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Muckridge, a daughter of James R. Muckridge. Mrs. Pfisterer was born in Cincinnati. In the Pfisterer family there are four children, namely, Maggie, William, Charles and Emma.

JOHN RICHARDSON, dry goods merchant, has been a prominent citizen of Winchester for thirty-three years. He was born in Franklin County, Ind., March 10, 1825; he is the son of William and Jane (Cathers) Richardson, and is the second child of a second set of three children, none of whom are now living except the subject of this sketch; his father was a native of England, and was born in 1777, and came to the United States with his parents very early in life; his mother was of Irish parentage, and was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1795; his father died in Ohio when John was but two years of age, but had previously resided in Franklin County, this State. After the death of his father, John accompanied his mother in her return to this State, and settled on the old homestead, where they remained for about three years, when they moved to Butler County, Ohio. At the age of fifteen, John engaged with George McAdams, of Hamilton, Ohio, to learn the merchant tailoring; he remained with Mr. McAdams for about six months, when he was bound to James Wilson, of Cincinnati, for seven years, but did not remain until the expiration of the time by about one year. While with Mr. Wilson, he continued to work at his trade. After leaving Cincinnati, he worked at his trade for one winter in Hamilton, then went to Pittsburgh for a short time, and from there to Wheeling, W. Va., where he remained for nearly one year; he then went to Lexington, Ky., where he remained until the breaking-out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in the First Kentucky Cavalry, under Capt. Cassius M. Clay and Col. Humphrey Marshall. The regiment went into camp at Louisville, Ky., for about one month, when they were transferred to Memphis, Tenn., and went into camp in Arkansas, on opposite side of the Mississippi River. After remaining here for ten days and receiving their supplies, they went to the front on the Rio Grande by overland route. After recruiting for one month, they were assigned to guard and scout duties. After guarding a supply train as far as Monterey, they joined Gen. Taylor's army. They were again placed upon guard duty, and accompanied another supply train to Saltillo, and from there were sent to guard a pass in the mountains. While here, John and twenty-nine other men of his regiment, commanded by Capt. Clay and Maj. Gaines, were detailed to ascertain the position of Gen. Santa Anna's army. While they were engaged in this hazardous undertaking, they were surrounded and captured by Gen. Minion, of Incarnation. They were conveyed as prisoners of war to San Louis, and several other places. They were kept at the City of Mexico for about five months. When Gen. Scott made his attack upon that city, they were transferred to Tampico, where they were paroled at the close of the war, and afterward mustered out of the service at New Orleans. After a brief sojourn at Louisville, Ky., he engaged himself to a man by the name of Belknap, who was employing teamsters for an overland route from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; he made one trip to Mexico, where he remained until peace was declared; he then returned via New Orleans and Cincinnati to his mother's home, who was at that time living in this county. He has continued to reside in this county ever since, with the exception of the winter of 1849, when he lived in Michigan City, this State. He was united in a first marriage to Cynthia Ann Lilley, of La Porte County, Ind., July 21, 1850. This union was blessed with two children, both of whom are deceased; his wife died in Winchester May 12, 1853; he was united in a second marriage to Miss Nancy Mettler, daughter of William and Nancy Mettler, of this county, October 9, 1853, who still survives, and has been of inestimable service to her husband, in his battles against poverty, and securing a competency of worldly effects which they now enjoy. In fact, Mr. Richardson owes much of his present position in the world to the industry and frugality of his excellent wife, who is a most amiable and worthy woman. She was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 28, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are the parents of four children, three of whom are living as follows: Ellen F., born July 15, 1854, and deceased July 6, 1859; George F., born March 7, 1856; Clara B., born June 22, 1858; Lillie M., born March 9, 1863. At the time Mr. Richardson came to the town of Winchester, he was wholly destitute of means, but was master of a good trade, and to this he applied himself with the greatest diligence, working day and night, and by his industry and frugality in his investments, he has become independent, and can live with ease upon his income. He owns some of the most valuable business blocks in the city of Winchester. In addition to his trade, he has been successfully engaged in a general mercantile business for over thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and their daughters, are acceptable and honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Richardson is also an active member of Winchester Lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M., Randolph Chapter No. 35, R. A. M., and Richmond Commandery, No. 8, K. T. He is a public-spirited man, and has ever taken an active interest in all of the moral reforms of the day. He has always been a bitter and uncompromising enemy of the rum traffic, and has devoted largely of his means and time to the temperance cause. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are well preserved in health, active and useful members of the church and society.

WILLIAM RUBLE, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Winchester, was born in Randolph County August 4, 1828, and is a son of Levet and Nancy A. Ruble natives of Ohio. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of this county. He was married, December 23, 1854, to Miss Rachel Reynard, daughter of Solomon Reynard. They had four children, viz.: Ellen, Clara A., Estella and Jesse G. Mrs. Ruble died March 13, 1868. He again married, January 1, 1869, this time to Mrs. Abbie C. May. She had two children by the first husband—William H. and Sarah B. Mr. Ruble resides on Section 27, White River Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is also a carpenter by trade, and has erected many of the best houses and barns in this township. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

NATHAN REYNARD is now a resident of White River Township, and his post office address is Cerro Gordo. He was born March 16, 1821, and is a son of Jeremiah and Sarah Reynard—his father born in Pennsylvania and his mother in North Carolina. His life has been spent upon the farm. His education was obtained in subscription schools taught in log cabins. When at study, he reclined on split slab seats, the ease of which never lulled to sleep. Mr. Reynard knew the well-known Dr. Jake, an old Indian doctor, who refused to follow his tribe but remained in the neighborhood with the whites. Mr. Reynard is authority for Indian Jake's application of ague remedy. Dr. Jake's wife took the ague and he applied his remedy by pricking her forehead with a sharp instrument and rubbing on his remedy. Mr. Reynard was married, May 8, 1851, to Miss Eliza A. Griffin; she is a daughter of James Griffin, who was born in North Carolina November 5, 1801. Mr. Griffin now resides with Mr. Reynard. Mr. and Mrs. Reynard have had six children, namely: Vespasian C., Emily J., Azile Granville, Edward G. and Sadie A. Azile is deceased—Granville and Edward are practicing and prosperous physicians, Vespasian C. has been a teacher, but is now farming in Iowa. The daughters are teachers. Mr. Reynard held the office of Justice of the Peace three terms. He and his good lady reside upon their farm where they have a pleasant and happy home. Mr. Reynard now gives his time in overlooking his farming and his flocks and herds.

WALTER R. STARBUCK, farmer, P. O. Cerro Gordo, was born in Guilford County, N. C., May 19, 1812, and is a son of John and Beulah (Garrett) Starbuck, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of North Carolina. The elder Starbuck was a tanner by trade, and also worked in winter seasons at saddle and harness making. They resided on a farm, and our subject has done nothing else save farming and raising stock. They came to this county in March, 1831, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1836, to Miss Sarah Fisher, of Wayne County. They have had ten children, of whom but three are living, viz.: Aladelphia, Malinda and Zerah C. Two sons, Christopher C. and Alexander S., were soldiers in the late war. Christopher was killed at his post in the battle of Gettysburg, and Alexander died at Indianapolis, on his way home, after being discharged. Mr. Starbuck is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

WILLIAM W. STARBUBCK, farmer, P. O. Winchester, is a native of Grayson County, Va., and was born March 2, 1825. His parents were John and Beulah Starbuck, the former a native of Nantucket Island, and the latter of North Carolina. He came with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., in 1834, and to Randolph County in 1835. They settled in the "green" and labored hard to improve and make a farm. When they arrived in this county, the family had one horse, a yoke of oxen and $1 in money. Hence they had no other alternative except to work. Our subject was married, January 1, 1854, to Miss Levisa Davison, by whom he had six children—Martha, Nelson, Bula, Isom, Columbus and Thomas. Nelson married, had one son, and then lost his wife; the child is with Mr. Starbuck, and its name is Wesley. Mrs. Starback died March 4, 1878. Mr. S. was a soldier in the late war, in Company E, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battle of Shiloh, where he was detailed as cook. He served to the end of the term for which he enlisted, and was honorably discharged. He has since been engaged in stock-raising and farming. He has some of the finest stock in the county.

SAMSON SUMMERS, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in this county October 24, 1834, and is a son of Henry and Julia Summers. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He has lived in various places, and served in the war three years, in Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. He was mustered teamster at first, and it was only by his own request that he went into battle. He was married, April 3, 1859, to Miss Maria Coats, by whom he has had eight children, seven living—Keturah E., William W., Sherman, Cynthia A., Columbus M., Carl H. and Herman O. Mr. Summers owns 43 acres in White River Township and 200 acres in Missouri.

CHARLES SUMMERS, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Augusta County, Va., October 29, 1806, and is a son of Henry and Polly Summers, also natives of Virginia. He was brought up on a farm, and attended school in a log cabin, and sat on slab seats. He came to Dayton, Ohio, in 1827, and some time afterward returned to Virginia. He came back to Dayton in 1830, and in 1831 came to this county and selected a choice farm, which he still owns and occupies. He returned to Dayton, Ohio, after making the purchase, and there cut wood for 25 cents a cord to obtain money with which to pay for his land. He married Miss Susan Ludy February 28, 1833, and the following year he brought his young wife to the Hoosier forest. He built a small cabin in the woods and cut out a piece of one log to admit the light. For seventeen years he hauled goods from Cincinnati and Dayton, and at such times as he had no hauling to do he would chop and haul two cords of wood to Winchester per day. Mr. Summers bought his first nails and first tobacco (dogleg) in Winchester with coonskins; he also paid his taxes with coonhides. He donated the timber for the first church in Winchester. He had to go to Richmond to mill, a distance of twenty-five miles. Mr. Summers did a vast amount of hard work. He cut (from the stump) and split 1,400 rails for George Hiatt for seven bushels of wheat, which was then worth 37 cents per bushel in currency. This he accomplished in seven days, besides going two miles to get some corn cracked also. Where can there be found a man who can do as much at the present time? In those days, they had no stoves, but cooked in pots and Dutch ovens. Mr. and Mrs. Summers had seven children, of whom six are living—Elvina, John, Elizabeth, Sarah A., Charles W. and David. Mrs. Summers died September 15, 1847, and he again married, in June, 1848, this time to Miss Rebecca Ludy, a sister of his former wife. They had one child—Elzina. Mr. S. now owns 113 acres of valuable land, which is underlaid by a stratum of gravel from two and a half to three feet beneath the soil. Although Mr. Summers has worked very hard, it was not for self only, for he has always liberally assisted schools and churches, and has ever been ready and willing to aid the poor and needy.

ANDREW JACKSON SMITH.

Andrew Jackson Smith has been a resident of Randolph County all his life, and is engaged in farming and running a saw-mill, in both of which enterprises he has been quite successful. He is the son of Durant and Elizabeth Smith, and was born September 15, 1842. He is the tenth of a family of twelve children, of whom ten are living. His parents were born and raised in North Carolina, and came to this State and county in the year 1830, where his father still resides, his mother having died November 23, 1879. Andrew's youth was uneventful, save that he was compelled to battle against poverty, and for this reason his education is very much limited, having been received from the district schools of the county and one term at Fountain City, Wayne County. Realizing the want of an education himself, he is a strong advocate of popular education, and is making every effort and sacrifice to educate his children. His oldest son, Arthur, is at this time attending the Winchester High School. Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Hobbick September 15, 1864. His wife is an amiable Christian lady, and is a native of this county, and was born January 30, 1845. She is the daughter of Christian and Christina Hobbick, who were natives of Germany and came to this country about fifty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of seven interesting children, all of whom are living, as follows: Arthur D., born September 16, 1865; Milo V., March 3, 1867; Ida L., November 23, 1869; Della V., September 24, 1872; William J., March 31, 1875; Mary C. E., October 31, 1877; Bessie A., April 7, 1881. Mr. Smith is owner and proprietor of a farm of eighty-five acres, under a high state of cultivation. He has recently erected a beautiful two-story frame residence, which is both convenient and commodious, an exact sketch of which is given in this work. In addition to farming, Mr. Smith has owned and run a saw-mill for the most part since 1872. This mill is in good repair, and he has been quite successful in this enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are acceptable members of the Society of Friends, the former having a birthright in the church, and the latter has been a member for about fifteen years. Mr. Smith has always been an active Republican, and although never having asked for an office has been of much service to the party of his choice. He is active in all the moral reforms of the day. He and his excellent wife are useful members of the church and honored and respected citizens of the county.

LARMON W. SHERMAN is a country merchant, and resides at New Dayton, White River Township. He was born in Greene County, N. Y., August 7, 1832, and is a son of Pardon Sherman, who died in the spring of 1882. Pardon Sherman was a second cousin of Gen. W. T. Sherman; Mary Sherman, widow of Pardon, still resides near her son Larmon. Our subject was educated in the common schools and the old Randolph County Seminary. He began life by teaching school; he began mercantile business at New Dayton, Franklin Township, in 1855, and continued till 1865, when he went to Minnesota. He remained there till 1870, when he returned to New Dayton. While in Minnesota, he sold drugs and groceries. In 1875, he erected a business house on the opposite side of the road where he had been engaged, where he now holds the fort. He carries an investment of over $50,000, it being a general assortment of all kinds of goods. He has sold in a single year $12,000 worth of goods. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Sarah Mann. They had one child, which died, and Mrs. Sherman died in Minnesota. In 1875, Mr. Sherman married Mary Ullum. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

SIMPSON SCOTT, stock dealer, Winchester, was born in Greens Fork Township February 1, 1827, and is a son of Edward and Chloe Scott, who were natives of North Carolina, and who came to this county in 1817. They settled in Green Fork Township, in the timber, and erected a small cabin for their pioneer abode. They had to go to Richmond to mill. Our subject received his education in a log cabin, while sitting on a slab bench. This was three and a half miles from his home, and was a subscription school. The room was warmed by a huge fire-place in one end. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Hannah Smith, daughter of Durant Smith. They had ten children, seven living—Pennina, L. Columbus, Ellen, Durant M., Annie, Walter and Lizzie. Mrs. Scott died, and he again married, this time to Mrs. Mary Denton, whose maiden name was Ashevill. By her he has one child—Mollie L. Mrs. Scott has been married twice before, and had one child by each husband; their names are Franklin S. Smith and Freddie J. Denton.

FRANCIS M. SINGER, tile maker, Saratoga, was born in Darke County, Ohio, December 4, 1841, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary Singer. He came to this county in 1860, and married Miss Mary Shanafelt, on the 9th of September, the same year. They have six children—Joanna, William F., Albert F., Charley, Samantha and Ursula. Mr. Singer established a tile factory on Section 2, White River Township, in 1877, and is making the best tile in the State, according to the decision of the tile makers' convention, in 1880. So popular is his tile that he cannot supply one-fourth the demand. During the year 1880, he made 9,000 rods, and by January 1, 1881, not a tile was left.

JOHN TISOR resides in White River Township. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 12, 1824, and is a son of Austin and Susannah Tisor, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of South Carolina. Our subject was reared upon a farm, and learned early to grub and pick brush and

roll logs. His only school advantages were such as the country then afforded, a few days each year. He came to this county in 1838, when but fourteen years old. His parents died when he was quite young, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He began to battle with the cold world, and by his great energy and indomitable industry, he soon provided for himself a home. He has cleared and improved three farms. The first land he occupied was an unbroken forest, and he had to cut and clear away the brush before he could erect his cabin. On the 21st day of March, 1844, he was married to Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Thomas Carter, who came to this county in 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Tisor have had six children, of whom five are now living, viz., William R., who is a physician; Thomas H., who is a farmer; May M., who is intermarried with Henry T. Study; Enos M., who is an artist; and Allen A., who is a farmer. Mr. Tisor has given each of his children a farm. He now has left for the future home and comforts of his remaining days ninety-five acres of valuable and well-improved land. His life has been a success, and crowned with achievements worthy of imitation.

JOHN VAN PELT.

This honored citizen of Randolph County was born in Highland County, Ohio, June 30, 1829. He is the son of Elijah and Lucy (Bethel) Van Pelt, and is the third of a family of four children, of whom three are now living. His father was born in Ohio September 19, 1794. His mother is a native of Virginia, and was born May 14, 1798. His father was a farmer, and died in Clinton County, Ohio, April 1, 1872. After the death of her husband, his mother came to this county, and made her home with the subject of this sketch, where she died April 13, 1881. John was raised on a farm in Ohio, and received a fair education from the common schools of that State. He was married to Milicent Morris, September 4, 1852. She is the daughter of David and Nancy (Cooper) Morris, and was born in Fayette County, Ohio, July 3, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Van Pelt lived in Clinton County, Ohio, until the year 1868, when they came to this county and located in Monroe Township, purchasing 352 acres of land, partially improved. They lived on this farm until September, 1880, when they sold out and purchased the farm where they now reside. This farm is well improved and conveniently located. It consists of 144 acres of excellent land, with 120 acres under cultivation. The farm buildings are in excellent repair, of modern architecture, and convenient and commodious. A sketch of these buildings is herewith given. Mr. and Mrs. Van Pelt are the parents of four children, all of whom are living, as follows: William A., born June 11, 1853; David, August 22, 1859; George, December 7, 1864; James, May 7, 1871. Their oldest son, William, is married, and is comfortably settled in Monroe Township, this county. Mr. Van Pelt is a stanch Republican, and true to the interests of the party. His excellent wife has been of great assistance to him in all of his undertakings, and is entitled to a share of the commendations for success. They are both honored and upright citizens, valuable members of society, and honored and beloved by their friends and neighbors.

EDWARD WRIGHT.

The subject of this biography was one of Randolph County's honored and respected citizens. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, August 18, 1816. He was the son of Judge John and Nancy (Brown) Wright, and was the oldest of a family of three children, all of whom are deceased. He came with his parents to this county February 2, 1817. His father entered 160 acres of land three-fourths of a mile northwest of Winchester, and lived on it for about seven years. He then sold out, and bought 100 acres of unimproved land, one mile west of Winchester, and lived on it for twenty-five years. He then sold out to Isaac Ray, and moved to Whitley County, this State, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1847, and his wife died in the same county, June 5, 1873. Edward lived with his parents, following the occupation of farming most of the time until he was of age. He received a liberal education from the common schools, the best offered at that time. He was Deputy County Clerk for a time under Charles Conway, and Deputy Sheriff under James Beaman. He was married to Mary Ann Heaston, December 21, 1837. After marriage, he and his excellent wife settled on her father's farm, and remained for one year. They then bought 160 acres of land one-half mile south of Winchester, where they lived for one year, when they sold out to Christian Heaston, and moved back to Mrs. Wright's father, and remained about four years. They then bought 160 acres where his widow now resides, and moved upon it March 14, 1844. Mr. Wright subsequently added to this farm, by purchase, until it consisted of 268 acres, with 183 acres under a high state of cultivation. He and his wife accumulated property very rapidly, and prior to Mr. Wright's death they came into possession of 1,090 acres of land in this county. This land has all been deeded to their children, with the exception of 444 acres, which is owned and controlled by Mrs. Wright. Mr. Wright died August 23, 1880. About eleven years previous to his death he had the misfortune of breaking a limb caused by a fall, which was soon followed by a stroke of paralysis from which he never fully recovered, and caused him much suffering. Up to the time of the accident he had been a man of strong constitution, and did a great amount of hard physical labor. He was noted for his industry, frugality and generosity. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat. His genial and affable manner, in connection with his hospitality, won for him a large circle of devoted and admiring friends. He was a kind and devoted husband, an affectionate father and honored citizen. Of the direct descendants of the Wright family none live to perpetuate the name.

MARY ANN (HEASTON) WRIGHT, widow of Edward Wright, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 13, 1819. She is the daughter of David and Catharine Heaston, and is the oldest of a family of four children, three of whom are living. She came to this State and county with her parents when she was nine months old, and lived for some time in a rude pioneer cabin without doors, windows or chimney, and one row of puncheons for a floor. She had to endure all of the trials and hardships of a pioneer life, being deprived of educational advantages and many other necessaries of life. Yet these deprivations gave her a discipline which was of great value to her in after years. She remained with her parents until her marriage, which was at the age of eighteen years and eight months. She and her husband were neighbors' children, and had known each other all of their lives. Mrs. Wright is the mother of four living children (one having died in infancy), as follows, Catharine Monks, born February 20, 1839; Eliza Lykins, September 18, 1841; Nancy Curry, May 11, 1844; Mary A. Romizer, June 1, 1848. Mrs. Wright is the grandmother of ten children, six boys and four girls. Since the death of her husband she has retained the homestead farm of 268 acres, and other land to the amount of 176 acres, in her own possession, and takes entire management thereof, assisted by her son-in-law, John Romizer. The homestead farm is well improved, being supplied with excellent and commodious buildings, a sketch of which is given in this work. Mrs. Wright is a woman of rare executive ability and forethought, is well preserved for one of her age, and possesses a great amount of energy and perseverance. She is a most genial and intelligent lady, and is honored and beloved by all who know her.

ISAAC WRIGHT. The subject of this sketch, a native of Virginia, born March 18, 1808. His parents were Francis and Agnes Wright, who came with their family to this county in 1835. The land was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and the Wrights, like others, were necessarily exposed to hard labor. They cut wheat with sickles for many years, and thrashed it with flails. Mr. Wright first married Miss Miranda Butts, who bore him one child, Sarah, who afterward died. He again married Miss Sarah Grady, by whom he had seven children, viz., Margaret, Frank, Patrick, Jacob, James, John and Isaac. Mr. Wright is again left a widower. He owns 160 acres of valuable land near Winchester, on the bottoms of White River.

ISRAEL WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 23, 1812, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah Wright, deceased. He was reared on a farm, and educated in a subscription school. He came to this county with his parents in 1830, and assisted in clearing the farm. He was married, November 21, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Huffman, by whom he had eight children, six living, viz., Zimri, Marion, Austin, Elias, Stephen and Sarah C. One son, Uriah, lost his life while fighting for his country in the late war, and was buried on Island No. 27; Austin and Elias were also in the war. Mrs. Wright died August 20, 1880, loved and respected by all. She was an affectionate wife and a tender mother. Mr. Wright owns 238 acres of valuable land.

HARVEY WYSONG.

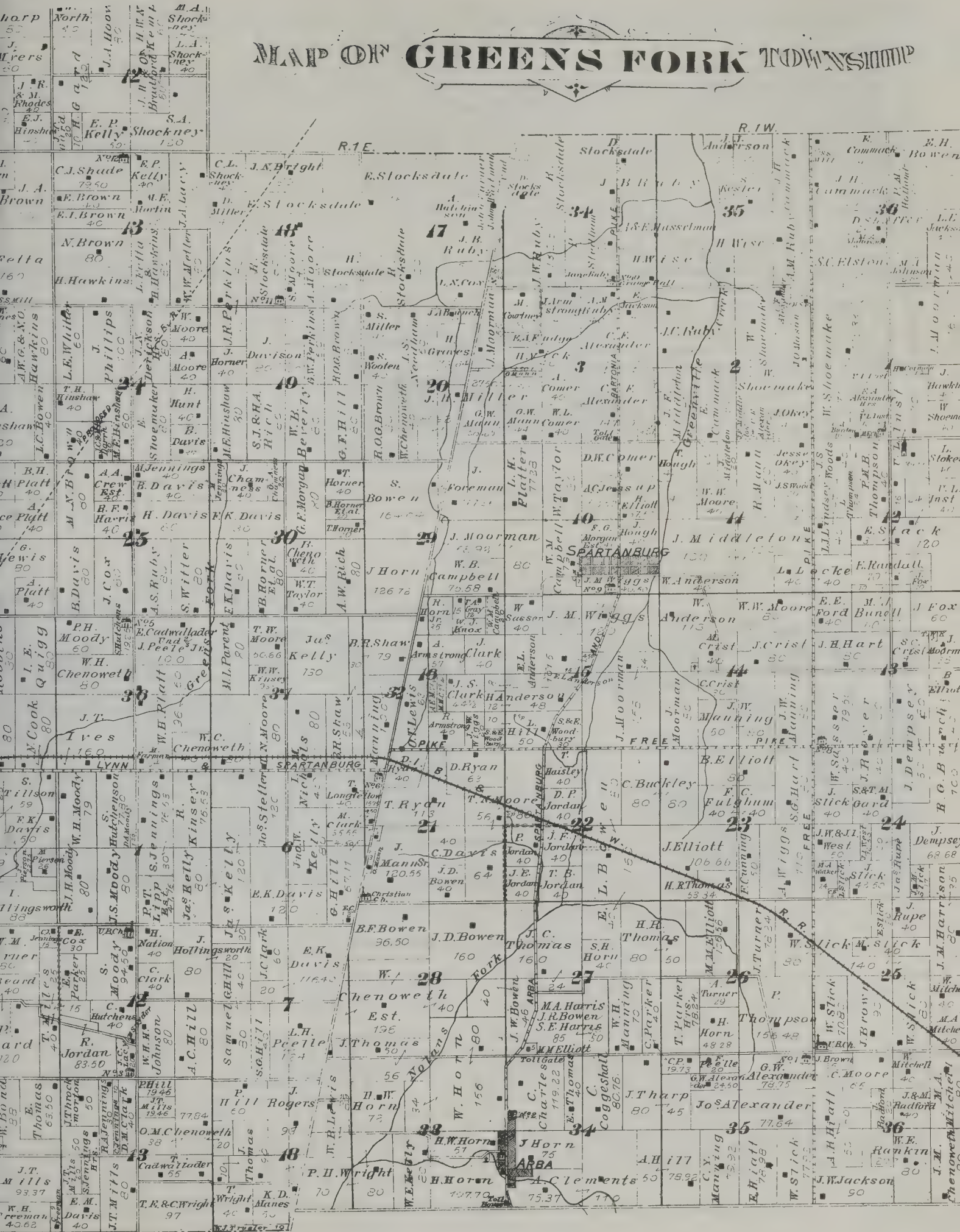
In 1818, David Wysong ventured into Hoosierdom and settled in White River Township; he married a daughter of John Irvin. David Wysong was the father of twelve children, of whom Harvey Wysong was the eldest. Harvey was born in Randolph County, Ind., September 4, 1823; he wielded the woodman's ax, the handspike, mattock and spade during all his early life; he was educated in a round-log cabin which was furnished in substantial style. The seats in that schoolhouse were of split slabs, and the writing desks consisted of a broad board resting on slanting pins in the wall. He learned the brick-mason trade, and has laid more wall than any other mason in the county; he has an extensive and permanent reputation in his trade; he owns 390 acres of land, and at present gives his time principally to the culture of his fields. In 1874, he was married to Miss Mary Summers, a native of this county, and daughter of Charles Summers. They had one child, whose name is Charles L., who was born May 27, 1875. Mrs. Summers died the same year. She lies at rest in Fountain Park Cemetery, where her husband has erected to her memory a very sightly monument. Mr. Wysong is a Mason, and is very favorably known in the county.

BENJAMIN F. WELLS is a native of Brown County, Ohio, and was born October 18, 1834. His parents were Adam and Elizabeth Wells, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. Mr. Wells was raised a farmer-boy, and his educational advantages were none other than those furnished by the common schools; he went to Illinois in 1856, and engaged in farming for one year, when he went to Minnesota, but returned by way of Illinois to his native county; he soon after came to Spencer County, Ind., purchased some timbered land and engaged in lumbering for some time. In 1861, he enlisted in the three months' service in Company I, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served his time for Uncle Sam. October 18, 1866, he married Miss Amelia Cone, by whom he had eight children; of these but three are living, viz., Ambrose H., Marietta V. and Adda A. Mr. Wells came to this county in 1870, and settled in the woods, and now he has a nice, well-improved farm of over 130 acres, besides about seventy acres of timber. This has been accomplished only by hard work and wise management. Mrs. Wells is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Mason.

JOEL H. WILLIAMS.

Joel H. Williams was born July 7, 1850, in the town of Newport (now Fountain City), Wayne County, Ind.; he is the son of Nathan H. and Mary A. Williams, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. When about two years of age, he came to Randolph County with his parents, who located upon a farm near Olive Branch; his mother died when her son was quite young, and his father has since been twice married; his first schooling was obtained in the old log cabin, with slab benches without backs for seats, and the slanting board from the wall for a writing desk, while his teachers made pens of quills for him and the other scholars. "Lib" Stark, his first teacher, had her bed in the schoolhouse, and cooked her meals on the school stove. At the age of nineteen years, Joel left home to begin the battle of life for himself, and entered the employ of John Clayton, working for him by the month. He had qualified himself by hard study, and in the fall of the same year in which he left home, procured a license to teach school. Since that time, he has been engaged alternately in teaching school during the winter and attending school and working at the carpenter's trade during the summer, excepting about three years of this time, during which he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has been a student at the Farmland Graded Schools, the Ridgeville College and the

MAP OF GREENS FORK TOWNSHIP


R.1E.
R.1W.
SPARTANBURG
LYNN
PIKE
FREE PIKE
Greens Fork
Greenville
Christian Ch.
Tollgate
ARBA
Trotts Corner
Manns Sch.
Longfellow Sch.
Haisley Sch.
Wood Bury Sch.
Hutchens Sch.
Peelle Sch.
Thompson Sch.
Parker Sch.
Hutchenson Sch.
Jennings Sch.
Kinsey Sch.
Johnson Sch.
Hill Sch.
Rogers Sch.
Wright Sch.
Manes Sch.
Cadwallader Sch.
Davis Sch.
Freeman Sch.
Mills Sch.
Throckmorton Sch.
Clark Sch.
Jennings Sch.
Cox Sch.
Nation Sch.
Hollingsworth Sch.
Clark Sch.
Davis Sch.
Moody Sch.
Hutchens Sch.
Jordan 83.50
Johnson
Thomas 63.50
Mills 93.37
Freeman 40.62
Davis 40
Wright 97
Wright 40
Manes 50
Cadwallader 55
Mills 80
Mills 50
Jennings 50
Throckmorton 50
Clark 40
Jennings 38
Mills 77.84
Hill 60
Rogers 60
Thomas 90
Wright 70
Wright 80
Horn 73
Horn 156
Horn 107.70
Horn 75.37
Clements 50
Hill 78.92
Manning 59.32
Hiatt 78.98
Stick 77.55
Jackson 90
Rankin 80
Mitchell 40
Radford 40
Alexander 78.75
Alexander 24.50
Alexander
Peelle 19.73
Thompson 15.6 48
Horn 48.28
Turner 49
Harris 78.24
Thomas 80
Thomas 80.76
Thomas 119.22
Coggeshall
Tharp 80
Tharp 45
Alexander 77.64
Elliott 106.66
Buckley 80
Buckley 80
Fulghum 40
Fulghum 40
Elliott 50
Elliott 50
Slick Gard 40
Slick Gard 40
West 50
Rupe 40
Rupe 68.68
Dempsey
Harrison
Slick 40
Slick 40
Slick 140
Slick 90
Slick 40
Slick 40
Brown
Mitchell 40
Mitchell
Radford 40
Radford
Rankin 80
Jackson 90
Hiatt 78.98
Hiatt 40
Hart 80
Hart 80
Crist 40
Crist 80
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Crist 50
Crist 40
Crist 80
Crist
Fox 60
Bunell 40
Ford 40
Moore 80
Anderson 115
Anderson 40
Locke 40
Locke 40
Randall 40
Stack 120
Thompson 40
Thompson
Woods
Okey 40
Okey
Middleton 120
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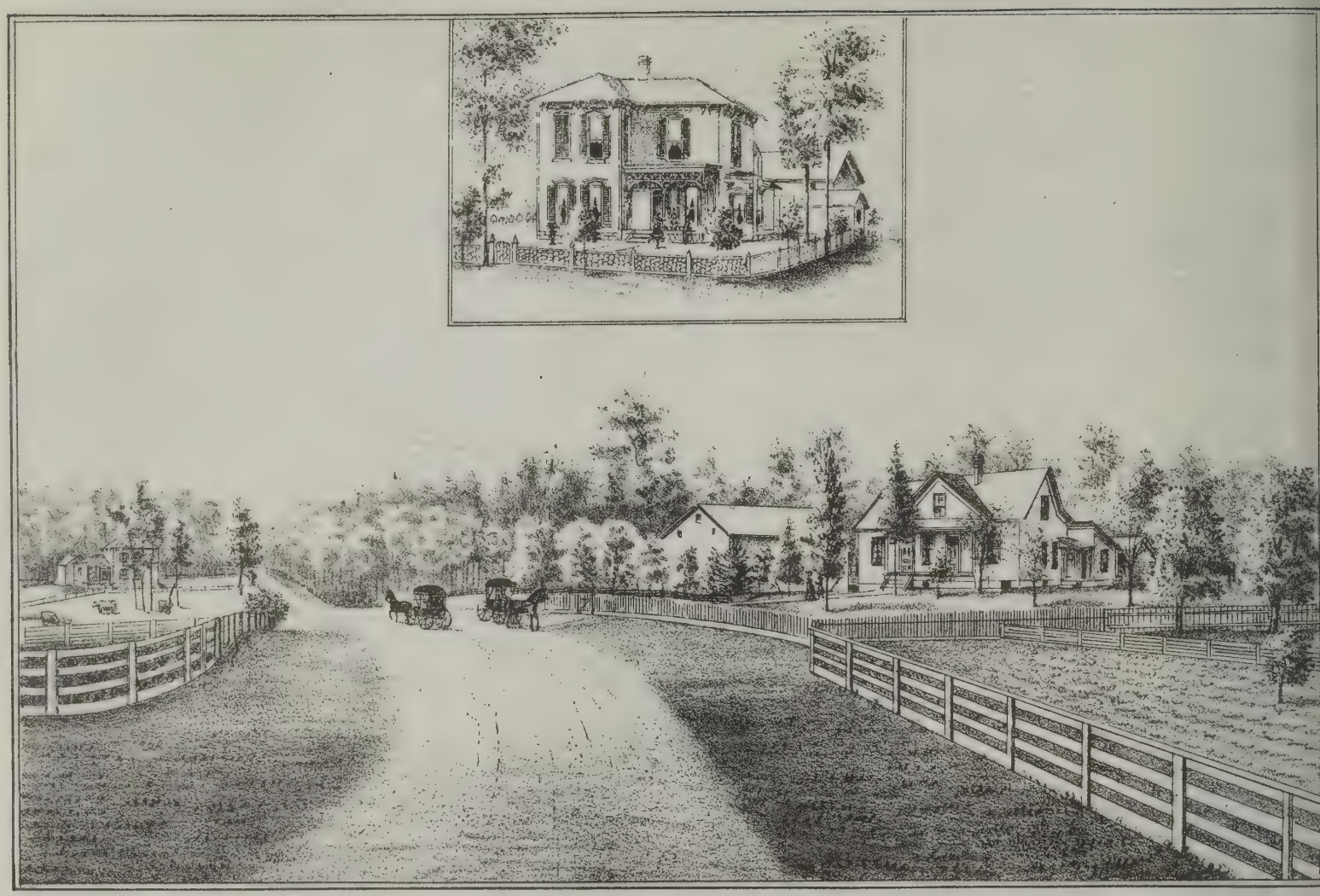


RESIDENCES OF LEVI HILL AND SANFORD WOODBURY (SON IN LAW)
GREENS FORK TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

Pen Art Schools at Delaware, Ohio, and has a diploma for plain and ornamental writing, awarded by the latter institution. He has taught school in the townships of Monroe, Franklin, Washington, Greene and White River, and is recognized as one of the most proficient and successful teachers. On the 25th of December, 1875, he was married to Miss Marietta Wright, daughter of Amos and Delliah Wright. This union is blessed with two children, viz., Carlton O., born November 19, 1876; Lyra Myrtle, born August 8, 1881. In politics, Mr. Williams is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Society of Friends. He has prepared a genealogical record of the families of both his parents, and for the past ten years has kept a diary of passing events; he has also written some poetical effusions, which he expects to publish. Mrs. Williams' father died March 10, 1879; her grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812.

GREAR N. WILLIAMS was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 1, 1843. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools; he is a son of Joshua Williams, who was a native of North Carolina and born October 19, 1817. The elder Williams moved with his family to this county in 1862, and settled near Maxville on a farm, where he died January 18, 1875. The mother of our subject was Amanda C. Graham, before her marriage with Joshua Williams. There were thirteen children in the Williams family, and all are now living. At the beginning of the war, July 29, 1861, when eighteen years old, Grear N. enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and on the 31st day of December, 1863, re-enlisted at Culpeper Court House, Va. In December of 1864, the Nineteenth, Fourteenth, Seventh and Twentieth were consolidated and called the Twentieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which organization Grear served till July 12, 1865, when he was discharged by reason General Order No. 26, Army of Tennessee. Under his first enlistment he was a member of the First Brigade, First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. This brigade was known as the Iron Brigade, and participated in the following engagements; Gainsville, August 18, 1862; Second Bull Run, August 29-30, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 14, 15, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fitzhues' Crossing, April 29, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863; Chancellorville, May 1, 2, 3, 1863; Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, battle of Chantilly, in the night of August 30, 1862; North Anna, Petersburg and siege of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Weldon Railroad, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House, Sulphur Springs, August 25, 1862; Rappahannock Station, August 22, 23, 24, 1862; Thornburg's Mills, August 6, 1862; Louisville, September 11 and 22, 1861. Grear N. was present and participated in all the above-named conflicts, and was wounded at the first day's fight at Gettysburg, for which disability he is now a pensioner; he was also wounded six other times—but slightly. After the war, he came home and engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which business he has been prosperous. On the 10th day of December, 1874, he was married to Miss Nancy J. Morrow, a daughter of John Morrow.

B. F. WILMORE, farmer, P. O. Winchester, son of Willis C. and Sarah Wilmore, was born in Winchester, Ind., January 3, 1842. Since six years of age, he has lived upon a farm, except one year, which time he served in the late war in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was married, June 2, 1868, to Miss Flora Anderson, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and daughter of John Anderson (deceased). This union has been blessed with three children—Edwin C., Troy A. and Clarence H. Mr. Wilmore is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Wilmore is a Presbyterian.

JESSE W. WILMORE, farmer, P. O. Winchester, son of W. C. Wilmore, of this township, was born near Lynnville, this county, May 26, 1838. He spent all his life on the farm, except eight years when a boy, which time he lived in Winchester, and attended school there while his father attended to the duties of his office. He was married, August 7, 1864, to Miss Helen, daughter of George Swan. She was a native of Scotland. They had seven children, of whom five are living, viz., George, Frank, Cora, Lyda and Rolland. Mrs. Wilmore died November 7, 1874, respected by all. Mr. Wilmore has filled the office of School Director for near twenty years.

GREENSFORK TOWNSHIP.

Greensfork is bounded north by Wayne and White River, east by Ohio, south by Wayne County, and west by Washington, being in the form of a parallelogram, except that a "pocket" projects toward the northwest, being in size one mile by one mile and a half.

It was first settled in April, 1814, and, with White River, first created in 1818. Its size as it now exists, is about forty-seven sections, seven miles north and south, and six and a half miles from east to west, besides the "pocket." It includes the head-waters of Nolan's and Green's Forks, of Greenville Creek, and a little of the head of Dismal Creek. Greensfork includes chiefly parts of Towns 16 and 17, Range 1 west, and Towns 18 and 19, Ranges 14 and 15 east. The northwestern part is level and somewhat low; the other parts are more or less rolling. The land was originally heavily timbered, but farms now cover it everywhere, only forest enough being left for farm use.

The first settler was Thomas W. Parker, April, 1814, on Fractional Section 32, Town 16, Range 1, just east of the old boundary, and just north of Wayne County line, not very far west of Arba. Other settlers in 1814, so far as now known, were:

John W. Thomas, summer of 1814, entered land July 21, 1814.

Clarkson Willcutts, south half of southeast quarter of Section 28, Town 16, Range 1, entered January 19, 1814.

Ephraim Bowen, October 22, 1814, northeast quarter of Section 28, Town 16, Range 1 (residence of James D. Bowen).

Ephraim Overman, Section 27, Town 16, Range 1, settled November, 1814.

James Cammack, west of Arba, northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 16, Range 1, entered January 21, 1814.

Eli Overman, west part of Arba, southeast quarter of Section 33, Town 16, Range 1, entered December 13, 1814.

Jesse Small, near Isaac Jordan's, Section 22.

John Peale, south of Ephraim Bowen's, 1815.

Obadiah Small, present site of Spartansburg, 1815.

John Small had the Thomas Hough place, north of Spartansburg, 1815. John Cammack, near Arba, came in 1816.

John James, settled between 1816 and 1818.

Reuben Clark, settled near the toll-gate, north of Arba, in 1819. John Mann, moved to near Gilead in 1820.

Thornton Alexander (colored), northeast of Spartansburg, 1822.

David Semans, in Greensfork Township, in 1825.

Windsor Wiggs, Sr., southeast of Spartansburg, on Section 23, Town 16, Range 1, in 1826.

William Locke, purchased the Dan Comer place, north of Spartansburg, in 1828. Stephen Barnes, various places, 1830.

F. G. Morgan, Spartansburg, 1830.

Thomas Middleton, where he lives, 1830, Section 2, Town 16, Range 1. Willis C. Wilmore, west of Arba, 1831.

Joseph Shaw, southeast corner of county, 1831.

Abner Cadwallader, west of Arba, 1833.

Thomas Cadwallader, west of Arba, 1833. W. A. Macy, 1833.

John Randle, east of Spartansburg, 1833 (colored), Section 14, Town 16, Range 1. Harrison Anderson, 1835.

Stocksdale, northwest of Spartansburg, 1835.

J. W. Clark, Spartansburg, 1836.

W. Taylor, west of Spartansburg, 1836.

In 1828, there were near Spartansburg as follows:

David Bowles, Willson Anderson place.

George Bowles, Widow Moore place.

Henry Bailey, on the McKim place.

Stanton Bailey, Moorman farm.

Cornelius Overman, Crist farm, Section 14, Town 16, Range 1.

William Osborn, Ben Elliot farm.

Philip Hockett had lived on the Sam Middleton place, but had gone.

Richard Corbett, on his old place, Section 22, Town 16, Range 1. Widow Small, Hough place.

James Jackson's place had been settled, Section 2, Town 16, Range 1. James Peale's place had been settled.

Daniel Comer's place had two cabins. William Arnold.

Frederick Fulghum. The above account is as full as it can now be made, but of course there were many more.

The "Quaker Trace" was cut through in 1817.

There was a mill at Jessup's very early—before 1821.

For first school, etc., see settlement of county.

For mills, etc., see Spartansburg, Arba, etc.

Greensfork is a fine township, much of it well improved, with good dwellings and farm buildings. Four pikes pass through it, as follows: Bartonia & Arba pike, Lynn & Spartansburg pike. Tampico pike, and new free pike, in process of construction from Wayne County line, extending east of Spartansburg and Bartonia northward to Union City.

A railroad has been made through the township, about midway between Spartansburg and Arba, from Columbus, Ohio, to Indianapolis, being an extension of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western (I., B. & W.).

Greensfork Township has good schools. Spartansburg, Arba, Pinhook and Edgewood (colored), are large and graded. Nine of the houses are brick.

Religious services were early established—by the Friends, at Arba, 1815; by the Methodists, at Ephraim Bowen's, in 1815; by the Methodists, at Spartansburg (William McKim's), in 1833.

The entries of land, as given in the records, are chiefly as follows, up to 1829 inclusive:

[NOTE.—The times of entry and of settlement do not agree—e. g., the first settler, Thomas W. Parker, April, 1814, was the fifth as to date of entry, August 16, 1814. And so in other cases. The designations in the land entries, etc., are explained thus: S. E. 28, 16, 1 W., 160, January 19, 1814, means southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 16, Range 1 west, 160 acres, entered January 19, 1814. N., S., E., W., N. E., S. E., etc., refer to the points of the compass, as north, south, etc., etc.]

Clarkson Willcutts, S. E. 28, 16, 1 W., January 19, 1814.

James Cammack, east half Section —, 16, 1 W., 323.16, January 22, 1814.

Ephraim Bowen, N. E. 28, 16, 1 W., 160, April 13, 1814.

John Thomas, N. W. 33, 16, 1 W., 156.58, July 21, 1814.

Thomas W. Parker, 32, 16, 1 (fraction), 156.88, Aug. 16, 1814.

Ephraim Overman, N. W. 27, 16, 1, 159.50, 1814.

Eli Overman, S. E. 33, 16, 1, 156.58, December 13, 1814.

Nathan Overman, S. W. 27, 16, 1, 159.50, Sept. 13, 1815.

Samuel Mann, Section 29, 16, 1, 349.28, June 28, 1816.

David Kenworthy, S. E. 2, 18, 14 east, 160, Nov. 2, 1816.

James Frazier, N. E. 2, 18, 14 east, 160, November 23, 1816.

Ephraim Overman, N. W. 14, 16, 1. 159.90, Nov. 29, 1816.

Absalom Thomas, S. E. 27, 16, 1, 159.50, January 21, 1817.

Henry Bailey, S. W. 34, 16, 1, 161.50, August 14, 1817.

Obadiah Small, east half 10, 16, 1, 77.26, September 17, 1817.

Rice Price, Section 18, 16, 1, 380.88, November 14, 1817.

Pleasant Winton, S. W. 11, 16, 1, 158.76, November 15, 1817.

Gabriel Odell, east half 36, 16, 1, 79.91, November 26, 1817.

John Foster, N. E. 36, 17, 1, 160.50, December 1, 1817.

John Small, west half S. W. 35, 17, 1, 79.87, January 9, 1818.

William Yates, north half 9, 16, 1, 117.36, January 19, 1818.

Ephraim Bowen, west half N. W. 2, 16, 1, 79.68, Feb. 7, 1818.

Peter Mills, 80, February 14, 1818.

Peter Mills, 80, February 14, 1818.

Jesse Johnson, west half S. W. 11, 18, 14 E., 80, April 29, 1818.

Andrew Archart, west half S. W. 36, 16, 1, 80, June 26, 1818.

Joshua Lagerly, S. E. 3, 16, 1, 158.90, February 11, 1819.

Peter Crumrine, N. E. 1, 16, 1, 158.40, May 26, 1819.

Ambrose Osborn, east half N. E. 34, 16, 1, 80.76, June 11, 1820.

Collier Simpson (colored), west half S. E. 36, 17, 1, 80.24, September 18, 1820.

Isaac Elliot, west half N. E. 23, 80.24, October 17, 1820.

Stanton Bailey, west half S. W. 14, 16, 1, 80, Oct. 24, 1820.

William Jessup, east half N. W. 35, 79.97, April 20, 1821.

Harry Harris, west half N. E. 34, 16, 1, 80.76, Aug. 30, 1821.

John Schooly, west half S. W. 23, 16, 1, 80.24, Sept. 21, 1821.

Elisha Harlan, west half S. E. 35, 16, 1, 78.92, Sept. 27, 1821.

William McKim, N. E. 15, 16, 1, 160, November 4, 1821.

Jacob Horn, west half S. W. 35, 16, 1. 78.92, Nov. 5, 1821.

Robert Thomson, east half S. W. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, Nov. 14, 1821.

John Fellows, N. W. 23, 16, 1, 160.48, December 15, 1821.

Thornton Alexander, Sr. (colored), east half N. W. 16, 1, 79.60, August 23, 1822.

Fred Fulghum, east half N. W. 26, 16, 1, 78.68, Jan. 19, 1823.

Stanton Bailey, west half N. E. 14, 16, 1, 80, May 12, 1823.

Dorsey Ryan, S. E. S. E. 26, 16, 1, 39.12, August 21, 1823.

William Odell, east half N. E. 36, 16, 1, 78.92, Aug. 2, 1824.

Jesse Bright, west half S. E. 35, 17, 1, 79.88, Jan. 20, 1826.

Joseph Gray, N. W. N. W. 25, 16, 1, 40.04, February 19, 1826.

Jeff L. Summers, N. W. N. E. 33, 80, April 12, 1826.

Jacob Rogers, N. E. N. W. 11, 16, 1, 39.72, May 27, 1826.

Jesse Bright, S. E. S. W. 35, 17, 1, 40, June 2, 1826.

John Loyd, west half S. W. 33, 17, 1, 320, June 10, 1826.

Daniel Shoemaker, east half S. 11, 18, 14 E., 80, July 4, 1826.

Andrew Walker, S. W. S. W. 24, 16, 1, 40.36, July 19, 1826.

Andrew Walker, east half S. W. 24, 16, 1, 80.36, July 19, 1826.

John Peelle, east half N. E. 2, 16, 1, 79,68, Dec. 21, 1826.

Wm. N. Jackson, west half N. E. 2, 16, 1, 79.68, Dec. 21, 1826.

Joseph Horn, west half S. W. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, Jan. 17, 1827.

E. Overman, west half N. E. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, June 28, 1827.

Levi Horner, east half N. W. 34, 16, 1, 80.76, Oct. 22, 1827.

S. H. Middleton, west half N. E. 11, 16, 1, 79.40, April 10, 1828.

Joel Parker, west half S. W. 26, 16, 1, 78.24, Oct. 22, 1828.

Elias Colman, west half S. E. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, Oct 22, 1828.

Ziba Marine, east half S. E. 14, 18, 14 E., 80, Nov. 21, 1828.

Clark Willcutts, S. E. 7, 18, 15 E., 81.24. December 5, 1828.

M. Rhodes, west half N. W. 13, 18, 14 E., 80, Jan. 27, 1829.

R. Fulghum, east half N. W. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, Feb. 20, 1829.

William Hill, west half S. W. 7, 18, 15 E., 80, April 8, 1829.

P. Denige, east half southeast 21, 16, 1, 80.48. April 8, 1830.

M. Nichols, west half N. W. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, June 1, 1829.

M. Fulghum, east half N. E. 27, 16, 1, 79.74, Oct. 15, 1829.

Thos. Parker Jr., east half N. E. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, Oct. 26, 1829.

Thus it appears that the entries during each successive year from 1814 to 1829, inclusive, were as given below:

1814—Seven entries, 1,269.70 acres.
1815—One entry, 159.50 acres.
1816—Eight entries, 809.18 acres.
1817—Seven entries, 1,278.11 acres.
1818—Six entries, 496.91 acres.
1819—Two entries, 317.30 acres.
1820—Four entries, 381.24 acres.
1821—Eight entries, 799.87 acres.
1822—One entry, 79.60 acres.
1823—Three entries, 197.80 acres.
1824—One entry, 78.92 acres.
1825—No entries.
1826—Six entries, 1,239.36 acres.
1827—Three entries, 242.12 acres.
1828—Five entries, 400.36 acres.
1829—Seven entries, 561.26 acres.
Total, seventy-six entries; 8,628.53 acres.

The average for each entry is 114 acres. In one year, 1825, no entries were made. In 1815, 1822 and 1824, one entry each took place. In 1819, two entries; in 1823 and 1827, three entries; in 1820, four entries; in 1818 and 1826, six entries each year; in 1817, seven entries were made; in 1816 and 1821, eight entries were effected.

The entries of land and the settlements may not agree. Some entered land and did not move to it; some sold their entries; some put others upon their lands to make an improvement.

Up to the beginning of 1830, a little more than one-fourth of the land had been entered; probably forty acres to a clearing would be a fair estimate, giving about three thousand acres cleared, or 10 per cent of the whole, in seventeen years.

Greensfork contains the following sections:

Township 16 north, Range 1 west—Sections 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 21 to 29, 32 to 36, all inclusive.

Township 17 north, Range 1 west—Sections 33 to 36, inclusive. Township 18 north, 15 east—5, 6, 7 and 18.

Township 19 north, 15 east—17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32.

Township 18 north, Range 14 east—East half of 2, east half of 11, 12, 13, east half of 14.

Township 19 north, Range 14 east—east half of 11, 12, 13, east half of 14 and 23, 24, 25, east half of 26, and 35, 36.

Many of the sections are fractional, since the old boundary

intersects the townships in an angular direction from north to south, and fractions are formed on both sides of the boundary line. The surveys both west and east from the meridians each way are made to the boundary.

There are about forty-seven square miles, and about thirty thousand acres in the whole township.

The entries in succeeding years were more rapid, since, by 1840, nearly the whole county had been taken up.

Greesfork is a large, thriving and prosperous township. There is only one chief thoroughfare across its territory, and that is the oldest in the region—the "Quaker Trace," from Richmond to Fort Wayne. It has no railroad, except a new one in progress, in 1882, its nearest railroad town being Lynn, on the Grand Rapids road. Union has been its chief point, but, since a pike was built connecting Spartansburg with Lynn, much of the business from Greensfork finds its way to Lynn.

Greensfork is occupied by a population largely noted for industry and thrift, for quiet, peaceable habits, and general morality and good order. For many years, no intoxicating drinks have been sold openly within its limits. Its schools maintain a high grade of excellence, and it has an unusual proportion of churches and church members. There are at least seven churches in the township, occupied by the various denominations. The churches are Friends, at Arba; Methodist Episcopal, at Spartansburg; Disciples, at Spartansburg and Gilead; United Brethren, at Pinhook and in the west part of the township; African Methodist, at Mt. Zion; and possibly others.

Two of the schools of Greensfork are of a superior grade—the township school at Spartansburg, and the Union Literary Institute at Edgewood, in the east part of the township.

Ditching has been performed extensively, especially in the west part of the township; and that region, formerly too low and wet for settlement, has become filled with an active and thriving population.

There are many splendid farms, with substantial residences. Several saw-mills have been and are in operation within its limits. Under-draining with covered tile-ditches is in the process of introduction throughout the township.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 18, Range 14 east:

Section 1, entered from 1818 to 1835; first entry made by Jesse Johnson April 29, 1818.

Section 2, in 1816, by David Kenworthy, November 2, 1816.

Section 11, from 1818 to 1831; Peter Mills, February 4, 1818.

Section 12, 1828 to 1835.

Section 13, 1817 to 1831; Peter Pearson, 1817.

Section 14, 1820 to 1830.

Township 19, Range 14 east:

Sections 11 and 14, 1835 to 1836.

Sections 12 and 25, 1836 to 1837.

Section 13, 1835 to 1837.

Sections 23 and 26, 1836.

Section 24, 1833 to 1837.

Section 36, 1819 to 1838; David Frazier, July 3, 1819.

Township 18, Range 15 east:

Section 6, 1834 to 1837.

Section 7, 1828 to 1837.

Section 18, 1817; Rice Price, November 14, 1817.

Township 19, Range 15:

Section 17, 1835 to 1839.

Section 18, 1836 to 1837.

Section 19, 1836 to 1838.

Section 20, 1834 to 1836.

Section 29, 1835.

Section 30, 1837.

Section 31, 1834 to 1836.

Section 32, 1834.

Township 16, Range 1 west:

Sections 1, 3, 1819–36; Peter Crumrine, May 26, 1819.

Section 2, 1818–36; Ephraim L. Bowen, February 7, 1818.

Section 4, 1836.

Section 9, 1834.

Section 10, 1817–35; Obadiah Small, September 17, 1817.

Section 11, 1817–36; P. Winston, November 15, 1817.

Section 12, 1831–36.

Sections 13, 24, 1834–36.

Section 14, 1816–35; Ephraim Bowen, November 9, 1816.

Section 15, 1821–34; William McKim, November 4, 1821.

Section 16, school land.

Section 21, 1829–31.

Section 22, 1821–30; Robert Thomson, November 14, 1821.

Section 23, 1820–36; Stanton Bailey, October 21, 1820.

Section 25, 1832–36.

Section 26, 1823–36; Frederick Fulghum, June 12, 1823.

Section 27, 1814–29; Ephraim Overman.

Section 28, 1814–16; Clark Willcutts, January 19, 1814 (first entry in township).

Section 29, 1816.

Section 32, 1814; Thomas W. Parker, August 16, 1814.

Section 33, 1814–37; James Cammack, July 21, 1814.

Section 34, 1817–31; Henry Bailey, August 14, 1817.

Section 35, 1830–33.

Section 36, 1817–33; Gabriel Odle, November 26, 1817.

Township 17, Range 1 west:

Section 34, 1831–39; Ephraim L. Bowen, November 7, 1831.

Section 35, 1818–36; John Small, January 9, 1818.

Section 36, 1817–39; John Foster, December 1, 1817.

This entry of Foster's includes Philip Holland's late residence, south of the Griffis farm, northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 17, Range 1.

Greensfork was entered between 1814 and 1839, inclusive. First settlement was made in Greensfork; first entry occurred in Wayne.

TOWNS.

Arba—Henry Cammack, proprietor; recorded October 30, 1855; fourteen lots; Meridian street, north and south; location, on pike leading from Bartonia to Richmond, four miles south of Spartansburg, on Section 33, Township 16, Range 1.

The town must have been greatly enlarged since its first platting, since the dwellings extend a long distance on both sides of the pike running through the place, there being probably thirty or forty residences within the limits of the village.

It is in the southern part of the township. William Fulghum had the first store. Noah Turner had the first smith shop; Isaac Parker had a wagon shop; William Parker had a harness shop after awhile. Friends' Meeting-House (a pole cabin) was built in 1815, about forty years before the town began. The first grist-mill was established by Parker & Wright. They owned a saw-mill also.

The merchants have been William Fulghum, Joseph Fulghum, Henry Cammack, H. & H. W. Horn, Samuel Pierce, Bowen & Horn, Hill & Gordon, Elihu Cammack, Jonathan Rogers, J. Newbern (grocery), etc.

The smith shops have been run by Noah Turner, Silas Bennett, Hosea Gist, Jesse F. Parker, Morgan, Bush, Reece.

Wagon shops—Isaac Parker, Joel Parker.

Harness shop—William Parker.

Physicians—Messrs. Young, Kelly, Hunt, Heiner & Son, Meek.

Present business: Two stores, Horn & Bowen, Rogers; two smith shops, Bush, Reece; one wagon shop, Joel Parker; one saw-mill, F. C. Fulghum; one meeting-house, Friends; one public school, two rooms; two physicians, Drs. Heiner and Meek; one dress-maker, Mrs. White; one paint shop, Joseph Arnold.

The grist-mill was burned three or four years ago, and has not been rebuilt.

Principal residents: Dr. Heiner, Joel Parker, Jesse Thomas, Jonathan Rogers, S. C. Bowen, H. W. Horn, Joseph Arnold, Dr. Meek, Thomas Bush, E. F. Reece, F. C. Fulghum, etc.

Residents in the vicinity: Antony Clements, near southeast of town; William Hunt, south of town; Henry Horn, south of town; Emery Kelly, west of town; Jacob Horn, east of town; James C. Bowen, north of town; William Horn, north of town; Clarkson Charles, north of town; Mrs. Thomas, east of town; Silas Horn, northeast of town; Henry Thomas, northeast of town;

Joshua Thomas, north of town; James D. Bowen, northwest of town (old Bowen place).

There is one pike, north and south, extending from Bartonia north to Richmond, etc., south. There are no secret orders.

The nearest railroad points are Lynn, on the Indiana & Grand Rapids Railroad, six and a half miles; and Fountain City, on the same road, six miles.

Arba contains about thirty houses and one hundred people.

Arba is a neat village, in a superb country. The region is a splendid, rolling tract, rich and fertile and well improved.

The first meeting-house in the county was at Arba—built by Friends. The first school was taught in that house by Eli Overman.

The earliest settlement in the county was in the region around this town, and a splendid region it is, truly.

The country is rich, the farmers are wealthy. The dwellings are neat, and many of them elegant; the society is good, the schools are well taught, and the general tone of morals and manners is of a high character.

The place has always been noted, in fact, for its strict standard of temperance and sobriety. The region was settled largely by Methodists and Friends; and their teachings and practice have maintained a superior standard of intelligence, morality and thrift.

Distances: Bloomingport, eight miles; Bartonia, seven and four-fifths miles; Huntsville, fifteen miles; Lynn, six and a half miles; Losantville, eighteen and a half miles; Spartansburg, three and nine-tenths miles; Union City, fifteen and one-tenth miles; Winchester, fifteen and seven-tenths miles; Rural, ten and a half miles; Richmond, thirteen miles; Fountain City, six miles; Tampico, ten miles; Bethel, six miles.

Newburg (Spartansburg)—William McKim, proprietor; location, Section 10, Township 16, Range 1, on the "Quaker Trace," now the pike from Richmond to Bartonia; Moorman Way, County Surveyor; twenty lots. Streets: North and south, Main street, four poles wide; east and west, street, three poles wide. Plat made 1832; recorded February 18, 1833.

Spartansburg (includes the above)—William McKim, proprietor; fifty-five lots. Streets: North and south, Mill, Main, Sycamore; east and west, First, Second; recorded Oct. 28, 1834.

McKim's First Addition—William McKim, proprietor; seven lots; recorded November 17, 1848.

[Perhaps other additions have been made.]

The town is located on Section 10, Township 16, Range 1, on the old "Quaker Trace," four miles north of Arba and three and nine-tenths miles south of Bartonia, on the Arba pike. It was laid out in 1832 by William McKim. In 1835 the residents of the town were about as follows: William McKim, farmer, on the slope of the hill south; George W. Emberson, merchant; William Dukes, merchant; William Locke, wagon-maker; John Leech, millwright; William N. Jackson, cabinet shop; Thomas McKim, tin shop; James Fires, carpenter; Joel Locke, blacksmith; Mrs. Thomson.

Some of the resident farmers were at that time Samuel Middleton, one mile east, Section 11, Township 16, Range 1; George Bowles, John Randle place, east of town; Isaac Mann, south of town; Jesse Clark, Hough place; William Jessup, Dan Comer place; Robert Love, Campbell place; Thomas Middleton, where he is now; James Jackson, there yet; Edward Jackson, northeast of town; Joseph Jackson, northeast of town; Richard Corbett, near the Jordan place; Hezekiah Cartwright, Frank Morgan place.

Of course, everything was new, and the whole country was "in the woods." Most of the houses were cabins, and all was rough and primitive. Spartansburg has grown from a "huddle," with a few log cabins among the beech trees, to a thriving country village in the midst of a beautiful, fertile and highly improved region. The town stands on a fine rising ground, overlooking a splendid country. Some of the views in the vicinity are superb, especially the prospect from the school building south of town on the valley east and south, which can hardly be equaled in the county. There are many fine residences in the region, among which are James Ruby's, north of town, on the pike; Isaac Jordan's, south of town, on the pike; Richard Bunch's, southeast, near State line; James Kelly's, southwest of town; Armstrong's, west of town; Chenoweth's, west of town; Daniel Comer's, north of town, etc.

Spartansburg has about fifty dwellings and 209 people.

The business of the town may be stated as follows, viz.:

Two dry goods stores—J. W. Hill, Amer Forkner, moved away.
One drug store—Jehiel Curtis (now John Taylor).
One grocery—English.
One tin shop—Chenoweth.
Two smith shops—H. McDonald, Williams & Bro.
Two hotels—John W. Hill, John Clark.
One butcher shop—Chenoweth (bought at Union City in spring of 1882).
Three shoe shops—Dunham, Manning, Bailey.
One milliner's store—Mrs. Humphrey (now Lillie F. Tucker).
Two saw-mills—Clark & Horn, and another.
One corn-mill.
One planing-mill.
One tile factory—Harlan Hunt.
Three physicians—Messrs. Morgan, Berry and Baldwin.
One cabinet shop—Wesley Locke.
One stock-dealer—W. M. Campbell.
One millwright—Wesley Locke.
One undertaker—Morgan & Curtis (Morgan is dead).
Two wagon shops—Messrs. Clark and Pierson.
One post office—Jehiel Curtis (now Taylor).
One graded school—Three rooms.
Two churches—Methodist Episcopal and Disciple.
One Justice—Thomas Hough (now J. W. Locke).
One Constable—James W. Clark.
One harness shop—Jehiel Curtis.

There are other prominent citizens, some of them quite old: William M. Taylor, William Locke, Squire Bowen, Graves, John Wiggs (farmer), John Barnes (machinist), John Mann, Abram Manning, James Knox (painter), John Knox, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. ——— (weaver), C. F. Tucker (teacher), F. G. Morgan (farmer, dead), John Hough (farmer), Benj. Shaw (loan agent).

The village is quiet, orderly and respectable; the streets are graveled; the residences are very good, and many of them nearly new. The inhabitants have a worthy spirit of enterprise, and much business and trade is carried on. The town is beautiful for location; the streets are well shaded; and, altogether, the little country town is a pleasant place to live in. It has good access to the lines of commerce, having a daily hack and mail route to and from Richmond and Union City. It has also pikes to Richmond, Arba, Lynn, Bartonia, Union City and Greenville, Ohio, Tampico, Palestine, etc.

Among the citizens in the neighborhood are Wilson Anderson, farmer and County Commissioner, east; Jeremiah Middleton, farmer and hog-raiser, east; Harrison Anderson, farmer, south; Levi Hill, farmer and nurseryman, south; Alfred Ruby, farmer, north; James Ruby, farmer and hog-raiser, north; Clement F. Alexander, farmer, north; John F. Middleton, farmer and Township Trustee, northeast; William M. Campbell, farmer, west; Armstrong, farmer, west.

The school building is a two-story brick, suitable for a township high school, with three fine schoolrooms, two recitation rooms, etc. Two Sunday schools are in operation much of the time, and regular religious services in each of the churches.

A Masonic Lodge and an Odd Fellows Lodge are in the village. A large trade is carried on in hogs, grain, flaxseed, wagons, reapers, plows, etc. No saloon has existed in the place for years.

Some of its principal men have been as follows:

Physicians—Messrs. Ruby, Mitchell, Francisco, Purviance, Lawrence, Hector, Janes, Hindman, George Humphreys, Samuel Humphreys, Morgan, Berry, Baldwin.

Merchants—Messrs. Emberson, Dukes, McFarland, Pomroy, Fleming, Hough, Mauzy, E. L. Anderson, J. Shaw, F. G. Morgan, Custer, Shreeves, Cadwallader, Campbell, A. Barnes, John Barnes, Bowen Bros., Humphrey, Hill, George Morgan, Wiggs, Thomas, Henry Hill, Taylor, Hunt, Curtiss, Forkner, etc.

Altogether, Spartansburg is a fine little town. When first laid out, the name of the place was Newburg, but for some reason it was changed to Spartansburg. It is one of the few interior villages in Randolph which are having a vigorous and solid growth. A large number of houses have been erected during five or six years past. Its prosperity is now threatened by the fact that the new railroad east and west misses Spartansburg about one and a half miles. The people, however, do not seem alarmed at the prospect.

There are two hotels, two churches, a graded school, two saw mills, a corn-cracker, a planing-mill, a tile factory, two smith shops, two wagon shops, two shoe shops, etc., and a brisk business is maintained.

Distances: Union City, eleven miles; Ridgeville, twenty-one miles; Lynn, six miles; Huntsville, twelve and a half miles; Harrisville, ten miles; Farmland, twenty-one miles; Bartonia, four miles; Bloomingsport, ten miles; Winchester, twelve miles; Rural, nine miles.

BIOGRAPHY.

Such biographies as belong to Greensfork and are not arranged under other heads are given below in alphabetical order:

Nathan Arnold was born in North Carolina in 1783; married Elizabeth Horn, daughter of Jeremiah Horn, in North Carolina in 1804, and died in the same State in 1826.

Elizabeth Arnold, widow of Nathan Arnold, was born in North Carolina in 1785; came to Wayne Connty, Ind., in 1827, and afterward to Randolph. She had had eleven children. Seven came with their mother. She settled where Jonathan Rogers now lives, and died October 28, 1851, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Arnold belonged to the Friends.

Stephen Barnes, Greensfork, was born in Johnson County, N. C., in 1793, and his wife, Cidna, in 1790. They had seven children, all born in Carolina, their names being Rebecca, Abington, Maria, Samuel Allison, Sarah, Henry, Adolphus. All are dead but the last.

The family left North Carolina in 1828, and came to Wayne County, Ind., two and a half miles south of Bloomingport, and, in 1830, into Randolph County. In 1833, they settled at Spartansburg. Here Mrs. Barnes died in 1854, and her husband in 1864.

Spartansburg had in 1835 a few log cabins, one store, a smith shop, etc.

Mrs. Barnes was of Quaker descent, but was herself a Baptist. They were upright, moral people, training their children to principles and habits of sobriety, industry and devotion.

Samuel A., one of his sons, died at Spartansburg suddenly in 1875. Samuel's family live there still, except his oldest daughter, who has lately married a son of Abraham Chenoweth, and has removed to a farm east of Bartonia.

The only surviving member of his family, the youngest son, Adolphus, has been for some years a resident of Union City, and his biography is given in connection with that place.

Ephraim Bowen, Sr., was born in Chester County, Penn., October 22, 1769; emigrated to Mason County, Ky.; married Hannah Hall in that State; came to Green County, Ohio, in 1795, seven years before Ohio became a member of the Union, and arrived at Randolph County, Ind., October 22, 1814, the day he was forty-five years old. He was the fourth settler in the wilds of Randolph. He brought six children with him, and two were born afterward, making eight in all. The children were Nancy, James C., Jane, Squire, Rebecca; Hannah, born before coming to Randolph; and Rachel and Ephraim L., born in this county.

We give a brief statement concerning each in order, as below:

Nancy, born in 1799, married Robert Thomson; had six children; family all dead.

James C., born in 1801, fourteen children, eight living (see below).

Jane, 1803, married Joshua Small, several children, both dead.

Squire, 1805, thirteen children, eleven living, resides at Spartansburg.

Rebecca, 1807, fourteen children, married David Semans, dead.

Hannah, married James Harrison, five children.

Rachel, married William Davis, several children; resides at St. Cloud County, Kan.

Ephraim L., twice married—Ruth Dwiggins, Anna Jane Corbett; eight children; they live in Greensfork, and have more than three hundred acres of land. He is a good farmer, a worthy citizen and an excellent man.

Ephraim Bowen entered the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 16, Range 1. He was perhaps the first Justice in Greensfork. He died in 1858, at eighty-nine, and his wife in 1849.

James C. Bowen, Greensfork, son of Ephraim Bowen, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1801, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1814, being thirteen years old. He grew up in the woods, and married Elizabeth Jeffrey in 1829. They have had fourteen children. Nine grew up, and nine are living still, as follows:

Mary Ann (Harris), Wayne County, Ind., two children.

Benjamin P., lives near Gilead, has six children.

Ephraim J., had one child, and is dead.

James R., lives in Wayne County, Ind.; has two children.

Sarah E. (Harris), lives in Washington Township; has five children.

Lewis C., lives east of his father's; has five children.

Celestina (Flatters), near her father's; has five children.

Joseph W., lives at home, unmarried.

Isaac W., lives at home, three children.

James C. Bowen's wife died in 1879, sixty-eight years old. He is himself about eighty-one years old, and in somewhat feeble health. He was Justice of the Peace nine years. He is a Methodist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He lives within half a mile of the spot where his father settled in the forest more than sixty-eight years ago. He owns a large farm, and has deeded considerable land to his children.

Many curious things are told by Mr. Bowen, Mr. Parker and other pioneers, many of which have been already given, and many more might be related. In the pole cabin meeting-house at Arba there was no place made for fire. They would burn wood into coals in a heap outside the cabin, and then carry a mass of coals into the house upon a kind of hand-barrow, partly covered with dirt. Thomas Parker used to care for the house and burn the wood into coals, and when Friends had come to meeting, they would help carry the "fire-place" inside the house, laden with a mass of living fire.

In early times, there was a distillery above Arba, south of William Horn's. It was owned by Elihu Cammack's uncle, Amos (Cammack?). Considerable whisky was drank at gatherings, and as a natural result, many got "groggy" by its use.

In the pigeon roosts, one locality of which was near Spartansburg, the trees were loaded with nests, built of sticks, somewhat like baskets swung to a limb, the inside being beautifully lined with soft and tender moss.

Pigeons would live on mast, and hogs also would keep fat nearly the year round, during the fall and winter upon the mast, and in the summer upon wild pea vines, which grew two or three feet high, and as thick as thick clover. Hogs would run in the woods and grow wild. The old ones would be marked, and then the whole drove running with these old ones would be claimed by the same owner. But where none in a herd were marked the herd belonged to nobody, and any person might kill such. They would fatten themselves wholly without corn, and entirely upon oak, hickory and beech mast.

Thomas Cadwallader was born in 1795, and came to Greensfork Township, Randolph Co., Ind., about 1830, in company with his brother Abner, settling in the woods. Abner died many years ago, but Thomas lived on, a steady, quiet, humble, thankful life, for fifty-two years, upon his little farm where first he pitched his tent under the "shadow of the beeches." He was all his life a member of the Society of Friends belonging at Arba. He departed this life at his residence, near Arba, Sunday, April 23, 1882, in his eighty-seventh year. The funeral services were held at the Arba Friends' Meeting-House, on Tuesday following his death, being attended by a large concourse of neighbors, relatives and friends. They were in the simple and im-

pressive style common among the Quakers. His aged companion still survives him, being herself eighty-five years old. They had been married nearly or quite sixty-five years. He was born during the second term of Washington's administration, and was old enough to vote for James Monroe at his first election. His birth occurred the same year with Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Fort Greenville, Ohio, 1795, so that his life measures the whole interval since the power of the savage tribes over the great Western valley was broken by the master hand of Gen. Anthony Wayne. The change that has come over the world since Friend Thomas lay a babe in his cradle—how wondrous great!

Mr. Cadwallader lived all that long earthly life in the fear and love of God, and his happy spirit rests, doubtless, in the heavenly mansions.

His brother Abner, father of Hon. Nathan Cadwallader, came, as stated above, with his brother Thomas, but did not very long survive, dying in middle life. Some account of his family may be found along with the biography of Hon. N. Cadwallader, already mentioned.

John Cammack, Arba, was born in South Carolina; moved to Randolph County, Ind., in the fall of 1816, one-half mile west of Arba. He died in 1832, having had twelve children; seven were boys and five were girls. All the daughters and one son are dead.

James, born in 1813, married thrice, has nine children; resides in Hamilton County, Ind.

Henry, born in 1814, miller, merchant and carpenter; moved to Iowa twelve years ago, and lost five grown children in Iowa in three years; now lives at Dunreith, Henry Co., Ind.

Levi, born in 1815, twice married, has had ten children; moved to Iowa in 1836, before there was any land office opened in the State, and eleven years before Iowa became a State. He is a farmer and stock-dealer, and does a large business.

Elihu (see Wayne Township).——

Martin, born in 1818, married twice; lived in Henry County, Iowa; has had nine children; was a farmer; died in 1870.

Rachel, born in 1820, died young.

Joanna, born in 1821, had two children; died in Rush County, Ind., many years ago.

Mary Ann, born in 1824, died a child.

Elijah, born in 1826, farmer; fourteen children, nine living; Hamilton County, Ind., north of Indianapolis.

William, born in 1827, farmer, six children, near Xenia, Miami Co., Ind.

Mary, born in 1828, grown up, unmarried, died of consumption.

Sarah, born ——, had three or four children; died in Iowa long ago.

William Mitchell Campbell, stock-buyer and farmer, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1818; married Mary Ann Rude in 1840; removed to Middleboro, Ind., in 1844; to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1848; returned to Middleboro, Ind., in 1849; changed his residence to Randolph County, Ind., one and a half miles north of Lynn, in 1850; moved to Winchester in 1856; to Greensfork Township in 1860; and to Spartansburg in 1863. He has had six children, as follows:

Mary Jane (Crist), one child, resides at Spartansburg.

Esther Ann (Shoemaker, Rich), three children, resides west of Spartansburg.

William, three children, west of Spartansburg, farmer.

Sarah (Fulghum), two children, resides in Darke Co., Ohio.

Amaretta (Foreman, Fertich), Spartansburg.

Cinderella Maria (Tucker), Summitville, Mo.

W. M. Campbell is a farmer, stock-dealer and business man, active and enterprising, and carrying on a large and prosperous business, working his own land and renting several other farms besides. He was Sheriff of Randolph County during three terms —1856-60 and 1868–70—and was approved a faithful and energetic officer.

Mr. Campbell volunteered, July 13, 1861, in the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, Company C, being commissioned Second Lieutenant, and receiving afterward promotion as Captain of Company I. After a service as Captain during twelve months, he resigned the position, but he became, after a time, Sutler of the regiment, continuing such for six or seven months. He was in the battles of Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, etc.

Mr. Campbell, though somewhat bluff and harsh in manner, is very active and energetic in whatever he undertakes, being an ardent Republican, earnest, outspoken and prominent. His age is about sixty-four years. He is hearty and robust and wide awake in public and private affairs.

William T. Chenoweth, born in Maryland in 1802, came to Ohio in 1838, and to Greensfork, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1840; married Keturah B. Murray in 1825; had twelve children—ten boys and two girls; eight boys and two girls grew up and were married, and seven sons and one daughter are living now.

W. T. Chenoweth owned, at his death, 276 acres, and his family now own 1,762 acres. He had in Maryland 120 acres, which he sold for $1,500, and he bought in Indiana at first 157 acres. The land now owned by his descendants is worth probably $70,000.

He was a steady, thoughtful man, quiet, reliable, discreet, economical enterprising and successful. In politics, he was a Whig and a Republican. He was not a church member, but inclined to the Baptists. Mr. Chenoweth died in 1876, seventy-four years old. His widow resides on the old homestead, hale and hearty, traveling round as she pleases.

James W. Clark, Spartansburg, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1828, and was brought to Wabash River in 1830. His father died in 1835, and his mother returned, in 1836, to the home of her father, Hezekiah Cartwright, at Spartansburg. He lived on the Frank Morgan place. Mrs. Clark went upon the Hough place. J. W. Clark was then eight years old, and Spartansburg has been his home ever since—forty-seven years. The village was then very small. Where the Disciple Church stands was at that time a buttonwood pond, the size of a town lot.

He was married, in 1854, to Mary E. Moore, daughter of Elymas Moore, whose widow, Ailsey Moore, died a year or so ago on their old place. They have had only one child, James Wesley, now a young man.

Mr. Clark was a carpenter for twenty years, and then took up wagon-making, which has been his business for ten or twelve years past.

He has also been Constable for twelve years, and, in the spring of 1880, was elected once more, and again in 1882. He is now, since F. G. Morgan's death, the oldest living resident of Spartansburg.

Mr. Clark is a steady, quiet, industrious, estimable citizen. He is a Republican, and an Episcopal Methodist.

Reuben Clark came from Pasquotank County, N. C., to Franklin County, Ind., in 1807, nine weeks and three days on the road, coming two hundred miles to the mountains. Route, Ward's Gap, Poplar Camp Furnace, New River, Abingdon, Wythe Court House, Crab Orchard, Nicholasville, Lexington, Nelson's Tavern, Gen. Gaines' plantation, twenty miles from the Ohio, crossing at North Bend, near Gen. Harrison's home. Two families came, besides two young men and an old soldier—fifteen in all. The men walked all the way, except three miles. They had two one-horse carts. Mr. Clark had nine children, four living now. He moved to Randolph County in 1819, north of Arba, near the toll-gate. James Clark, his oldest son, born about 1804, is hearty and strong, seventy-eight years old, loving to tell exploits of olden time. James' uncle had been up to the Whitewater country, and the children wished greatly to see the river "white like milk." When they reached the stream, father said, "Here is the Whitewater," when lo! it was just like any other water.

How suddenly was the picture painted by their youthful fancy dashed to atoms by the stern hand of sober fact! Thus has many another "castle in the air" been unceremoniously tumbled about the startled ears of the unlucky owner, and he has been left, homeless and desolate, to mourn his schemes all gone "agley." We have not a fuller statement concerning Mr. Reuben Clark, which is to us a source of regret.

Frederic Fulghum, Arba, born in North Carolina in 1799; married Piety Parker, sister of Thomas Parker; came to Arba in

1821; had nine children, six living and married; died in 1879, aged seventy-nine years ten months and twenty days. He was a Friend, a Whig and a Republican; he left South Carolina on account of slavery, having had an estate of slaves left him by his uncle, Frederic Bunn; but he would have nothing to do with the estate, and never even went to see about it.

Orpha Griffin (widow of William Griffin) came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1830; married Job Elliot in 1836; had four children, and died in St. Joseph County, Mich., about 1860.

Aaron Hill (son of William Hill) was born in 1810; came to Randolph County in 1823; married Piety Arnold in 1832; his first wife died in 1853, his second wife was Rachel Horner (in 1859), and she died in 1880. Mr. Hill moved to Wayne County, a short distance south of Arba, and now resides there. He has had eight children, seven living; the eighth lived to be twenty-one. A. H. is a fine, genteel old Quaker gentleman, active in his methods, enjoying excellent health, jovial in his manners, but esteemed and confided in by his friends and by the public. Aaron Hill says the sheep-killing story is all moonshine, as also are several others told concerning him, or nearly so, but that he did one thing not set down to him, viz., he had a saw-mill, run by water-power, and he bored a hole and fixed a box so that when the box would get full the wheel would go a little, and that would start a hominy pounder, and thus the pounder would go, by starts, all night. When his father came to Richmond, in 1816, there was only one frame house in the place. In a year or two, a two-story frame was erected near Ham's Corner. The site of the town was largely covered with a grove of buckeyes, which were splendid for building cabins. Mr. Aaron Hill says: "The first school I ever attended was in a hewed-log cabin, at Richmond. On the north, and also on the east side, a log was left out and the opening was closed with greased paper. My father lived one year on the county line east of the toll-gate, which stands south of Arba, and after that west of Arba. Of our family of nine children, two only were born in Randolph. I was thirteen years old when my father became a pioneer in this county." He states further: "Deer used to go in droves, ten or fifteen, or even more in a drove. They were more abundant than sheep. They had paths leading to ponds for water, and in these haunts the poor creatures were often shot by the remorseless hunter. Possums, porcupines, ground hogs, turkeys, pheasants and what not were all over the woods. Pheasants would make the forests fairly shake with the strange noises made by their "drumming" on the logs. My father had one ox and one horse, and worked them together as a team. They were very stout, pulling through the swamp and sometimes breaking a stay chain. The ox alone would pull equal to two horses, plowing roots 'like the nation.' He would plow corn and eat both rows as he went, unless he was muzzled."

Jeremiah Horn, farmer, was born in 1803, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1826, marrying Mazana Griffin in 1830. They had seven children, six of whom are still living and are married. He was a farmer, a "Body" Friend, and a Republican. His death occurred in 1869, at the age of sixty-six years.

William Hill was born in North Carolina in 1785; married Mary Hockett in 1807. (She was born in 1784, and came to Ohio in 1807.) They came to Wayne County, Ind., (near Richmond), in 1810; moved to Highland County, Ohio, in 1811 (probably on account of the Indians); returned to Wayne County, Ind., in 1816; came to Randolph County in 1823; bought sixty acres of land at second hand; had nine children, all living to become grown and to be married, and five still survive.

The children were Ruth, Aaron, Hiram, Martha, Sarah, Rebecca, Miriam and Henry W., all born between 1808 and 1828.

William Hill died in 1840, aged fifty-five years; his wife died in 1865, aged eighty-one years.

W. H. was a sterling pioneer, active, discreet, zealous for the right, and he trained up his large family in the way in which they ought to go, and his descendants are to-day an active, estimable, worthy group of men and women. Many odd and quaint things are told of William Hill and of his boys, most of which are probably not true, and which, were they even true, it will hardly pay to write down.

He was a farmer, a blacksmith, a plasterer, a brick-mason, and what else we do not know. In religion, he was a Friend, and in politics a Whig; and altogether an intelligent, reliable and worthy citizen.

He was very handy with tools, and ingenious in all sorts of contrivances for necessity or use.

William Hunt, Arba (son of Barnabas Hunt), was born in 1822, in Wayne County, Ind.; married Eda Fulghum, daughter of Frederick Fulghum, in 1843; came to Randolph County in 1844, and has eight children, four living; is a farmer and a Friend; was a Whig, and is a Republican; was an Anti-slavery man, but remained with the "body."

William M. Locke, Spartansburg, was born in 1805, in North Carolina; married Wealthy Middleton in 1827, and afterward Sarah Middleton, sisters of Thomas and Samuel Middleton; two children; Randolph County, Ind., 1828, living first on Daniel Comer's place; went back to North Carolina until 1831; then to Spartansburg 1831 to 1836; west of Granger Hall nine years; Bartonia, twenty-five years; Spartansburg, three years. He has been a carpenter, wagon-maker and farmer. W. M. L. has been married fifty-three years. They are a cheerful old couple, happy and esteemed, and active in good works. He has been an Episcopal Methodist for more than forty-seven years (since 1834); has been church Trustee ever since 1837, and loves the sanctuary and the class-meeting as well as ever.

W. M. L. removed to Union City, Ohio, in the fall of 1880, and resided for a time in that place. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Union City, Ind., being also appointed Class Leader in that society, a position for which his ripe age and his high and deep religious experience were peculiar qualifications. He, however soon changed his residence, removing to good old Randolph again in 1881, and he is now a citizen of the same county in which he had been domiciled so many, many years. He moved at first from Union City, Ohio, to Arba, Ind.; but shortly afterward he returned to Spartansburg, which is at this time (March, 1882), again his home.

John Mann, Spartansburg, was born in Pennsylvania in 1805; came to Ohio when a boy, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1820. He entered 120 acres of land lying southwest of Spartansburg, near Gilead Meeting-House, walking to Cincinnati for the purpose. He was married in 1836, by James C. Bowen, Justice of the Peace, and has had ten children. One son, Isaac, was drowned in the service during the war of the rebellion.

His business has been farming, living upon the land he entered for nearly sixty years.

He moved to Spartansburg in about 1880, and now resides at that place.

Samuel H. Middleton was the son of Benedict Middleton, who was born in Virginia about 1767; was a farmer; moved afterward to North Carolina; had a family of eight or ten children, and died in 1840 in Carolina, aged seventy-three years.

Seven of his children came to Indiana in early times; five of them to Randolph County, viz., Samuel H. Middleton, Thomas Middleton, Hannah (wife of William Locke), Anna (wife of John Tharpe), Ailsey (wife of ——— Moore). The wife of B. M. was a Baptist, and died in Carolina in 1808, seventy-three years of age.

Samuel H. Middleton was born in 1794, in Virginia. He went with his father to North Carolina in 1798, and came to Richmond, Ind., Christmas Day, 1826. They brought six children, two having died in Carolina, coming in a two-horse wagon, and were five weeks on the road. His brother, Thomas Middleton, came with him part of the way, and finished the journey by steamer down the Ohio to Cincinnati. Their child Ursula was five weeks old when they started. Luzena, one of the girls, says she "scotched" the wheels nearly all the way over the mountains, as they came on their wearisome journey. He lived two years on a farm belonging to Clarkson Willcutts, west of Arba, and, in 1828, he moved to his residence, east of Spartansburg, where he remained till his death, in 1856, sixty-two years old. He had ten children, eight born in Carolina, and two in Randolph County, Ind. Three were boys and seven were girls; seven grew up; five have been married, and four are living still. The children were these: Luzena (widow of George Locke), one

child, living near Spartansburg; Hannah, died at eight years; Nancy Ford, died in 1856, had seven children; Elihu, drowned in "Seven Mile Creek," Preble County, Ohio, in 1847, aged twenty-six years; Sarah Jane, died at eighteen years; Benedict, died at two years; Jeremiah, living east of Spartansburg, three children; Ursula, died at eight years old; Ruth (Thomas), has six children and is living; Christiana Middleton, wife of James Ruby, north of Spartansburg, has two children. S. H. M. married Christiana Tharpe, daughter of Jeremiah Tharpe, in 1814; she died in 1855, sixty-five years old, having been born in 1790, and he died in 1856; they were buried side by side in the Arba Graveyard. He was, in youth and early manhood, an active member of the Methodist Church, but he joined the Friends and kept with them till his death. His wife was also a Friend, and they were worthy, exemplary Christians. He was in early times a Whig, and afterward an Abolitionist. Mr. M. had a wonderful memory; he used to say, laughingly, that he never forgot anything but once. When he was a boy, he found a hen's nest, and he forgot where he found it. He could recite in his old age whole poems of great length that he had learned in his youth and retained entire for forty years. He was a worthy citizen, kind-hearted and hospitable and greatly esteemed. His father came with Samuel and Thomas on their way from Carolina to the unknown West a day's journey, to bid them farewell. He had buried a daughter only the day before; his beloved wife had been taken away many years previous, and his heart, crushed with grief and a sense of loss, could scarcely bear to give them up. The Middletons were of English descent. The Tharpes were of Scotch descent. The father of Jeremiah Tharpe's wife was a Quaker and a slave-holder. Near the time of the Revolution, that society became convinced that slave-holding was a sin, and they passed a resolution that their members should free their slaves or be disowned. Francis Clark, father of Mrs. Tharpe above, freed all his slaves, twenty-one in number.

Jeremiah Tharpe, father of Mrs. Samuel H. Middleton, died in Carolina in 1808, having had eight children, as follows: Eli, Jonathan, John, Jeremiah, Nancy (Kennedy), Ursula (Wheeler), Christiana (Middleton), Mildred (Thornburg). The children all became grown, and all were married. They all came to Indiana during the time from about 1812 to 1830, several of them settling in Randolph County. Jonathan died in Illinois, and Eli was living, at last accounts, in Iowa, very old. Anna (Tharpe) Kennedy died in Whiteriver Township, in the winter of 1880–81, aged more than eighty years. Mrs. Christiana (Middleton) Rubey, wife of James Rubey, showed a package of letters written between 1781 and 1815, mostly by Robert Ward to Joshua Harlan, grandfather of her husband, written from Carolina to Indiana. They are upon rough, unruled paper, in a coarse, plain, though unfashioned hand; and show the great affection which friends felt for each other in those ancient days. Some of them give an account of a severe earthquake in North Carolina in December, 1811, near Bald Mountain, which caused great affright throughout that whole region. The letters were sent chiefly by private hands, only one showing a post mark, dated at Laurens, S. C., October, 1814, with the postage 37½ cents! They are all directed to Indiana Territory, and several of them to the "County of Dearborn."

Thomas Middleton was born in Guilford County, N. C., in 1799; he married Margaret Webb in 1825; he came to Whitewater Ind., in 1826, and to Randolph County in 1830. The company from Carolina consisted of four families, and they were forty-two days on their journey. The families were those of Mordecai Hiatt, Eli Kersey, Thomas Middleton and Samuel H. Middleton. Thomas Middleton had no wagon, and his brother Samuel brought Thomas and his wife to Kanawha Salt Works, West Virginia. Thomas's wife and himself then took steamer down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and he hired a man to fetch them to Richmond. His first wife died in 1836, having had six children. Mr. Middleton's second wife was Sarah Borders, and she died in 1862, without offspring. The names of Mr. Middleton's children were Minerva, Calvin Peeples, Caroline, Sidney S., Sally, John Fletcher. John Fletcher was a soldier in the Union army during the war of 1861, and he belonged to the Sixty-ninth Indiana. In 1880, J. F. M. was elected Trustee of Greensfork Township; as also again in 1882. Mr. M. is very old, eighty-three years, and is feeble, having been more or less an invalid all his life. His character is that of an upright and worthy man, having been a sincere and discreet Christian throughout a long life of hardship and affliction.

Francis G. Morgan, Spartansburg; born 1828, Newport, Ind.; Spartansburg, 1830; Wayne County, 1835; Spartansburg, 1838; Newport, Ind., 1839–1843; lived about almost anywhere, 1843–1851; Newport, 1851–1861; Spartansburg, 1861. Twice married, 1848 and 1852; four children, three living. From twelve to twenty-four years old, he followed teaming from Newport, Richmond, Brookville, etc., to Cincinnati and elsewhere. He was a hired teamster, driving from two to six horses. He hauled logs near Richmond for two or three years; harness shop, 1852–55; clerk, Newport, 1855–61; store at Spartansburg, clerk or partner, 1861–76: bought his farm, Spartansburg, 1861, and since that, fifty acres, costing $1,500. He was Township Trustee two years, and County Commissioner three years. He died in the winter of 1880.

While Mr. Morgan was County Commissioner, the Board contracted for and partly built a court house.

The contract was for $73,000, and the job was done without alteration of any kind. Many were greatly opposed at the time, and Mr. Morgan is thought to have been defeated for a second nomination on that ground. The house was greatly needed, is very neat and tasteful in design, and was marvelously cheap in construction. It is one of the finest edifices in the country, and a "perfect gem" of beauty and taste. Good judges have pronounced it the handsomest building they ever saw, and the Commissioners may well be proud of their part in the work. The people also are now glad it has been built, and think it an ornament to the county.

Mr. Morgan has been and is an active, energetic and reliable man, respected by his fellow-citizens, and found faithful in every public and private trust.

F. G. Morgan died in the fall of 1880, of a lingering and painful disease. His death, occurring as it did in mature middle life, was a source of great sorrow to his afflicted family and friends. His widow has since married Mr. William A. Macy, an elderly but excellent gentleman. [See Wayne Township.]

It has been stated since its erection that the court house is not fire-proof; that it has hundreds of tons of wood in its structure, and not a vault in the entire building. This is a wonderful oversight, and one can hardly understand how or why any body of Commissioners could make so great a mistake. To guard against even the possibility of the destruction of the public records is the *great sine qua non* of a costly court house; and a building which lacks being fire-proof may nearly as well lack everything. The outside of the building, indeed, is brick, iron or slate, and it may be said that fire cannot communicate to the wood beneath those materials. It is surely to be hoped that this may always prove to be the case, but the part of wisdom would have been to make a conflagration of the court house and of the public records an absolute impossibility. The edifice should have been so constructed that it could not be even set on fire.

George Morgan is a brother of Dr. R. H. Morgan and son of Micajah Morgan. He was born in Wayne County, Ind. He joined the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana; was in Scofield's Corps; was at the surrendering of Johnston's army, in North Carolina, and was discharged in that neighborhood soon after. After the war, he engaged in railroading, spending twelve years on the frontier. He began with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad when only eight miles of track had been laid, and helped make the whole road (so far as made three or four years ago). He was three years on the Texas Pacific. For a short time he has been engaged in selling goods under the firm of Hill & Morgan, at Spartansburg, Ind. He married Louisa Rich, and has one child. The firm of Hill & Morgan has been dissolved, and Mr. Morgan has since that time been variously employed. Some years ago, he built for himself a dwelling in Spartansburg, and his residence is still in that town.

Isaac Mann came from Pennsylvania, and settled very early

(perhaps in 1816) on the Harrison Anderson farm below Spartansburg. He had seven children, and died in 1847 an old man (probably seventy years old or more.)

Malachi Nichols, Washington Township; born North Carolina, 1804; came to Randolph County in 1816 (near Arba); married Sarah Mann, 1825; had ten children, four living; died of cholera, 1849.

William D. Nichols, of Lynn, and Isaac Nichols, of Greensfork Township, are sons of Malachi Nichols.

Ephraim Overman was the fifth settler in Greensfork Township, and in Randolph County as well. He came in the fall of 1814 from Randolph County, N. C., and was the next settler after Ephraim Bowen. He came, probably in November, 1814, and he lived in a "camp" to some time in the fall of 1815. He had five children, all boys—Jesse, Eli, Ephraim, Silas and Reuben.

His brother, Nathan Overman, had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Their names were Joseph, Reuben, Cornelius, Abner, Isaac, Jason, Zebulon, Mabel, Mary, Rebecca.

Ephraim Overman was member of the Legislature for Wayne County in 1816, and named the new county Randolph in honor of his native county in North Carolina.

We possess no further particulars concerning him.

Jesse Parker, late of Bethel, Wayne County, is the son of Thomas and Anna Parker, and was born in Rockingham County, N. C., near South Carolina line, in 1807. He came with his parents to Arba, Randolph Co., Ind., in April, 1814, that family being the first white settlers in Randolph County, though land had been entered in the county in 1812, some fifteen months before his settlement.

He married Phebe Puckett, daughter of Benjamin Puckett, in 1826, and they have had seven children, four of whom are living, and six have been married. Jesse Parker's parents died some years after their arrival in Indiana, his mother in 1823; she was the second or third person buried in the Arba Graveyard. J. P. is a shoemaker by trade and occupation, a hearty, jovial old man, having a good memory of old times, and taking a keen delight in recounting the tales of ancient days, when the woods were full of deer and turkeys and wild Indians. One of his sisters was burned to death when a child, and the other (Celia) married Mr. Arnold, and is now a widow and resides at Arba, Ind. He has in his possession a cane made from the "eves bearer" in the first cabin ever erected in Randolph County. The wood is ash, and is very sound and bright. Jesse Parker died November 3, 1881, near Lynn, Randolph Co., Ind., in his seventy-fifth year; he removed from Bethel, Wayne County, to Winchester, Randolph County, expecting to make that his home; soon afterward, he changed his residence to the toll-gate north of Lynn, and only three days after taking charge of the gate he died. The day before his death, he walked to Lynn, and, on the very day he died, he remarked that he felt as well as usual. His sickness began with an aching sensation in the hand, which, in a few hours, reached the heart. A physician was summoned, but in vain. For the aged pioneer, the first lad in the county, it was the "last of earth." His wish had been that his lot might be to meet his death upon the beloved soil of Randolph, and his desire was granted.

Jesse Parker was born in North Carolina in 1766; came to Randolph County, Ind., early; had seven children—Thomas, Joel, Piety, Eda and Jesse and two others. He died 9th, 24th, 1843, aged seventy-six years eleven months and two days.

Margaret Parker, Arba, is now residing in her own house in the village of Arba, Randolph Co., Ind., with her single daughter Lizzie; her son-in-law, Thomas Haisley, with his little son, lives with her; also her oldest daughter, Martha R. Newsom, with one little boy. Martha was married to Joseph Newsom about fourteen years ago; they spent eight years with the Indians—three years in Kansas and the rest of the time in the Indian Territory. Mr. N. died in 1879, and she returned to her mother. Margaret Parker's two sons are both married. One resides near Richmond, and the other on his father's old farm. Her husband, Thomas Parker, came to Randolph County in 1821, and she in 1827. They were married the same year and began housekeeping with a very limited supply of household goods, viz., one pot and one skillet, six plates, six cups and saucers, six spoons and six knives and forks. They made coffee in a milk-pan. All their little means were applied to buying some land. In a few years they became good livers for those times.

Soon after their settlement in Randolph County, her husband made great quantities of tree-sugar. Several barrels were taken to Cincinnati. Some was sold there at 3 cents per pound, and the rest was brought back. A barrel of it was left standing in the wagon shop for people to eat whenever they pleased. In 1844, about Christmas, she stuck a pin into her arm, and, strange as it may seem, that little wound cost her months and months of terrible suffering, and came very near taking her life. Erysipelas set in, and went into the arm, and it was thought that the limb must be cut off. It was permitted to remain, and finally got measurably well, yet for many months she had no use of her right hand. But she could use her left hand, and she undertook with that to spin on a foot-wheel. The children turned the wheel, and she spun enough to make thirty yards with her left hand and her mouth. The time was set one day, and forty people came to witness the sight of amputating her arm, but her husband would not allow it to be done. The limb was so terribly sore that women could not endure to dress it, and three men came three times a day for six weeks to dress that arm! The limb mortified on the lower side in as large a place as one's hand, and the large muscles and the artery lay bare to the sight! yet that arm has for many years been comparatively healthy and sound, and she is alive to-day to look back with thankfulness upon the fact that she was delivered from her fearful suffering, and restored once more to comfort and freedom from pain and danger.

Thomas Parker was born in North Carolina 8th, 7th, 1796; he came to Randolph County, Ind., about 1824; married Elizabeth Arnold and became the father of eleven children, five of whom are now living. He died in 1873, aged seventy-seven years one month and twenty-two days. His widow still lives at Arba, being well advanced in years, a quiet, venerable matron, fearing God and beloved by her neighbors and friends.

Thomas W. Parker (first settler) was born in North Carolina in 1776, and married Anna Peale in that country. They came to Randolph County in 1814 with John W., Thomas and Clarkson Willcutts, who were half-brothers, bringing with them three children. Thomas W. Parker had eight children in all; three were born in Carolina and five in Indiana. He first settled west of Arba, then moved near the toll-gate north of Arba; then near Spartansburg, and still again to Bartholomew County, where he died more than thirty-five years ago. His wife, Anna Parker, died in Randolph County in 1823, and was buried at Arba, being the second or third person buried in that cemetery.

David Semans (late of Greensfork) was born at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1802, and came to Highland County, Ohio, in 1813. He went for himself in 1819, marrying in that year, at the age of seventeen. They came to Randolph County in 1825, settling on Nolan's Fork, and removing to Spartansburg in 1835. In 1840, he returned to his farm southwest of Arba for awhile, and not very long afterward moved to Eel River, Miami County, Ind. (1845); thence back to Randolph County, in 1855, and to Minnesota in 1865, and to Iowa in 1870, making his home for several years with some one of his numerous children in Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. He has been thrice married. His wives were Rebecca Lewis, Rebecca Bowen and Ruth Ann Cook. All three are dead, the last one dying in 1877. He has had twenty-four children—eight by his first wife, fourteen by the second and two by the third. He had six sons in the army at the same time, their united services amounting to twelve or fourteen years. One was killed at the battle of Franklin after his term of service had expired. Mr. S. has been mostly a farmer, has taught school many terms and has sold goods seven or eight years. He has been an Abolitionist from his boyhood, and a church member for sixty-two years—first, Methodist Episcopal, then Wesleyan and again Methodist Episcopal. Mr. Semans is tall and imposing in mien and bearing, large-framed and muscular; and, though now somewhat enfeebled, yet his erect and stately form gives him an appearance both dignified and venera-

ble, and he seems the very image and ideal of an aged patriarch of the olden time. (This was written before his death.) He was an early pioneer of Greensfork Township, living first southwest of Spartansburg, then in that town; leaving the region at length, and, after long years spent in various places, dying at last in Iowa in the spring of 1881, seventy-nine years of age. He was a farmer, a teacher, a preacher, a Justice of the Peace, and at one time (1830) a member of the Legislature. His second wife was the daughter of Ephraim Bowen, Sr., of Greensfork, the fourth settler in Randolph County. Many of his twenty-four children lived to be grown and married, and, in 1880, sixteen were living and married. How many more of the twenty-four have been married we do not know. Mr. S. was tall and stately, straight as a tree, a grand and splendid specimen of the Anglo-Saxon race. While he was visiting his old neighbors and his kinsfolk in Randolph County, during the summer of 1880, he seemed as though several years of life might yet be his among men. But his work is done, and his stately form lies low in the silent dust, and his freed spirit has gone home to its endless rest. May we "die the death of the righteous, and may our last end be like his!"

William Stubbs (father of Mrs. Philip Hill) was born in 1786 in Georgia, and his wife, Sarah (Hodson) Stubbs, in North Carolina in 1777. They were married in 1804, and emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, in 1805. They had eight children, and he died in 1857, aged seventy-one years. His wife died in 1858, aged eighty-one years. Philip Hill has had eight children, four of whom are living, and three married. He is the son of William Hill, an early pioneer, and also a brother of Aaron Hill, south of Arba, in the edge of Wayne County. Philip Hill resides in Greensfork, in the southwest part. He is a farmer, a Republican and a member of the United Brethren Church.

William Taylor was born in Edgecombe County, N. C., in 1799; married Talitha Hedgepeth in 1823, who was born in 1802; came to Spartansburg, Ind., in 1836, and settled on a tract of land northwest of that place, residing there until 1876, at which time he removed to Spartansburg, where is now his home. He has had five children—John Hedgepeth, born in North Carolina in 1824; married Sarah Horn; had nine children, five sons living; farmer, shoe dealer, shoemaker, two years Township Trustee, discharging the duties well; highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens; married, in Arba, Ind.: Margaret Jane (Horn); six children; died some time ago: Peninnah (Horn), Arba, one child. William Thomas married Sarah E. Jackson, daughter of James Jackson; four children; farm west of old boundary. Mrs. Taylor's father was a "Continental" soldier; he served in the Revolutionary war fifteen months. Mr. Taylor and his wife have been "one" for nearly fifty-nine years; they are sprightly and hale, though they are eighty-three and eighty. He bought eighty acres of land, when he first came, for $350, and lived on it till 1876, and owns it yet. Mr. Taylor died in September, 1882, of Bright's disease, eighty-three years old.

John W. Thomas, Arba (second settler), was born in South Carolina in 1787; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1814; married Achsah Peale, in 1810, who was born in 1793. They had thirteen children; twelve lived to be grown, and eleven were married; six are now living Robert Thomas, the first child born in Randolph County, Ind., was the son of John W. Thomas, and born 12th, 18th, 1814. He is now living in Huntington County, Ind. John W. Thomas died in Huntington County Ind., 4th, 8th, 1859, and was buried in Arba Cemetery. His age was seventy-one years seven months and nineteen days. One of his sons now lives at Arba.

Windsor Wiggs was born in 1793 in North Carolina; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1826; died in 1856; married Sarah Barefoot, in North Carolina, in 1816, living still where they settled fifty-four years ago; had eleven children; eight lived to be grown; six are still living. He died in 1856, November 27, aged sixty-three years. Willa Maria died at six weeks; Felix G., born 1819, married Emily Thomas, 1841, has resided in Randolph County, Ind., and Darke County, Ohio; for twelve years at Union City, Ind.; has been farmer, merchant and grain dealer; has two children, both living—George, agent for a wholesale grain dealer in European markets, and a daughter, wife of W. A. Wiley, grain dealer, Union City; he now spends much of his time traveling to Kansas, North Carolina, etc.; Morris died in 1854; Blake E., six children, farmer, Greensfork, twice married; Raiford, twice married, five children, Methodist and Republican, clerk and merchant; has resided at Spartansburg, Newport, Cincinnati, Richmond, Tampico, Ohio, Winchester, Union City, and now lives at Lawrence, Kan.; William Henderson, died at eighteen years in a fit; Windsor, Jr., married Elizabeth Hartman, then Almaretta (Milligan) Richardson, daughter of Dr. Milligan, late of Recovery, Ohio; nine children; has lived at Spartansburg, Union City, Recovery, Ohio, and Liber, Ind.; he has been farmer, merchant and grain dealer, auctioneer, etc.; he is an ardent Republican; Sarah, died at three years; James Henry, farmer, eleven children, Disciple, Republican, Darke County, Ohio; Martha Matilda, died at two years; Anna Jane (Elliott), six children, two miles below Spartansburg, Ind. Mr. Wiggs was buried in the "Quaker Graveyard," near Charles Crist's, southeast of Spartansburg, as also his wife, who died in the summer of 1881, on the old homestead.

Mrs. Sarah (Barefoot) Wiggs (widow of Windsor Wiggs, Sr.) was born in North Carolina, March 10, 1797; her father died when she was six years old, and she became a "bound girl" to a Mr. Evans. She was married to Mr. Wiggs before she was seventeen years old, and, in 1826, they emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., making their home in the wilderness southeast of Spartansburg, on the old Windsor Wiggs farm. They arrived at William Arnold's cabin, where Noah Turner lived lately, May 15, 1826; he bought eighty acres, and she resided on that farm from 1825 to 1881—more than fifty-five years—making her home of late years on the homestead with her son, Blake Wiggs; she died August 11, 1881, and was buried on the farm of Charles Crist, southeast of Spartansburg, in what is known as the "Norwich or Quaker Graveyard," beside her husband, who many years ago departed this life at the age of sixty-three years three months and eighteen days; his death occurred November 27, 1856. Their land had been entered by John Schooley, who sold it to Benjamin Arnold, and he to Mr. Wiggs. Mrs. Wiggs joined the Disciples' Church in 1839, and her husband a short time afterward. Mrs. Wiggs was eighty-four years five months and twenty-four days old, having lived with her husband thirty-eight years three months eleven days, having been a widow about twenty-six years, a church member forty-two years, and a resident on their homestead fifty-five years. She raised a large family, who have become prominent and useful citizens.

SQUIRE BOWEN.

Squire Bowen, a pioneer of Randolph County, son of Ephraim and Hannah Bowen, born in Greene County, Ohio, April 10, 1805; he was the fourth of eleven children, five of whom are still living; he removed with his parents to Randolph County, October 22, 1814, and settled two and one-half miles from Spartansburg, where his father entered a quarter section of land. Squire lived upon this farm for fifty-three years; here he spent the greater and best portion of his life. His mother died in 1844, and his father followed in 1858. After the death of his mother, the care of the father fell to the lot of Squire. It is needless to state that he did all that was in the power of a loving son to make the remainder of his father's life comfortable and happy.

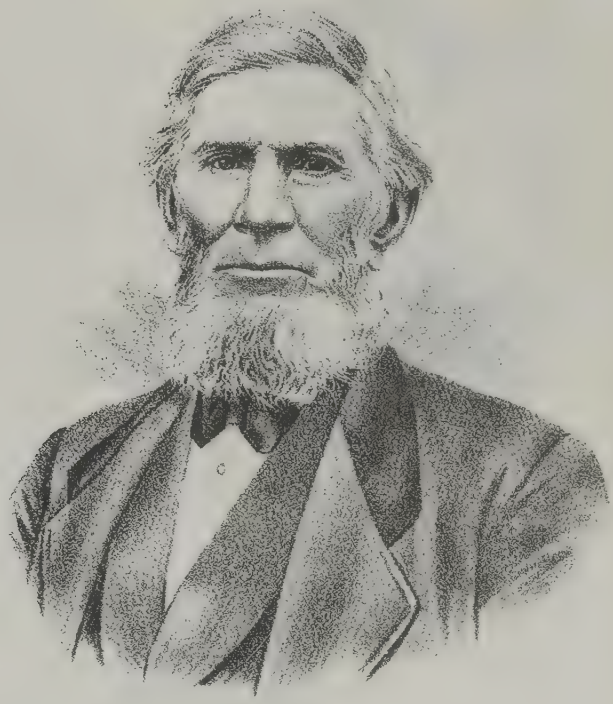
The boyhood of Squire was similar to that of the sons of most pioneers. The privations and sufferings experienced by the early settlers of this county and State cannot be pictured upon the printed page. At the time Squire's father settled in this county, there were only eleven white people living in the territory of which the county was subsequently formed. Having no neighbors but the uncivilized Indians, they were thrown upon the own resources to clear a homestead from the unbroken forest. All of the products of the farm that were not used for home consumption were marketed at Fort Wayne, a distance of about ninety miles. The only means of conveyance was by wagon drawn by oxen. They were compelled to cut their own road through the dense wilderness. It required from sixteen to twenty days to make the trip and return. All of this work fell principally to the lot of the subject of this sketch.

Notwithstanding the almost entire absence of schools, Mr. Bowen, by dint of his own efforts, with the assistance of a very brief attendance at school in Greene County, Ohio, and at Arba, this county, in the old log pioneer schoolhouse, used as a Friends' Meeting House, he obtained a fair common school education.

He was married to Elizabeth Dwiggins, of Wayne County, August 13, 1829, who still survives, having borne the ups and downs of life with her devoted husband for fifty-three years. They are the parents of twelve children, four boys and eight girls, nine of whom are still living. With one exception, none of their children reside more than ten miles from the old homestead.

Ephraim L Bowen

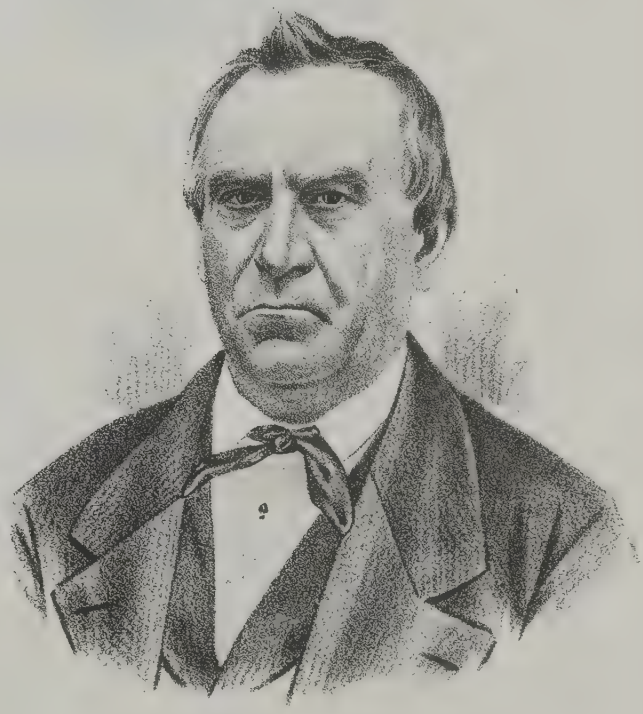
GREEN'S FORK. TP.



SQUIRE BOWEN.

GREEN'S FORK TP.

DAVID LASLEY.

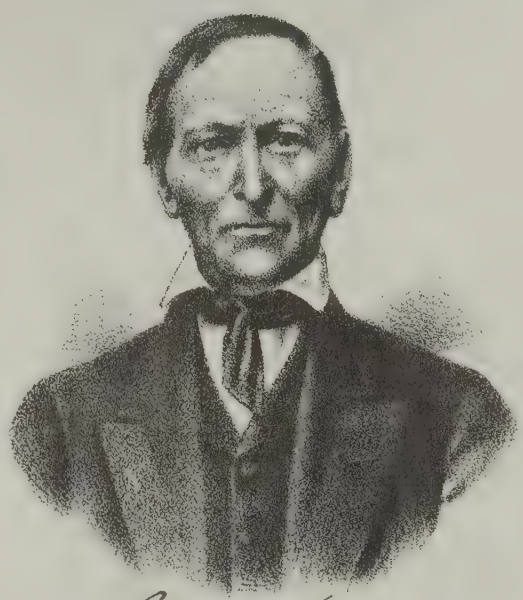


Daniel Worth

WEST RIVER. TP.

C. BOUSMAN.

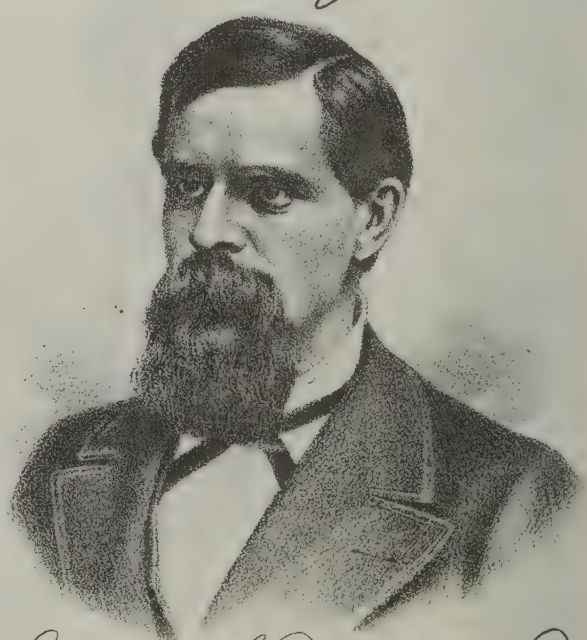
MRS. C. BOUSMAN.



William Engle

Letitia Engle

A. LENOX.
UNION CITY.



James S. Blair M.D.
LYNN.

Their children are all happily married, and comfortably situated. In 1867, Squire moved from the farm to Arba, and lived in that village for nine and one-half years, when he moved to Spartansburg, where he has since resided. He and his wife have been acceptable members of the M. E. Church for more than fifty years.

In politics, Mr. Bowen has always been an uncompromising Republican; he has affiliated with that party ever since its organization. Although never having been elected to any office of trust, he has always been actively engaged and deeply interested in the welfare of the party of his choice.

He and his amiable wife are pleasantly situated at Spartansburg, surrounded by loving children and kind friends, enjoying fair health and a prospect of yet many years of usefulness.

We cannot close this brief sketch of this most worthy pair without adding our own testimony of reverence for their efforts in developing the great resources of this part of the State of Indiana.

JAMES D. BOWEN.

James Dwiggins Bowen, son of Squire and Elizabeth Bowen, was born in Greensfork Township, Randolph County, December 23, 1832; he was raised on the farm entered by his grandfather, Ephraim Bowen, in 1814, of which he is now owner and proprietor; his farm consists of 200 acres of which 140 acres are in a high state of cultivation. His boyhood was quiet and uneventful, spending the greater part of his time in cultivating the farm; his education was limited to the common district schools, with the exception of one term at a commercial school at Indianapolis in 1855. He was Enrolling Officer of his township during the war, an appointment from the Government; he made three trips to the front to look after the sick and wounded soldiers from his district. In addition to farming, Mr. Bowen has been actively engaged in the mercantile business at Spartansburg and Arba, and pork-packing business at Richmond; he now has an interest in the mercantile and grain business at Lynn, this county. As a business man, Mr. Bowen is cautious, and careful to look after the details. He was married to Mary E. Chenoweth, daughter of John B. and Sarah B. Chenoweth, of Carroll County, Md., September 13, 1855.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have a family of nine children, three boys and six girls, all of whom are still living. Two of his sons are engaged with their father in business at Lynn, one as a partner, the other as clerk.

James D. has been elected to two of the most important offices of his township—that of Township Trustee, and served for five years, and in 1867, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has continued for four years. That he filled these offices satisfactorily is evinced from the fact of his continuance. He now holds the office of Ditch Commissioner, under the appointment of the Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1873, he moved from Arba, where he had been engaged in business since 1866, to the farm where he now resides. He has been blessed with an abundance of worldly effects, and is surrounded with luxury and all that is necessary to make life happy. His farm is a model of beauty and convenience, especially adapted to grazing, all parts of it being supplied with an abundance of never-failing spring water. He devotes considerable attention to the raising of corn and hogs. His farm buildings are commodious and convenient; his dwelling-house is a large, two-story structure, situated on a beautiful knoll, surrounded with many beautiful shade trees.

Mr. Bowen has always been a stanch Republican, and has been industrious in his efforts for the welfare of his party. He and his excellent wife are acceptable members of the M. E. Church, and are honored members of society of the community in which they reside. Mr. Bowen is also a useful member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Bethel Lodge, No. 250.

EPHRAIM L. BOWEN.

Ephraim L. Bowen is a native of Randolph County, Ind.; he was born at the family homestead in Green's Fork Township, on the 20th of March, 1819; his father, Ephraim Bowen, of whom a more extended account appears elsewhere in this volume, was one of the first white men who located in Randolph County, and bore a prominent and active part in its development and improvement. Ephraim L., the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm, enjoying only such limited educational advantages as the pioneer schools afforded. By individual effort, however, he succeeded in acquiring an education which, if not scholastic, was nevertheless practical, and by his daily routine of work grew proficient in all that goes to constitute a good farmer, and in later years adopted the pursuit of farming as his chosen vocation. He remained at home assisting his father until twenty years of age, and was then united in marriage with Miss Ruth Dwiggins, a native of Wayne County, Ind. He then began farming for himself in Green's Fork Township, and in the years that have followed, his success in this line has steadily increased under his tireless energy and prudent management. The farm upon which he began life on his own account has been enlarged by subsequent purchases, until it now embraces 280 acres of excellent land, all of which is susceptible of cultivation, while the larger portion of it is under a fine state of improvement.

Within twenty years after his marriage, death bereaved him of the companionship of the wife, whose love had stimulated his youthful labors in the felling of the forest and the "making" of a farm; whose words of cheer had revived his drooping spirits at the end of days of weary toil, and whose careful economy had materially promoted his temporal success. She died on August 5, 1858. Eight children had been born to them, two of whom preceded their mother to the grave. Six survived her, viz., James H., Elizabeth A., Hannah L., Mary E., Jennie and Squire C., all of whom grew to maturity and were married, and three of whom now survive. James H. died September 12, 1874; Mary E. died May 12, 1876, and Jennie died July 1, 1877. Mr. Bowen was a second time united in the bonds of matrimony, choosing for his companion Mrs. Anna J. Corbett, daughter of John and Mildred Thornburg. She was born December 16, 1827, in North Carolina, and came to Randolph County, Ind., with her parents, when a child. She is an estimable lady, and enjoys the affectionate regard of all who know her. Four children are the fruits of the second marriage, viz., Julia M., Rosa L., Lulie L. and Clarence E., all of whom are now residing with their parents at home.

Throughout his life, Mr. Bowen has felt a lively interest in public improvements, and has contributed liberally to enterprises having for their object the ultimate benefit of the county. He has never felt political ambition, nor has he ever consented to serve in a public capacity; but he is, nevertheless, a stanch politician, and an ardent Republican. He is a politician to the extent of taking an active interest in the success of his party, and advocating its principles. He was a prominent anti-slavery advocate in earlier years, and became one of the first adherents of the Republican party upon its organization. He is identified with the friends of the temperance cause, and in his daily life exemplifies the principles he holds. As a member of the Christian Church he has led a consistent life, and as a worthy citizen none stand higher than he in the community where he is known. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is identified with Bethel Lodge, No. 250.

CLEMENT F. ALEXANDER, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg. This estimable gentleman was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 2, 1817, and is the son of James and Mary (Parks) Alexander, who were born in Burke County, N. C., the former September 28, 1787, and the latter January 22, 1790. The subject of our sketch was married, September 10, 1840, to Rebecca Parks, who was born in Monroe County, Ind., December 18, 1816, daughter of George and Catharine (Read) Parks, who were natives of North Carolina. This union has been blessed with six children, viz., Mary C., born April 18, 1842; Martha J., October 29, 1843; Nancy A., April 23, 1845; Serena E., April 21, 1847; Sarah J., June 11, 1853; and Lizzie E., born May 7, 1859, all of whom are living except Martha J., who deceased January 24, 1881. Mr. Alexander came to this county and settled where he now resides in 1848; he was elected Commissioner of the county in 1860, and so acceptably performed the duties devolving upon him that he was again chosen in 1863, to act in the same capacity. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are consistent members of the Christian Church. He owns 277 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a kind husband and father, and he and his worthy lady enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them.

HARRISON ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg. This estimable gentleman was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 9, 1817, is the son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Forton) Anderson, who were natives of Virginia, the former born June 9, 1767, and deceased about three months previous to the birth of the subject of this sketch; the latter born October 13, 1776. Mr. Anderson, when about one year of age, was brought by his mother to Wayne County, Ind. The event of his marriage took place November 30, 1837; the chosen companion through life, Miss Lydia A. Shaw, born in Warren County, Ohio, October 9, 1819, is the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Ramsey) Shaw, who were born in Pennsylvania, the former July 29, 1793, and the latter November 22, 1797. Mr. Anderson became a resident of this county in 1837, and for ten years lived on a farm of eighty acres that he purchased near the south line. He settled where he now resides (in Section 15), in 1851. During the year 1861, he was engaged in the mercantile business, and acted as Postmaster at Spartansburg. Mr. Anderson's early literary advantages were such as the pioneer youth generally enjoy, but nature has compensated largely for the lack of early opportunities. He is a gentleman who believes in advancement, and is ever found ready and willing to aid any laudable enterprise that tends to elevate and improve the standing of society. He and his worthy lady are earnest workers in the Christian Church. They have been blessed with three children, two of whom are living, viz., Elizabeth, born June 10, 1842, and Edmon L., October 17, 1844.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., April 29, 1822; he is the son of Andrew and Jane (Nelson) Armstrong, who were natives of the above State. The subject of this sketch emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1835, where he remained until 1853, when he became a resident of this county, settling at Union City, where he engaged in the carpenter business until 1863, when he purchased and moved to a farm near the above place, on which he resided until 1867, when he moved to Miami County, this State, where he was employed as a carpenter for a period of four years; at the expiration of that time he again became a resident of this county. He now owns a neat farm of forty acres in Section 3, on which he resides. Mr. A. is a member of the M. E. Church, Spartansburg I. O. O. F., No. 287, and of Xenia (Miami County) F. & A. M. No. ——. The event of his marriage took place August 4, 1845, to Lucinda Hobert, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, September 17, 1827; she is the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Gandy) Hobert; the former born in Vermont January 3, 1802, and the latter in Ohio, November 2, 1811. This union has been blessed with one child, Jeremiah D., born April 26, 1846, who is now engaged in life insurance at Union City. He was married, July 28, 1867, to Orpha A. Convers, daughter of Darius Convers.

ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg. This worthy gentleman, born in Ireland, April 1, 1833, is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Valentine) Armstrong, who are natives of Ireland. Mr. Armstrong came to this country with his parents in 1839; they first settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained for three years; from there they moved to Delaware, and resided in that State until 1844, when they returned to Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1850, when they became residents of this county. The event of his marriage took place August 27, 1859, to Maria Mann, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stout) Mann. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were blessed with three children, viz., Catharine, born August 15, 1868; George W., January 14, 1863; and Melissa, born September 9, 1866. On November 28, 1866, Mr. A. was called upon to mourn the loss of his beloved wife. He then battled with the hardships of life alone until July 3, 1869, when he was married to Melissa L. Witter, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 21, 1845. She is the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Kinnon) Witter. Mr. Armstrong settled

where he now resides, in Section 16, in 1870. He owns fifty-seven acres of land. He spent about fifteen years of his earlier life working at the carpenter business, but is now engaged in farming. He is a member of Spartansburg I. O. O. F., No. 287, is a sterling gentleman, and he and his worthy lady have the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MARCELLUS N. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Lynn; born in Preble County, Ohio, February 28, 1838; he is the son of Thomas M. and Nancy J. (Brandon) Brown, the former born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Darke County, Ohio, March 12, 1820. Mr. Brown was educated at Spartansburg; he was married August, 1860, to Celestina Ruby, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, November 1, 1840. She is the daughter of Samuel F. and Jane (McNulty) Ruby, the former born April 27, 1812, and the latter February 17, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been blessed with three children, viz, Samuel R., born October 14, 1861; Nancy J., March 6, 1864, and Willie S., October, 1869. Mr. Brown became a resident of this county in 1849; he owns a farm of 100 acres in Section 25, on which he has been residing since 1875. He is a thorough gentleman, and he and his worthy lady are respected by all who know them.

J. WESLEY CLARK, wagon-maker, Spartansburg; born in Spartansburg April 7, 1857; he is the son of James W. and Mary E. (Moore) Clark, the former born in Allen County, Ind., July 6, 1828, and the latter in North Carolina November 3, 1828. The subject of this sketch is a wagon-maker; he is a thorough gentleman, highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In the summer of 1882, he attended the Normal School at Winchester, and completed his preparation as a teacher; he then began the honorable vocation of teaching in the public schools.

VICTOR M. L. COOK, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg; born in Wayne County, Ind., June 16, 1858; he is the son of William and Margaret A. (Knox) Cook, the former born in Wayne County, Ind., July 7, 1834, and the latter in North Carolina January 12, 1835. The event of his marriage took place January 1, 1880, to Luella M. Thomas, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., November 1, 1861. She is the daughter of Joshua C. and Mary (Fulghum) Thomas; the former born in North Carolina November 17, 1830, and the latter in this county December 12, 1834. Mr. Cook first became a resident of Randolph County in 1859. He owns a well-improved farm of sixty-three acres in Section 16, on which he resides. He and his worthy lady are highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CHARLES CRIST is a resident of Greensfork Township. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1801; his father moved to Maryland, in 1814, and he lived there till he was grown. He married Mary Flatters, in Maryland, in 1831. She was born in 1809. They moved from thence to Marion County, Ohio, in 1831; thence to Hancock County, Ohio, in 1834 and to Darke County, Ohio, in 1847, and finally to Randolph County, Ind., in 1854, where they reside now, about one mile east of Spartansburg. They have had twelve children, but there are now but six living. Three of the children died from "milk sickness." The following are their children now living: Jacob Crist, whose business is farming, and who is married to Mary Campbell, a daughter of William M. Campbell, Sr.—they have one child; Sarah Ann Shaw, who resides in Union City, and has five children; Margaret Louisa died when she was seven years old; Sanford Crist, who is intermarried with Althea Corbett, a daughter of Richard Corbett; Sandford is a farmer, and has one child; William Crist is married to Elizabeth Fish, and resides at Springfield, Ohio, where he is engaged as a stone-cutter—he has five children; Mary Jane died at the age of one year; George W. is unmarried, and resides with his parents; Thomas Clarkson Crist is married to Mary Coburn, and resides in Union City, he is an engineer, and has five children; Rebecca died when she was seven years old. The elder Crist and his lady have always resided upon their farm. In every locality where they took up their abode, they were among the first settlers. Mr. Crist has given his whole life to farming, and has done much to improve the country; he is a man of steady and industrious habits; he is a Democrat in politics, and has the confidence and good will of all his neighbors and acquaintances.

FREDERICK C. FULGHUM, S. S. Mill, Arba. This estimable gentleman, born in this county December 25, 1840, is the son of Frederick and Piety (Parker) Fulghum, who were natives of Guilford County, N. C., the former born April 20, 1799, and the latter July 30, 1798. The subject of our sketch was educated at Earlham College; he was married, January 1, 1862, to Rebecca Elliott, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 17, 1839. Her parents, Benjamin and Rachel (Hickson) Elliott, were natives of North Carolina, the former born May 10, 1816, and the latter in 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Fulghum have four children, viz., Oscar E., born October 3, 1862; Francona L., June 13, 1866; Lucy, November 6, 1872, and Walter B., born April 20, 1879. Mr. Fulghum settled at Arba, where he is now successfully conducting a saw and grist mill. He and his worthy lady are members of the Society of Friends, and are highly respected by all who know them. Mr. Fulghum is also interested in the Richmond Business College and Telegraphing Institute at Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind.

HUGH GARD, farmer, P. O. Winchester. The subject of this sketch, born in Preble County, Ohio, March 12, 1820, is the son of Lot and Ann (Vance) Gard, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gard became a resident of this State when quite young, remaining until 1860, when he returned to his native State. The event of his marriage took place February 11, 1862, to Sarah Dunn, who was born in Pennsylvania September 12, 1830. Her parents, Joseph and Debra (Evans) Dunn were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born September 30, 1792, and the latter March 2, 1795. Mr. Gard returned to this State and settled where he now resides in 1867; he owns 150 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising; he is a thorough gentleman, highly respected by all who know him. Mr. Gard and his worthy lady have been blessed with three children, viz., Laura D., born December 5, 1862; Joseph C., March 27, 1867, and Annett S., August 31, 1868.

JAMES M. HARRISON, farmer, P. O. Hollansburg, Ohio, born in Darke County, Ohio, April 26, 1833. He is the son of Harvey and Minerva J. (Downing) Harrison; the former born in Kentucky March 16, 1804, and the latter in South Carolina December 7, 1808. The event of his marriage took place December 9, 1855, to Emily E. French, who was born in Virginia May 19, 1834. She is the daughter of Walter W. and Levina (Bailey) French, who were natives of Virginia; the former born March 1, 1794, and the latter July 30, 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have had born to them six children, three of whom are living, viz., Arvilla A., born January 1, 1857; William H., October 12, 1865, and Emily E., November 23, 1872. Mr. Harrison became a resident of Randolph County in 1855, and has since been engaged in farming and the manufacture of the "Harrison Hand Corn Planter," of which he is the inventor and patentee. He has a well improved farm of 122 acres, on which he resides, in Section 25; he is a sterling gentleman, and he and his worthy lady are highly respected by all who know them.

JAMES H. HART, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, was born in Kentucky January 8, 1808; he is the son of John and Phœba (Godfrey) Hart; the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. With the exception of a short time spent in Kentucky and Ohio, the subject of our sketch has been a resident of this county since 1832. He spent his early life in teaching school, farming and shoe-making; he was married, September 29, 1839, to Ruth Cartwright, who was born in North Carolina March 14, 1811. She is the daughter of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Pritchet) Cartwright, who were natives of North Carolina; the former born in 1774, and the latter in 1777. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have been blessed with four children, two of whom are living, viz., John H., born January 2, 1843, and William T., born March 29, 1847; the latter was married April 28, 1877, to Angeline M. Bunch, who was born in this county April 28, 1855. She is the daughter of Richard G. and Mary J. (Bowen) Bunch. This union has been blessed with one child—Charles H., born April 21, 1878. We may say of James H. Hart that he is one of the pioneers of this county, and is closely identified with its development and early improvements; he and his estimable lady are members of the Christian Church, and are highly respected by all who know them.

HENRY HAWKINS, saw-milling, Snow Hill. This estimable gentleman, who became a resident of Randolph County in 1870, is the son of Nathan and Sarah (Wright) Hawkins, who were natives of Wayne County, Ind.; the former born April 15, 1808, and the latter April 12, 1811. The subject of our sketch was also born as above, December 25, 1838; he enlisted August 16, 1862, in Company I, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry. As a soldier he was brave and fearless, participating in numerous battles. On Sunday, September 20, 1863, he received a severe wound at the battle of Chickamauga, and lay on the field for eleven days; he was then paroled and taken to the hospital at Chattanooga; thence to Nashville, where, after remaining for several months, he was furloughed and sent home, where he remained for five months; at the expiration of that time, he joined his regiment at Nashville, Tenn., but on account of his inability for active service, he was shortly after sent to Indianapolis as one of a reserve corps, where he remained until June 20, 1865, when he was discharged. Mr. Hawkins was married November 26, 1874, to Miss Jennie Owen, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 17, 1846. She is the daughter of William W. and Jane (Allbright) Owen, who were born in Tennessee; the former June 5, 1795, and the latter January 22, 1816. Mr. Hawkins owns 120 acres of land, and is engaged in saw-milling and farming; he is a sterling gentleman, and he and his worthy lady enjoy the esteem and confidence of all who know them.

ADAM R. HIATT, farmer, P. O. Bethel, Ind. This estimable gentleman, born in Wayne County, Ind., January 9, 1837, is the son of Enos and Nancy (Miller) Hiatt, the former born in Guilford County, N. C., August 28, 1805, and the latter in Woodford County, Ky., in September, 1816. Mr. Hiatt was married, May 27, 1855, to Lucinda Wolf, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 5, 1837. She is the daughter of David and Nancy (Douthet) Wolf, the former born in New Jersey in 1800, and the latter in Warren County, Ohio, in 1799. This union has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living, viz., Mary F., born May 18, 1857; Cassius F., April 20, 1859; Alvin L., July 22, 1863; Elmer P., July 4, 1865; Harrison, August 16, 1869; Carrie C., November 10, 1871, and India W., June 23, 1878. Mr. Hiatt settled where he now resides in 1869. His farm consists of 100 acres, and is located in Section 36. He is a member of Bethel F. & A. M., No. 260, and he and his worthy lady are members of the Christian Church.

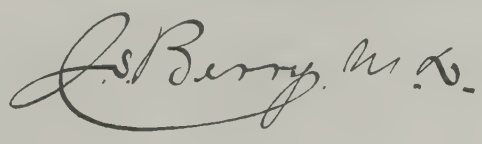
LEVI HILL.

Levi Hill, agriculturist and horticulturist, was born in Greensfork Township, Randolph County, Ind., April 4, 1835; he is the son of Aaron and Piety A. Hill, and the second child of a family of eight children; his parents moved to the State in 1817, and to Randolph County in 1824. His father was a native of Ohio, and was born in 1810; his mother of North Carolina, and was born in 1812; his parents were members of the Society of Friends.

Levi has spent the greater portion of his life upon the farm, having selected the occupation of farming from choice; he is well adapted to this business, and conducts his farming upon scientific principles. His father was one of the pioneers of the county, and Levi, in his younger years, assisted him in clearing a farm from the forest. His early educational advantages were meager, but having made up his mind to engage for a time in the profession of teaching, he bent all of his energies to prepare himself for that work. To accomplish this end, he attended the graded schools at Arba for three terms of five months each, under the instruction of Jacob Green, Thomas and Matthew Charles; he also attended a term of five months at Friends' Western Agricultural School, under the supervision of Hon. B. C. Hobbs, ex-Superintendent Public Instruction. From nineteen to twenty-three years of age, he taught school in the winter and attended school in the summer. As a teacher and student, he distinguished himself by his energy and perseverance in surmounting every difficulty; his labors were crowned with abundant success.

He was married to Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Harrison and Lydia Anderson, of Wayne County, August 18, 1859. Mrs. Hill is a most estimable lady, refined, amiable and of superior intelligence. She is beloved by all who know her.

JOHN S. BERRY, M. D.



JOHN S. BERRY was born near Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, in 1852, and is the son of Elisha and Jane Berry, who are natives and life-long residents of that county. His father was born February 24, and his mother March 1, 1824. They are the parents of four sons and four daughters, all of their children now surviving except two. Mr. Elisha Berry has now retired from active business to the village of Versailles, of the same county, but in his life has been prominently identified with the agricultural and mercantile interests of Darke County. He bears a high reputation among his fellow-citizens, and during the past eight years has occupied the honorable and responsible office of County Commissioner in Darke County, and has discharged the duties of that position to the satisfaction of his constituents. John S., the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools of his native county, including the public school at Versailles, Ohio, and the high school at Greenville, Ohio. In 1872, he began teaching school, and was thus engaged for eighteen months. In the spring of 1873, he began the study of medicine under the instruction of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. E. Proctor, of Versailles, Ohio, and spent the winter of 1875 and 1876 in attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. In the spring of 1876, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Spartansburg, Randolph Co., Ind., where he still continues to reside. Fortunately, he located in a place ready for a competent representative of the medical profession, and was introduced almost immediately into an extensive practice, which, in the meantime, he has greatly enlarged by his prompt and faithful attendance upon his patients, his skill and his successful treatment of their ills, as well as by his genial presence and gentlemanly deportment. He has gained the confidence of his patients, and, although young, has established a professional reputation of which he may justly feel proud. It is beyond our province to predict a career, but we join with his friends in the hope that he may attain the eminence in his profession for which his natural abilities eminently fit him, and toward which his past achievements tend.

RES. OF SAMUEL J. JENNINGS, GREENS FORK TP. RANDOLPH, CO. IND.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have a family of three daughters, two of whom are now living. Their second daughter, Eva, died April 15, 1867, being nearly four years old. Their eldest daughter, Eudorah (now Mrs. Woodbury), was born August 5, 1860. Eva was born July 7, 1863, and died as stated above. Ginevera was born September 12, 1869. In the fall of 1859, Levi and his young wife settled on the farm where they now reside; the farm at that time consisted of eighty acres, with thirty-five acres improved. At the present time, Mr. Hill owns 100 acres, seventy-five acres improved; his farm is beautifully located one and one-half miles south of Spartansburg, and slopes gently to the south and east, of an excellent quality of soil adapted to the growing of all kinds of grain and pasturage, every field being supplied with living water; his farm is in splendid repair, buildings, fences, etc., being in excellent condition. While he gives his attention to the raising of all kinds of farm products, he makes a speciality of fruits, of which he produces a large variety and fine quality.

He left the farm in the fall of 1873, and removed to Union City, and here he engaged in the book and stationery business for five years, with O. C. Gordon, ex-Treasurer. In this, as in all other business enterprises, he was successful. He was elected Township Assessor in 1860, and served two years; also elected to the office of Township Trustee in 1864, and served one term. In both of these offices he served the people faithfully. While Township Trustee he manifested a deep interest in the success of the schools. He and his wife have been active and honored members of the Disciples' Church, since 1860.

In politics, Mr. Hill is a Republican, and has done much to further the interests of his party in this county. It is Mr. and Mrs. Hill's intention to remove for a time to Irvington, this State, for the purpose of educating their daughter, Ginevera, at Butler University. Mr. and Mrs. Hill and their children are held in high esteem by the community in which they live, and lead a quiet and happy life.

JOHN WESLEY HILL.

John Wesley Hill, merchant, resides in Spartansburg, this county; he is the son of Hiram and Martha Hill, and was born in this county May 2, 1839; he is the fourth of a family of eight children; his father was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 1, 1812; his mother was born in Greene County, Penn., in the year 1810; his father came to this county with his parents in the year 1824, and his mother in the fall of 1819. His parents were married January 24, 1833, and settled on a farm three and one-half miles from Spartansburg. John spent the greater part of his time until twenty-one years of age, in assisting his father to clear up a farm from the forest.

His educational advantages were limited to the common district schools, with the exception of two years in attendance at a graded school at Arba, under the supervision of Thomas and Matthew Charles; he attended this school from 1860 to 1862. It was composed of two grades, and had the reputation of being the best conducted school in the country at the time.

In the fall of 1862, John entered the army as a private in Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; he was in active service until the fall of 1863, at which time he was transferred to the Signal Service; he was present and took an active part in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Chickasaw Mountain, Arkansas Post and siege of Vicksburg. At Richmond, Ky., he was taken prisoner, and immediately paroled. After a brief period he was exchanged, and transferred with his regiment to the Army of the Mississippi, under the commands of Grant and Sherman; he was honorably discharged March, 1864, having been prostrated by a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia; his Captain (Howard) voluntarily offered him a discharge, which he at first refused to accept, but was subsequently induced to do so on account of continued ill-health, and the urgent request of his brother. His army life was both creditable to himself and the country which he served, and Mr. Hill looks back upon this period of his career with great satisfaction, having the consciousness that, as a soldier, he served his country faithfully in the hour of her peril and need.

After his discharge from the army and returning health, he engaged in the insurance business, and pursued it for about six months, when he entered the store of Parker & Hill, of Newport (Fountain City), Wayne County, as a clerk, and remained about one year, and then engaged to Woody & Weeks, of the same place, in the same capacity, and remained until September, 1866, when he entered into copartnership with Barney Marine in a general mercantile business at Arba; his partner transferred his interest in the business, in 1868, to O. C. Gordon. This firm continued until the fall of 1869, when the goods were sold at auction.

Mr. Hill then moved to Spartansburg, and in January, 1870, entered the general mercantile business with E. L. Anderson, as partner. This firm remained in the business until the fall of 1872, at which time Mr. Hill retired, transferring his interest to Mr. Anderson. The following summer, he bought out Mr. Anderson, taking as a partner John Grow, transferring to him a one-third interest. After about one year, Mr. Grow was succeeded by J. A. Thomas. Mr. Thomas remained in the firm until 1878, when he sold his interest to George F. Morgan. After two years' copartnership with Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill bought his interest, and has since that time conducted the business alone; he is proprietor of the principal business house of the town in mercantile line—his annual sales run from $15,000 to $22,000.

He was elected to the office of Township Trustee in 1870, and served acceptably to the people of his township for four years. During his term of office he took a deep interest in the educational affairs of his township; he erected a number of excellent school buildings, among them one in his town, a two-story brick, commodious and convenient. This building is above the average for towns of the size of Spartansburg. He was married to Julia A. Davis, a step-daughter of Dr. R. H. Morgan, November 16, 1865. Mrs. Hill is a lady of refinement and superior executive ability, and has been of great assistance to her husband in his business. In addition to the cares of the family, she has entire charge of a boarding house for the benefit of transient and permanent boarders.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have a family of six children, four boys and two girls, as follows: Roscoe R., born August 31, 1866; Pearl I., September 19, 1868; Clarence H., February 26, 1871; Cora M., May 1, 1873; Hugh Fred, February 4, 1875; Howard T. B., October 6, 1876.

This is in many respects a model family—a kind Providence sparing the lives of all their children until the time of writing this sketch. Their home is a model of neatness and domestic harmony. Mrs. Hill is an acceptable and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hill is an honored member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and has taken all the degrees of the Encampment, and Grand Lodge Encampment; he joined the Order, August, 1867, and has ever since taken a deep interest in its success. In political preferment, he is a Republican of the stanchest kind, and has never affiliated with any other party.

Mr. Hill leads a quiet and even life, energetic and progressive in his business, is a valuable member of society, and highly respected in the community in which he lives.

SAMUEL J. JENNINGS.

Samuel J. Jennings, a farmer and carpenter, son of Samuel and Margaret (Madren) Jennings, was born in this county October 1, 1833; he is the seventh of a family of nine children, of whom four are now living; his father was born in Pasquotank County, N. C., in the year 1799, and his mother was born in the same State and county in the year 1797. His parents lived in North Carolina until the year 1823, when they came to Indiana and settled near Fountain City, Wayne County. They remained here for three years, when they came to Randolph County and located three miles south of Lynn, where they purchased fifty acres of unimproved land.

The deprivations and hardships they endured were extreme, being in very limited circumstances. So poor were they, their only means of conveyance from North Carolina was a cart drawn by one horse, and from Wayne County to Randolph in a cart drawn by oxen. After their location in this county, Mr. Jennings set to work to clear a farm from the wilderness, and succeeded in securing a very comfortable home.

Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were honored members of the Baptist Church, and remained faithful until their deaths. Mr. Jennings assisted in the erection of the first church in the eastern part of the State, a log house, situated on Noland's Fork, in Wayne County. The ministers of this church, of whom we will mention Willis Wilmore, Thomas Tuttle, Nathaniel Case and many others, always found a welcome home with Mr. and Mrs. Jennings. Mr. Jennings was a very active member of the church, and it was mainly through his efforts that it was organized and sustained. Mr. Jennings died March 29, 1866, aged sixty-seven years and ten months. His funeral took place at his residence, and was conducted by Rev. Milton Wright, of the United Brethren Church; his remains were interred in Hopewell Cemetery, Wayne County. Mrs. Jennings died October 1, 1878, aged eighty-one years eight months and fourteen days. Funeral services conducted by Rev. F. M. Demunbrun, of the United Brethren Church, and the remains deposited by the side of her husband's.

The subject of this sketch remained with his parents on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he and his brother, James, engaged to learn the carpenter trade, which Samuel has worked at faithfully for twenty-eight years with almost unprecedented success; he was by nature especially adapted to the business, and being industrious and ambitious to excel, he acquired the reputation of being one of the best carpenters in the country—a reputation he was fully able to sustain; he has superintended the erection of some of the best buildings in the county, and among the many we will mention Bethel Chapel, which he twice erected, being destroyed by fire; Smith Kinnons' large and handsome barn, and his own beautiful and attractive residence, a view of which is given in this work. In addition to working at his trade, of late years he has given much attention to farming, and in this, as well as that of his trade, he has achieved great success; he is owner and proprietor of 190 acres of excellent land, situated in this county. This land is composed of two tracts, the farm upon which he lives is situated one and one-half miles east of Lynn, and consists of 110 acres; the other is an eighty acre tract, and is located in Nettle Creek Township.

These farms are well improved and under a high state of cultivation. The soil is very productive, and they are beautifully located. They are the results of Mr. Jennings' persevering industry and frugality; his farm buildings are among the most beautiful and convenient of the county. Mr. Jennings being a man of superior taste, has made his home surroundings exquisitely beautiful; his dwelling house is a beautiful two-story structure of modern architecture, situated on a commanding knoll partially surrounded by a grove of unsurpassing beauty; his barns are both large and convenient, and his buildings present a most picturesque group, calculated to challenge the admiration of all.

He was first united in marriage to Mariah Nichols, daughter of Malachi and Sarah Nichols, of this county, January 17, 1854, who shared the joys and sorrows, toils and hardships with her devoted husband until May 14, 1874, when her life-work was ended and she was summoned to a fairer clime and bid a long farewell to her grief-stricken family. She was a faithful wife, a devoted mother, and a respected friend; her husband owes much of his prosperity to her wise counsels, good judgment and untiring industry. By his first marriage, Mr. Jennings is the father of eight children, two boys and six girls, of whom seven are living. Their eldest two daughters are married, and living in comfortable circumstances in this county; his daughter, Margaret M., married to Lee Manning, and Sarah S. to David A. Moodey, both residents of this county. His eldest son, James, is a deaf mute, caused by sickness when he was four years of age; he has attended the State Institution for Deaf and Dumb at Indianapolis for seven terms, and is a very good scholar. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have been called to mourn the death of one child, a daughter, who died when eight months of age.

Mr. Jennings was united in a second marriage to Mrs. Sarah J. Moore, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Bookout, pioneers of this county, December 9, 1875. She was the widow of Miles Moore. Mrs. Jennings is a very amiable woman, kind and affectionate, and has been a faithful and devoted mother to Mr. Jennings' children. They are both acceptable and honored members of the United Brethren Church of Bethel Chapel. Mr. Jennings is President of the Board of Trustees of this church, a position he has held continuously for several years. He was drafted into the service of the United States in September, 1864, but having a family depending upon him for support, he employed a substitute, paying $1,000.

While working at his trade, he received two very serious falls, one of which came very near ending his life, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. He has a limited education, obtained from the common district schools; is a man of superior energy, perseverance and frugality; he has secured a competency of worldly effects, and is surrounded with all of the necessaries and luxuries of life. He is a man of unquestioned integrity, a useful citizen, and he and his good wife are honored members of society.

SAMUEL G. HILL, farmer, P. O. Arba. This enterprising gentleman, who owns a fine farm of 160 acres in Section 7, on which he resides, is the son of Hiram and Martha (Mann) Hill, who were born in 1812, the former in Ohio and the latter in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was born in this county January 7, 1838; he was educated at Lebanon, Ohio. Mr. Hill enlisted July 20, 1861, in Company C, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry. He participated in numerous battles, and was classed among the brave and fearless. On the 28th of August, while engaged in the battle of second Bull Run, he received a severe wound, and lay on the field (without food or drink, except one cracker) until September 6, when removed and cared for by his comrades; he was taken to Washington, D. C., where he remained in the hospital until November; thence to Baltimore, where he was discharged on February 11, 1863. The event of his marriage took place August 11, 1866, to Margaret E. Peelle, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 1, 1847; she is the daughter of John and Lydia (Price) Peelle. Mr. and Mrs. H. have been blessed with six children, viz.: Effie L., born June 27, 1867; Nora L., October 15, 1869; John I., November 6, 1871; Lillie G., September 5, 1873; Stuart O., March 4, 1876; and Orlie E., born April 20, 1879. Mr. H. is a member of Spartansburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 287. Mr. Hill was initiated into the mysteries of the I. O. O. F. on the 11th day of August, 1859, at Winchester; he also joined the Christian Church on the 11th day of the month. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are both members of the Christian Church.

HENRY W. HORN, farmer, P. O. Arba. This estimable gentleman was born in Wayne County, N. C., May 14, 1829; is the son of Henry and Miriam (Wood) Horn, who were natives of the above county and State, the former born September 23, 1787, and the latter March 20, 1793. Mr. Horn became a resident of this county in 1832; he was educated at the Manual Labor School of Parke County, Ind. In 1856, he, as one of the firm of H. & H. W. Horn, opened a store at Arba, carrying a full and complete stock of general merchandise; he was at the same time appointed Postmaster; he continued in the mercantile business until in 1871; since then he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. The event of his marriage took place December 9, 1874. The chosen companion through life, Mrs. Ann Nichols, is a native of this county, born April 13, 1828; she is the daughter of Jonathan and Huldah (Way) Johnson, who were natives of North Carolina, the former born December 24, 1800, and the latter April 4, 1810. Mr. Horn and his worthy lady are consistent members of the Society of Friends, and enjoy the respect and confidence of all who know them.

THOMAS HOUGH resides on his farm in Greensfork Township, adjoining the town of Spartansburg; he was born at Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1807, and came to Greene County in 1817, and from thence to Butler County in 1827. The business in which he engaged led him to various places afterward. For some time, he resided in Cincinnati, Ohio; then in Boone County, Ky.; then in Cincinnati again; then in the State of Missouri, and again in Cincinnati, and finally he settled down at Spartansburg in 1849, which has been his home ever since. Mr. Hough's father was an early pioneer and among the first that landed at South Bend, and he was acquainted with all the old Indian spies. Mr. Hough's uncle, Benjamin Hough, was the first Auditor of the State of Ohio. The subject of this sketch was occupied in early life as a traveling salesman and collector for both wholesale and retail merchants; he made many trips through the Southern States, where Northern men were looked upon with suspicion; his way of life was in those days very rough and oftentimes attended with danger; but, being an adventurous spirit, he rather enjoyed it; he can say to his credit that he never was sued for a debt of his own nor ever was a delinquent taxpayer. His first wife was Catherine Depew; her father was in the war of 1812, and her mother rode on horseback from Rapidan, Va., to Boone County, Ky., in 1793. His second wife was Mary W. Ramney, and died in 1873. As a citizen of Randolph, he is well and favorably known, having served in Greensfork Township in the official capacity of Justice of the Peace for nearly twenty-four years, and very rarely were his decisions appealed from. In his solemn duties as a Justice of the Peace, he has been called upon by 108 pair of matrimonial adventurers, for whom he tied the nuptial knot. After his last election to the office he honored so long, he became weary of official life and resigned. On his docket, after the last entry officially made by him, he wrote a farewell address to public life, closing it with these lines:

"Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass all my imperfections by."

EMSLEY JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, was born in North Carolina November 18, 1828; he is the son of Joseph and Rosanna (Bright) Jackson, the former born in North Carolina, and the latter in North Carolina April 21, 1806. The subject of our sketch became a resident of this county in 1834; he was married February 8, 1849, to Frances P. Roberson, who was born in North Carolina November 11, 1825; she was the daughter of William and Mariam (Elliott) Roberson, who were natives of the above State, the former born January 20, 1802, and the latter July 18, 1804. Mr. Jackson settled on Section 3, where he resided at the time of his death in 1882; he left to his heirs at his demise a fine farm of forty acres; he was a member of Spartansburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 287. We can say of him that he was a thorough gentleman, respected by all who knew him. Mr. Jackson's family now consists of four children, viz.: James L., born August 8, 1853; John C., June 10, 1856; Albert L., October 6, 1858; and Sarah J., born October 22, 1861. Mrs. Jackson deceased August 6, 1866.

JOHN W. JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Bethel, Ind., was born in Randolph County, Ind., December 8, 1834. He is the son of Joseph and Rosanna (Bright) Jackson, who were natives of North Carolina. Mr. Jackson was married, July 18, 1857, to Letitia Barnes, who was born in North Carolina March 30, 1839. She is the daughter of Abner and Kesiah (Jackson) Barnes, who were natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have been blessed with five children, viz.: Amanda L., born August 16, 1859; Joseph E., born December 28, 1861; Charles T., born April 6, 1864; Monty L., born October 6, 1866, and Carrie B., born July 27, 1869. Mr. Jackson owns a well-improved farm of ninety acres, in Section 36, on which he has resided since 1861. He is a member of Bethel F. & A. M., No. 250. He and his worthy lady are consistent members of the U. B. Church, and are highly respected by all who know them.

JAMES M. JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, was born in Guilford County, N. C., April 2, 1810. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Millis) Jackson, who were natives of Maryland. Mr. Jackson became a resident of Indiana in 1833, and of this county in 1834, when he entered the eighty acres of land on which he now lives, and at the same time purchased an adjoining eighty. The event of his marriage took place January 2, 1839, to Dortha Cartwright, who was born October 9, 1817. She was the daughter of Hezekiah and Elizabeth Cartwright, who were natives of North Carolina. This union was blessed with four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth A., born December 12, 1839; John W., March 3, 1841, and Hezekiah K., September 3, 1842. Mrs. Jackson died February 22, 1844. Mr. Jackson was married, January 6, 1847, to Mrs. Ann Jackson, who was born in North Carolina April 21, 1806. She is the daughter of James and Margaret (Griffin) Bright, who were natives of Maryland. This last union has been blessed with two children—Mary J., born November 1, 1847, and Sarah E., May 25, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are worthy members of the M. E. Church, and are highly respected by all who know them. Mrs. Jackson died July 15, 1881.

JOHN W. JACKSON, JR., farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, son of James M. and Dortha (Cartwright) Jackson, who were natives of North Carolina; the former was born April 2, 1810, and the latter October 9, 1817. The subject of our sketch was born in this county March 3, 1841. He was educated in the district schools of the county. Mr. Jackson enlisted, August 9, 1862, in Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry. His first experience of the realities of military life was at the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner, but after a few days was paroled, and went into camp at Richmond, Indiana, where he remained until October, when sent to Memphis, Tenn.; thence to Vicksburg, where he was under constant fire for five days, falling back to Arkansas Post; thence to Milligan's Bend. The winter of 1862-63 was spent working on the canal in front of Vicksburg. The next battle participated in was at Port Gibson, where Mr. Jackson was wounded on May 1, 1863. After remaining in the hospital for six weeks, he joined his regiment near Vicksburg, and was there at the time of the surrender; thence to Jackson, Miss. From there back to Vicksburg, and took part in the Teche expedition; thence to Texas, where they remained during the winter. Took part in the Red River expedition, after which, for a period of six months, served as a patrol on the Mississippi River; thence to Mobile Bay. From there to Florida; thence back, and assisted in the capture of Fort Blakely. Assisted in taking the prisoners to Ship Island, coming back to Selma, Ala., where he remained for one month; thence to Mobile, where he was discharged July 5, 1865. Mr. Jackson was married, April 22, 1871, to Jennie Bowen, who was born in Randolph County January 31, 1847. She is the daughter of Ephraim L. and Ruth (Dwiggins) Bowen. This union was blessed with Bertha M., born May 13, 1872. Mrs. Jackson died July 1, 1877. Mr. Jackson then battled the hardships of life alone until April 7, 1881, when he was united in marriage with Louisa S. Davis, who was born in Ohio December 17, 1855. She is the daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Hancock) Davis, the former born in Maryland October 15, 1833, and the latter in Ohio October 6, 1836. Mr. Jackson is a member of Spartansburg I. O. O. F, No. 287, and of Pleasant Grove Grange, No. 226, and is known as a thorough gentleman.

ROBERT JORDAN, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 9, 1814, and is the son of Robert and Sarah (Wimmer) Jordan, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of New Jersey. The subject of this sketch became a resident of this county February 7, 1866, settling where he now resides. He was married in 1832 to Rebecca Welch, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 12, 1814. She was the daughter of William and Mary (Burget) Welch. This union was blessed with two children—Elias P., born April 1, 1833, and Nancy, May 1, 1846. Mr. Jordan's second marriage took place January 18, 1854, to Hester A. Harris, who was a native of Butler County, Ohio. The result of this union has been four children, viz.: James, born November 5, 1864; Clara J., June 20, 1856; Hannah M., March 13, 1859, and Robert, born March 3, 1863. Mr. Jordan owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres in Section 30, and is a thorough gentleman, and highly respected by all who know him.

SAMUEL KESLER, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, was born in New Jersey January 1, 1819. He is the son of George Kesler, who was also a native of the above State. The subject of our sketch left the parental roof when nine years of age. He first went to Cincinnati, and was employed on a boat plying between there and Louisville, Ky., but, after making a few trips, he became tired of river life and concluded to try farming. He found no trouble in securing the desired employment with Amos Barr, a farmer near Lebanon, Ohio, with

whom he remained for a number of years. Mr. Kesler has been married three times. His last marriage took place April 1, 1861, to Mary Curts, who was born in Ohio April 1, 1831. She is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Royer) Curts. Mr. and Mrs. Kesler have been blessed with three children, viz.: George W. and Henry, who were born April 18, 1862, and Sarah E., born January 26, 1864. Mr. Kesler became a resident of this county in 1862, and has, with the exception of one year spent in saw-milling at Union City, been engaged in farming. He owns a neat farm of sixty acres in Section 35, on which he resides. He is an industrious, enterprising gentleman, respected by all who know him.

LEVI J. LINZY, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, was born in South Carolina March 22, 1827. He is the son of Levi W. K. Linzy and Epsey Thompson, who were natives of the above State. When eleven years old, he was taken to Mississippi, where he was held in bondage for thirteen years, when he escaped and came to Shelby County, Ind., where he remained for one year. He then became a resident of this county, and was employed at farm work until 1853, when he went to Canada, where he remained until 1855, when he went into the lumbering districts of Michigan, and worked at saw-milling for one year; thence back to Canada. From there to Wisconsin, and was again engaged in saw-milling until July, 1858, when he returned to this county. He was married August 18, 1859, to Nancy Thompson, who was born in South Carolina July 19, 1844. She is the daughter of William Thompson, who was also a native of the above State. Mr. and Mrs. Linzy have had born to them ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: John F., born October 26, 1860; Charles B., September 30, 1862; Levi J., October 20, 1864; Cassius E., February 1, 1870; William A., October 24, 1874, and Mary J., April 15, 1877. Mr. Linzy enlisted in 1864 in Company G, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry. On his way South, he was taken sick, and remained in the hospital at Chattanooga for several months, joining his command again at Raleigh, N. C. From there, he marched with Gen. Sherman's command to Richmond, Va., where he was again taken sick. From there, he was sent to McDougle Hospital, of New York, where he was discharged May 2, 1865. Mr. Linzy is a member of the M. E. Church, and highly respected by all who know him. He owns a farm of sixty-four acres in Section 12, on which he resides.

GEORGE W. MANN, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 15, 1827, is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Bush) Mann, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mann became a resident of this county in 1841. He was married in October, 1848, to Willie Wiggs, daughter of William Wiggs. This union was blessed with Angeline, who was born May 10, 1849. In 1850, death entered the home circle, and took from it the estimable wife and mother. Mr. Mann then battled the hardships of life alone until January 23, 1853, when he married Lucinda L. Parker, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, May 14, 1830. Her father and mother, Samuel and Elizabeth (John) Parker, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born March 7, 1797. Mr. and Mrs. Mann have had born to them nine children, eight of whom are living, viz., Albert H., born July 9, 1854; Samuel L., November 12, 1855; Rhoda B., June 3, 1857; John E., February 15, 1859; Elmira C., October 29, 1860; Minnie L., October 27, 1865; Mary E., May 21, 1868, and Ruth E., born January 3, 1871. Mr. Mann settled where he now resides, in Section 4, in 1875. He owns a well-improved farm of 102 acres. He is a thorough gentleman, highly respected by all who know him.

JOHN F. MIDDLETON, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, was born on the farm where he now resides November 26, 1842. He is the son of Thomas A. and Sarah (Borders) Middleton, the former born in Guilford County, N. C., November 5, 1799, and the latter in Virginia in 1804. The subject of our sketch was educated at the Industrial Academy of Wayne County, Ind. He enlisted August 18, 1862, in Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry. Mr. Middleton took part in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner, and after three days paroled and sent to Camp Wayne, at Richmond, Ind., where he remained for two months. At the expiration of that time, he was exchanged and sent to the Department of the Cumberland, under Gen. Grant. After participating in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff and Arkansas Post, he went into winter quarters at Young's Point. During the campaign of 1863, he took part in numerous battles, among which may be mentioned Port Gibson, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, etc. Was transferred to the Gulf Department in the fall of 1863. Spent the winter of 1863–64 at Indianola, Tex. From there, he was sent to assist in the Red River expedition. He was then with a marine corps detailed to guard the river between New Orleans and Vicksburg until November 1. Thence to Mobile Bay, in the vicinity of which he spent the winter of 1864–65. From there to Florida. Thence to the siege of Fort Blakely, after which he returned to Mobile, where he remained during the summer. Was mustered out of service July 5. Mr. Middleton was married, August 20, 1865, to Serena Alexander, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 21, 1847. She is the daughter of Clement F. and Rebecca (Parks) Alexander, the former born in Ohio May 2, 1817, and the latter in Indiana December 18, 1816. This union has been blessed with two children—Ida, born May 19, 1866, and Thomas, born February 14, 1871. Mr. Middleton was elected Trustee of Greensfork Township in 1880. He owns a fine farm of 128 acres in Section 2, on which he resides. He is known by many friends and acquaintances as a sterling gentleman.

JAMES ST. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Winchester. This gentleman, born in Warren County, Ohio, June 22, 1834, is the son of John St. Myers, who was a native of Virginia. The subject of our sketch became a resident of this State in 1837, settling in Wayne County. The event of his marriage took place October 8, 1857. The chosen companion through life, Margaret A. Clark, was born in North Carolina December 16, 1836. She is the daughter of Eli and Malinda (Rayl) Clark, who were natives of North Carolina. Mr. St. Myers settled where he now resides in 1867. His farm consists of eighty acres of well-improved land in Section 11; his buildings are of a neat, substantial class; he and his worthy lady have been blessed with three children—John A., born November 5, 1858: Sarah E., September 3, 1866, and George E., born September 21, 1873.

GEOEGE W. PERKINS, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, born in this county March 10, 1841, is the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Roberts) Perkins, the former born in North Carolina September 29, 1810, and the latter in Ohio April 8, 1820. The subject of this sketch was married, December 31, 1863, to Josephine Austin, who was born in Butler County, Ohio. She is the daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Chana) Austin. Mr. Perkins enlisted March 2, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry. He was engaged in numerous battles, among which may be mentioned, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, of Tennessee; he was mustered out of service September 16, 1865, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have been blessed with five children, viz.: George E., born May 1, 1864; Ulysses G., October 7, 1866; Sarah J., August 29, 1869; Mary L., March 5, 1871, and Emma G., born January 7, 1873. Mr. Perkins is a sterling gentleman, and is highly respected by all who know him.

REUBEN RANDLE, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, born in Preble County, Ohio, January 28, 1832, is the son of John and Lydia (Sawyer) Randle. The subject of this sketch has been a resident of this county since 1833. He was married, January 22, 1855, to Elizabeth Thompson, who was born in South Carolina August 24, 1833. This union has been blessed with four children, viz.: John W. E., born March 6, 1858; Mary L., May 22, 1860; Lydia E., October 12, 1862, and Sarepta J., September 16, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Randle are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly respected citizens.

JAMES B. RUBEY, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg. This estimable gentleman, born in Union County, Ind., December 25, 1829, is the son of Joseph W. and Ann (Harlan) Rubey, the former born in Kentucky September 25, 1805, and the latter in Union County, Ind., July 14, 1808. Mr. Rubey settled with his parents on the farm where he now resides March 7, 1858. The event of his marriage took place December 30, 1855. The chosen companion through life, Miss Christina Middleton, was born in this county September 16, 1835. She is the daughter of Samuel H. and Christina (Tharp) Middleton, the former born in Westmoreland County, Va., March 4, 1794, and the latter in North Carolina May 28, 1790. Mr. and Mrs. Rubey have been blessed with two children—Matthew H., born October 27, 1856, and Mary C., August 3, 1858. Mr. Rubey is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and is an active worker in Pleasant Grove Grange, No. 226. He owns 260 acres of land, and may be classed among the enterprising farmers of this community. His early literary advantages were such as the pioneer youth generally enjoy; but nature has compensated largely for the lack of early opportunities. He believes in advancement, and is ever found willing to aid in any enterprise that tends to elevate and improve the standing of society.

JOHN. C. RUBY, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, son of Samuel F. and Jane Ruby. They were married in Darke County, Ohio, September 15, 1836. Father was born in Kentucky April 27, 1812; came with his parents to Union County, Ind. Afterward studied medicine with his brother, James, at Bethel, Wayne County, Ind., and became a very successful physician. About 1842, he purchased the farm now owned by John C., where he died December 31, 1858. Mother was born in Pennsylvania February 17, 1818; came to Greene County, Ohio, with her parents, while in infancy, and two years previous to her marriage, she settled with her parents in Darke County, Ohio. John C. was born on the farm he now owns December 14, 1843. Mrs. Mary Jane Ruby was born November 1, 1846, on the farm then and now owned by her father, James M. Jackson. They were married, January 7, 1866. The subject of this sketch was deprived, by death, of his father when in his youth, and being the eldest boy living, the care of the family and farm depended upon him and his mother. How well they each done their part, present evidence will show by the many pleasant homes they enjoy. Enlisted in Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry Indiana Volunteers, July 30th, and mustered in August 19, 1862. Was taken prisoner at Richmond, Ky., but was immediately paroled, and went into camp at Richmond, Ind., until they were exchanged, when they went to Memphis, Tenn., where John C. fell ill with the measles; was afterward removed to Mound City. His brother repaired thither, and helped to obtain his discharge. Regaining his health, he again enlisted in his old company July 4, 1864, and joined his regiment at Morganza Bend, La. Was in all the battles and skirmishing that his regiment was engaged in while he was with them. His time did not expire until after the regiment was mustered out, and was transferred to Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and was mustered out in October, 1865. Since then, has followed the occupation of farming. Mr. Ruby has one of the pleasantest homes in his township. His farm consists of 132½ acres of fine farming land, and the improvements attest the enterprise and thrift of its owner. They have one daughter—Aura Bell, born October 27, 1866. They also have an adopted son—Dilbert (Hunt) Ruby, born June 21, 1869. Mrs. Ruby is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Ruby is a Republican. In domestic relations, a kind, devoted and indulgent husband and father.

WILLIAM SASSER, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg. This estimable gentleman, born in Wayne County, N. C., October 13, 1811, is the son of William and Susanna (Starlan) Sasser, who were natives of the above State and county. The subject of this sketch, in company with his mother, came to Randolph County in 1830. They purchased a farm near where he now resides, on which they settled. Mr. Sasser was married October 14, 1830, to Elizabeth Ozbun, who was born in Guilford County, N. C. After marriage, Mr. S. rented land, and was engaged in farming for ten years. At the expiration of that time, he moved to Hamilton County, Ind., and purchased a farm of forty acres, which he shortly afterward sold, and then entered eighty acres, on which he settled and began to improve, but soon after met with an opportunity to sell out to advantage, did so and returned to this county; lived on rented land for two years; then purchased a farm of forty acres near Spartansburg, on which he resided for three years; since then he has bought and sold numerous farms, made many improvements, and it may be said of him that he is closely iden-

tified with the early and lasting improvements of this section of the county; he has always been very successful in his undertakings, and is noted for his fair and upright dealings; he settled on the farm of 120 acres where he now resides in 1877. For over forty years, he has been an earnest worker in the Christian Church, and is a thorough gentleman in all respects. He is the father of nine children, eight of whom are living, viz.: John, born July 28, 1831; Joel, October 15, 1832; Ollen, May 13, 1836; Susanna, March 28, 1839; Abraham, June 13, 1842; Benjamin F., January 20, 1844; Sarah E., July 30, 1847; and Martha E., born October 16, 1852. Mrs. Sasser deceased January 1, 1877.

JOSEPH SHAW was one of the early inhabitants of Spartansburg, Greensfork Township; he was the father of Benjamin R. Shaw, of Spartansburg, and Gideon Shaw, of Winchester. Joseph was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1796, and came to Waynesville, Ohio, when a young man; he was a shoemaker by trade, and being weary of the bench swopped his shop and stock and town residence for eighty acres of land in Ohio and 104 acres in the extreme southeast corner of Randolph County, Ind.; he took up his residence on the last named tract in 1830. The family lived there twenty-five years, and then moved to Hollandsburg, Ohio; then to Bethel, and last to Spartansburg, where he died in 1860. The wife of Joseph was Sarah Ramsey, who was brought up at Milford, Ohio, on the Ohio River. Joseph and Sarah had twelve children, six boys and six girls, who were all living at home at one time. Mrs. Shaw died some time after her husband. The following were some of the Shaw family: Lydia Ann, the wife of Harrison Anderson. Gideon Shaw, who was born in 1821, who has been twice married, and has five children; he resided first on the old farm, then at Spartansburg, and for many years at Winchester; he has been an active trader and broker, and become very wealthy; in politics he inclines toward Democracy. Hester Shaw was married to Joseph Thomas: she died early, leaving a son, who is a teacher. Mary Elizabeth Shaw died young. Jasper Shaw was a merchant and tailor, and died leaving four children. Rachel Manning is a resident of Spartansburg, and has ten children. John Thompson Shaw is a merchant tailor of Union City; he has been there sixteen years, and has six children. Martin Van Buren Shaw died young. Martha Polly resides in Union City, and has one child. Benjamin R. Shaw was born January 31, 1823; he married Delilah Mann in 1848; they have five children. Benjamin has been a farmer and by trade a carpenter, but for the last thirty years he has been a note shaver and a pettifogger, and in the latter business has achieved considerable notoriety; he has often been in close combat with stout limbs of the law, and came out first best; he has resided in Spartansburg for twenty years; he was originally a Henry Clay Whig, and in 1860 voted for Lincoln; he is now an active and influential Democrat; he is a member of the Disciples' Church; by his industry and close attention to business he has gathered about him a nice competence of worldly goods, and he owns some of the finest farming lands in Greensfork Township; he is kind and courteous to his neighbors and friends, and is the Democratic sage of the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM SLICK, farmer, P. O. Arba, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in July, 1829; he is the son of David and Eleanor (Messler) Slick, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. Mr. Slick was married October 16, 1854, to Armecy Elliott, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 10, 1835; she is the daughter of Miles and Francis (Newburn) Elliott, who were natives of North Carolina, the former born in March, 1795, and the latter in May, 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Slick have had born to them eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: George W., born October 22, 1856; Perry, November 22, 1860; Anna J., March 29, 1863; William H., March 20, 1866; Mary F., September 4, 1867; and Amanda E., September 6, 1870. Mr. Slick became a resident of this county in 1851: he owns 380 acres of land and is an industrious farmer; he and his worthy lady are members of New Light Church, and are respected by all who know them.

JOHN H. TAYLOR, druggist, P. O. Spartansburg. This gentleman, born in North Carolina October 30, 1824, is the son of William and Tellitha (Hedgepath) Taylor, who were natives of the above State. Mr. Taylor became a resident of this county in 1835; his education was such as the pioneer youths generally enjoy. The event of his marriage took place February 19, 1846, to Sarah Horn, who was born in this county November 9, 1827; she is the daughter of Jose and Penina (Fulgum) Horn, who were natives of Guilford County, N. C. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been blessed with nine children, four of whom are living, viz.: Ira S., born February 20, 1855; Thomas L., September 24, 1856; John W., February 6, 1859; and Frank R., born August 11, 1861. Mr. Taylor was engaged in farming until 1849, when he began the manufacture of boots and shoes at Spartansburg. In 1854, he extended his business, and opened a salesroom, carrying a full line of boots, shoes and notions, and was thus engaged until 1857, when he sold out and purchased a farm near the village, on which he resided for two years; at the expiration of this time, he was elected Trustee of Greensfork Township, and in order to attend promptly to the duties devolving upon him, he sold his farm and returned to Spartansburg. At the expiration of his term of office, he again began the manufacture of boots and shoes, and was thus engaged until 1880, when he purchased a full line of drugs and notions, in which business he is now successfully engaged. He is a member of Bethel Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 250.

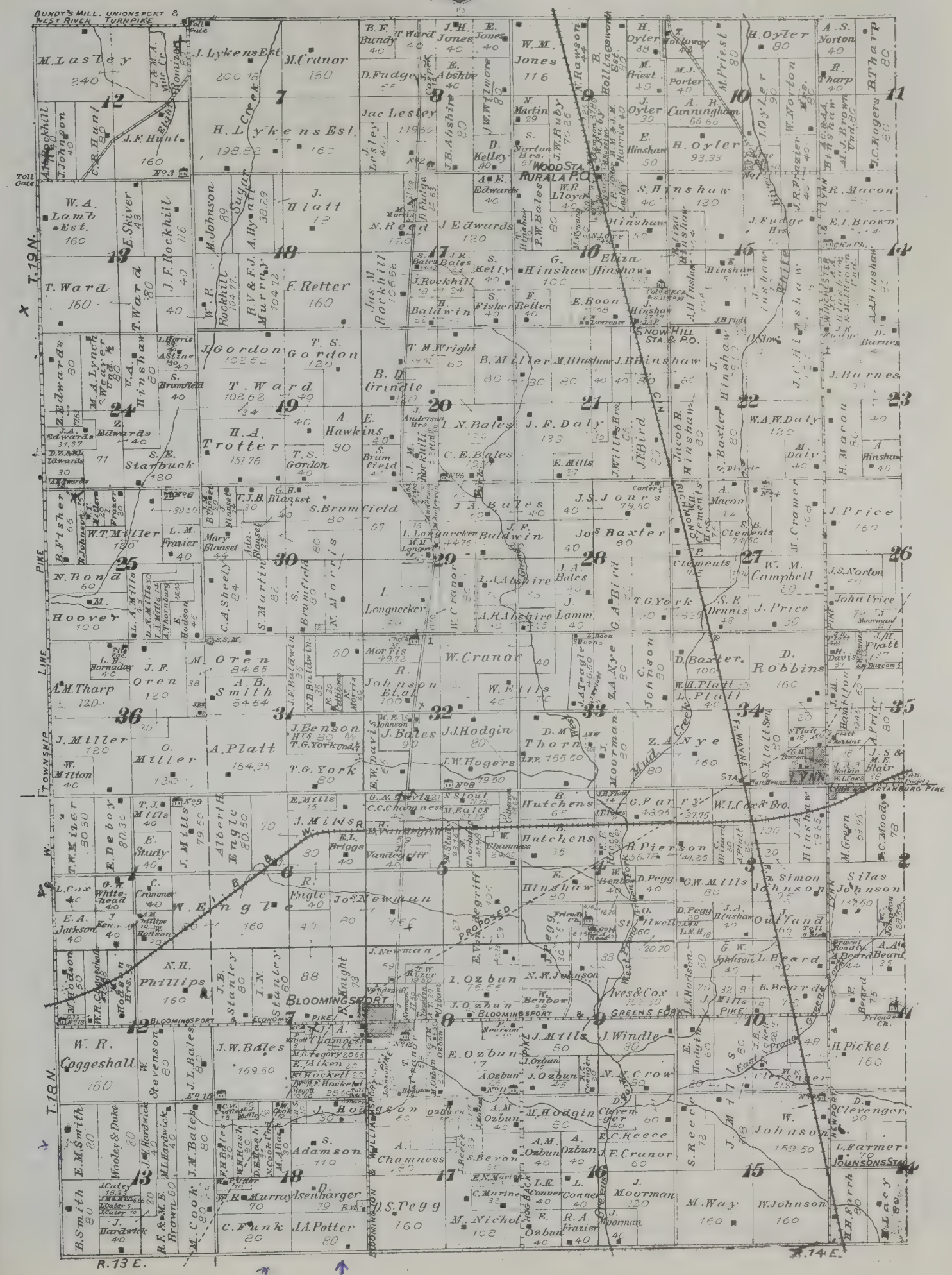
LUTHER TILLSON, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg. This estimable gentleman, born in Darke County, Ohio, April 18, 1817, is the son of Leonard and Lydia (Cood) Tillson, the former born in Vermont November 11, 1794, and the latter in North Carolina September 10, 1789. The subject of this sketch was married, December 20, 1849, to Catharine N. Rhodes, who was a native of Darke County, Ohio, born March 30, 1827. She is the daughter of Samuel and Jane (Jones) Rhodes, the former born in Vermont January 22, 1787, and the latter in Kentucky October 2, 1793. This union has been blessed with five children, viz., Rosaltha A., born September 29, 1858, and deceased August 20, 1855; Clarissa E., October 14, 1852; William L., September 19, 1855; Harriet E., November 28, 1858, and Walter A., March 14, 1862. Mr. Tillson has, with the exception of the year 1856, which was spent at Hillsboro, Ind., resided in this county since 1854. He purchased and settled on the farm where he now lives in 1878. He owns fifty acres of well-improved land. He and his worthy lady are members of the Christian Church, and are highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

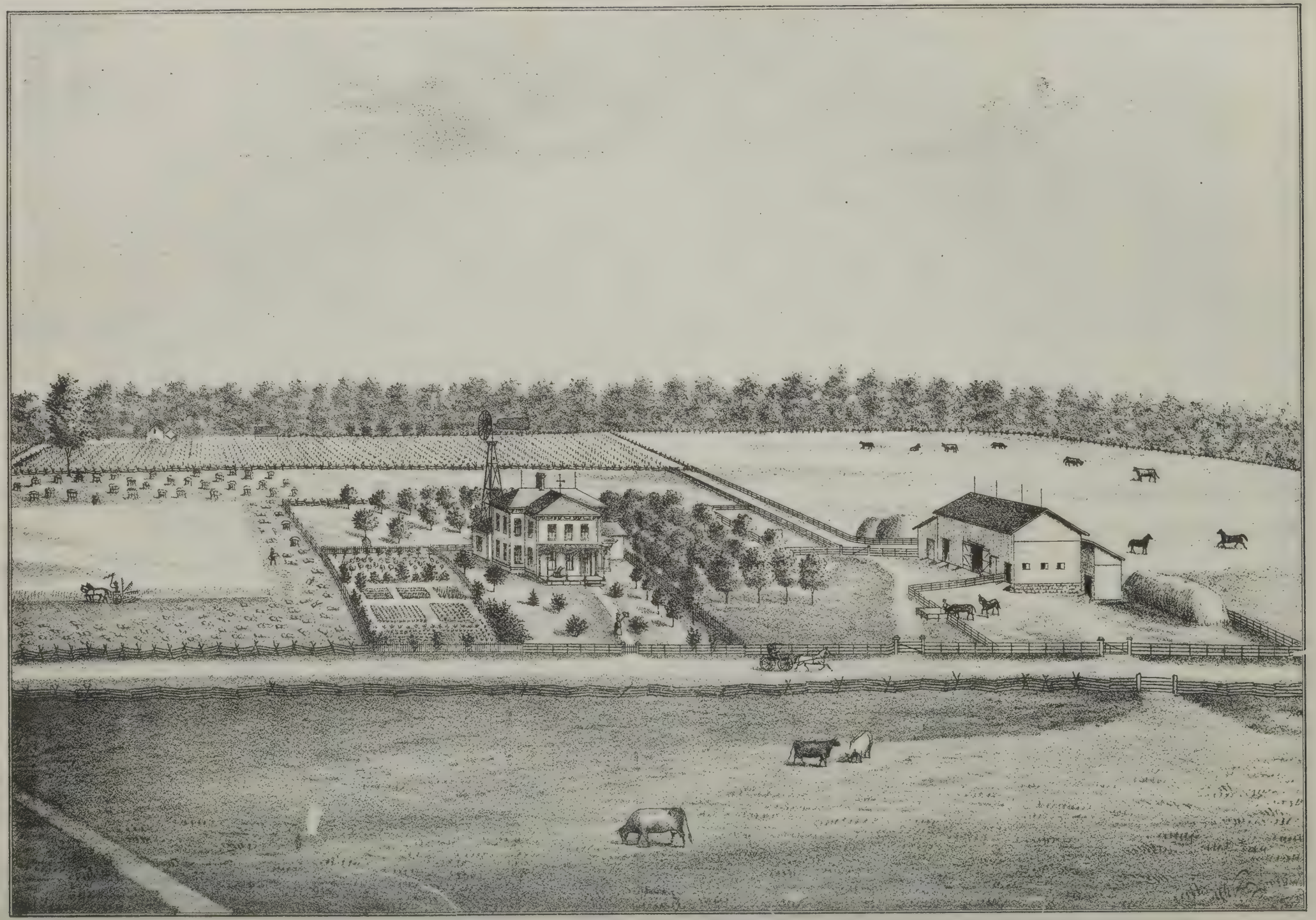
JOSEPH H. THORPE, farmer, P. O. Arba, was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 5, 1832. He is the son of John and Anna (Middleton) Thorpe, who were natives of North Carolina, the former born February 10, 1792, and the latter March 9, 1796. Mr. Thorpe was married November 13, 1858, to Hannah Clevenger, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 9, 1840. She is the daughter of Thomas and Mary Clevenger, the former born September 27, 1818, and the latter August 3, 1819. This union has been blessed with four children, viz., Marshal E. S. born August 7, 1859; Stephen O. E., July 5, 1864; Thomas I. C., May 20, 1870, and Oliver J. R., December 20, 1871. Marshal E. S. died September 4, 1862. Mr. Thorpe became a resident of this county in 1859. He owns 125 acres of land in Section 34, on which he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe are members of the Society of Friends, and are highly respected citizens.

P. M. B. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, son of William and Lucinda Thompson; father was born and raised in South Carolina; was born May 26, 1796, and died in spring of 1871. His mother was born in Virginia about 1806, and when quite young was taken to South Carolina, where she married Mr. Thompson. They emigrated to Mississippi about 1843, where they remained about seven years, when they came to this county, and settled on the farm now owned by the widow and her son, P. M. B. The subject of this sketch was born in South Carolina February 4, 1843, and emigrated with his parents. He remained with them until April, 1863, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifth United States Colored Troops. Was in the battles of Petersburg, Deep Bottom and Fort Fisher; also several other hard-fought battles; was mustered out in October, 1865. Then he engaged in teaching school, both North and South, for several years. September 1, 1870, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fourth United States Regulars, and did effective service for five years. Was mustered out September 1, 1875. Since then has followed the occupation of farming. Mr. Thompson procured a furlough in March, 1864, and came to Nashville, Tenn., and married Malinda Joiner, when he immediately returned to his regiment, which was then stationed at Eagle Pass, Tex. They have one child—David T. Thompson—a bright, promising youth. Mr. Thompson obtained a good education, under the instruction of Prof. E. Tucker, at the U. L. Institution of Greensfork Township. By indomitable pluck, energy, perseverance and intelligence, industry, and by economical and temperate habits, he has accumulated a nice property. His wife is a member of the A. M. E. Church. It is almost needless to state that Mr. Thompson is a strong Republican.

HENRY WISE, farmer, P. O. Spartansburg, a native of Germany, was born May 5, 1836. He is the son of Melchior and Elizabeth (Feiling) Wise, who were born in Germany. The subject of our sketch emigrated to the United States in 1854, landing at New York February 11. From there he went to Cincinnati, and worked in a foundry for six months. Thence to Greenville, Ohio, where he remained for about two years. Thence to Spartansburg, this county, where he chose as his occupation farming. Mr. Wise was married August 18, 1860, to Hannah L. Bowen, who was born in this county January 27, 1843. She is the daughter of Ephraim L. and Ruth (Dwiggins) Bowen. This union has been blessed with six children, viz., Elnora L., born November 22, 1861; John O., April 21, 1863; Lizzie M., September 15, 1866; Hattie R., January 22, 1868; Ulrey C., April 21, 1870, and Florence O., born March 7, 1874. Mr. Wise enlisted, August 9, 1862, in Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He participated in numerous battles. Among which may be mentioned Richmond, Ky., Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition, assisting in the capture of Fort Blakely, etc. Mr. Wise, as a soldier, had an extensive experience, and was always found at his post of duty. Mr. Wise owns a fine farm of 120 acres, and is extensively engaged in farming and the breeding of fine stock. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and is known as a thorough gentleman.

MAP OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP


BUNDY'S MILL, UNIONSPORT & WEST RIVER TURNPIKE
T.19 N.
T.18 N.
R.13 E.
R.14 E.
WOOD STA. RURAL P.O.
SNOW HILL STA. & P.O.
BLOOMINGSPORT
GREENS FORK
LYNN
PROPOSED
Mud Creek
H. Lykens Est.
M. Cranor
J. Lykens Est
J. Gordon
T. S. Gordon
T. Ward
H. A. Trotter
S. E. Starbuck
W. T. Miller
N. Bond
M. Hoover
W. Cranor
J. Benson
A. Platt
J. Miller
O. Miller
W. E. Engle
N. H. Phillips
W. R. Coggeshall
J. W. Bales
E. Ozbun
J. Mills
J. Windle
H. Picket
T. Ward
J. F. Rockhill
F. Retter
W. A. Lamb Est.
J. F. Hunt
W. M. Jones
J. Hiatt
J. F. Daly
I. N. Bales
C. E. Bales
J. S. Jones
J. A. Bales
Jos. Baxter
L. A. Abshire
A. R. Abshire
I. Longnecker
J. Longnecker
S. Brumfield
T. M. Wright
B. Miller
B. D. Grindle
J. Anderson
A. E. Hawkins
T. S. Gordon
T. Ward
J. Gordon
T. Ward
J. Rockhill
S. Kelly
G. Hinshaw
Eliza Hinshaw
E. Roon
S. Fisher
H. Baldwin
F. Retter
J. Rockhill
Jas. M. Rockhill
R. V. & F. J. Murray
W. P. Rockhill
M. Johnson
Sugar
A. Hyatt
J. Hiatt
J. Edwards
N. Reed
A. E. Edwards
W. R. Lloyd
P. W. Bales
J. Hinshaw
S. Hinshaw
J. Fudge Hrs.
E. I. Brown
R. Macon
A. H. Hinshaw
J. C. Hinshaw
O. Slone
J. Barnes
D. Barnes
W. A. W. Daly
M. Daly
H. Maron
A. Hinshaw
S. Baxter
J. Hinshaw
Jacob B. Hinshaw
J. E. Bird
Willis Hrs.
E. Mills
J. F. Daly
C. E. Bales
I. N. Bales
A. Macon
S. B. Clements
J. Price
W. M. Campbell
I. S. Norton
John Price
S. E. Dennis
T. G. York
G. A. Bird
Lamm
J. Longnecker
A. R. Abshire
L. A. Abshire
J. A. Bales
J. S. Jones
T. P. Clements
J. N. Cramer
D. Baxter
D. Robbins
W. H. Platt
L. Platt
J. H. Platt
Z. A. Nye
D. M. Thorn
J. J. Hodgin
J. Bales
J. W. Rogers
T. G. York
A. Platt
J. Benson Hrs.
T. G. York Und.
J. Moorman
W. Cranor
Johnson Et. al
W. Ellis
A. T. Traglen
C. Johnson
Mud Creek
E. Davis
W. Davis
J. Moorman
Z. A. Nye
S. Klatt Sen.
J. Price
J. S. & M. F. Blair
J. M. Hamilton
J. Price
A. B. Smith
J. F. Oren
M. Oren
L. Y. Hornaday
A. M. Tharp
J. Miller
W. Milton
T. W. Wier
E. Deboy
T. J. Mills
J. Mills
E. Study
Albert H. Engle
C. Cranmer
G. W. Whitehead
L. Cox
E. A. Jackson
W. Engle
Jos. Newman
E. L. Briggs
J. Mills R.
W. Vandegriff
R. Engle
E. Mills
C. N. Davis
C. C. Chamness
M. Bales
S. Stout
B. Hutchens
G. Parry
W. L. Cox & Bro.
B. Pierson
G. W. Mills
Simon Johnson
Silas Johnson
D. Pegg
J. A. Hinshaw
Outland
L. Beard
A. Beard
G. W. Johnson
M. Green
C. Moody
J. A. Hinshaw
J. Hinshaw
Ives & Cox
I. Ozbun
N. W. Johnson
J. Newman
E. Vandegrift
West Prong
Pegg
Benbow
Hinshaw
B. Hutchens
W. Chamness
Hutchens
J. Mills
J. Windle
E. Ozbun
J. Ozbun
A. Ozbun
J. Ozbun
N. N. Crow
M. Hodgin
A. M. Ozbun
J. Hodgson
S. Adamson
A. L. Chamness
S. Bevan
A. M. Ozbun
A. Ozbun
E. C. Reece
J. F. Cranor
S. Reece
J. Mills
W. Johnson
D. Clevenger
L. Farmer
Johnsons Sta.
M. Way
W. Johnson
J. Moorman
L. E. Conner
Conner
M. Nichol
E. Ozbun
R. A. Frazier
D. S. Pegg
C. Funk
J. A. Potter
W. R. Murray
Isenbarger
E. M. Smith
Wooley & Duke
J. M. Bales
J. Hardwick
M. L. Hardwick
B. Smith
M. Cook
J. Caley
R. F. & M. E. Brown
J. Hardwick
Toll Gate
Toll Gate
Pike
Township Line
Old Greenville & Richmond
Eaton & Hamilton
Indianapolis & Greenville
Centerville & Richmond
Cambridge City & Richmond
Indianapolis & Centerville
Indianapolis & Cambridge City
Indianapolis & Richmond
Indianapolis & Eaton
Indianapolis & Hamilton
Indianapolis & Greenville



RES. OF JACOB LASLEY, WASHINGTON TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.

Contains about forty-four square miles, being eight miles north and south and five and a half miles east and west. The southern part lies upon Green's Fork and its two main branches and various smaller ones, and the north part upon the headwaters of White River and Salt, Sugar, Sparrow and Eight Mile Creeks.

The valley of Green's Fork is a fine body of land, excellent and fruitful from the very first opening of the country; and, by the industry and thrift of the early settlers and the activity of their successors, that region has become the very garden of Randolph County. In fact, the whole township is a flourishing and prosperous region. The settlement of Washington was next after that of Greensfork. The first occupation of Greensfork was during 1814. It is not certainly known that any settlers came into Washington Township in 1814, though two entries of 160 acres each, both made by the same person, were done in 1814, one in May and the other in October.

Seven entries were made in 1815 by five persons, in the order named: Curtis Cleny, Obadiah Harris, John Ozbun, Paul Beard and George Frazier. Whether these came first, and, if so, which one, is not now known. The testimony accessible would seem to show that settlement was not made for a year or two longer, but it appears hardly possible that so many entries should be made, and that by persons who became actual and permanent residents, and yet that all of them delayed so long to occupy their lands.

To show the uncertainty that rests upon the matter, Curtis Cleny's entry is made January 7, 1815, and yet he himself states, in his "Reminiscences," written by his own hand a few years ago, that he entered his land in February, 1817. Paul Beard, Sr., entered his land in August, 1815, yet his son, Paul Beard, Jr., thinks his father did not come till the spring of 1817. Jesse Johnson entered his land in November, 1816, but his son, Silas Johnson, then a lad of sixteen and still living, says his father came in the spring of 1817.

In the midst of imperfect memory and conflicting statements by those most likely to possess correct knowledge, literal accuracy is, of course, out of the question. The chronicler can only balance the statements and guess at the truth, with the strong probability that he will be wrong at least half the time. Washington settled rapidly. Three hundred and twenty acres were entered in 1814; 1,120 acres were taken up in 1815, in Sections 9, 10 and 11; 2,080 acres were purchased in 1816 in various sections; 2,880 acres were entered in 1817; 3,310 acres were entered in 1818; 880 acres were entered in 1819.

And it is, perhaps, remarkable that among the sixty-seven entries made up to the end of 1819, fifty-three were quarter-sections, one was a half-section and one a whole section, and not a single forty-acre tract in the whole number. This fact goes to show that the settlers of that region were mostly in middling circumstances, able to raise the price of a quarter-section. And this goes far to explain the present fact of the easy circumstances of the great body of those who are now dwellers in that portion of the county. A home of 160 acres made a good starting point, and right well, in very many cases, has that foundation been built upon, as the substantial wealth and permanent prosperity of the citizens of that township abundantly show.

The names of the principal pioneers of Washington Township will appear in the following list of entries, made up to August, 1827, though, of course, this does not determine the dates of settlement, nor the actual settlers, as they may have been here either before or after the entry, or not at all.

It is a curious fact how often certain names occur in the census of 1880 in Washington Township; e. g., there are 103 Johnsons, 98 Hinshaws, 33 Hodsons, 30 Lykinses, 27 Hutchenses, 20 Kellys, 17 Joneses (including children). In Greensfork, there are 49 Bowens, and others still occur with great frequency. Other names, moreover, that were very frequent in pioneer days, have nearly disappeared. But so it is, "*sic transit gloria mundi*" (so passeth the glory of the world).

WASHINGTON ENTRIES.

Travis Adcock, N. W. 14, 18, 14, May 14, 1814.
Travis Adcock, S. E. 10, 18, 14, October 19, 1814.
Curtis Cleny, S. W. 11, 18, 14, January 7, 1815.
Obadiah Harris, S. W. 10, 18, 14, May 8, 1815.
John Ozbun, S. E. 8, 18, 14, June 1, 1815.
Paul Beard, N. E. 10, 18, 14, August 9, 1815.
Paul Beard, N. W. 11, 18, 14, August 9, 1815.
Obadiah Harris, N. E. 15, 18, 14, October 4, 1815.
George Frazier, N. W. 9, 18, 14, October 17, 1815.
John Johnson, S. W. 9, 18, 14, March 2, 1816.
Isaac Cook, S. E. 9, 18, 14, October 8, 1816.
Seth Cook, N. W. 15, 18, 14, October 8, 1816.
Nathan Thornburg, S. W. 33, 19, 14, October 25, 1816.
Hezekiah Hockett, N. E. 7, 18, 14, October 25, 1816.
Hezekiah Hockett, S. E. 7, 18, 14, October 25, 1816.
Joseph Hockett, N, E. 4, 18, 14, October 26, 1816.
William Reece, N. E. 32, 19, 14, November 4, 1816.
John Pegg, S. W. 17, 18, 14, November 7, 1816.
Eleazar Smith, N. E. 18, 18, 14, November 7, 1816.
Jesse Johnson, S. W. 2, 18, 14, November 28, 1816.
Isaac Hutchens, S. E. 15, 18, 14, December 7, 1816.
Barnett Frost, N. E. 9, 18, 14, December 21, 1816.
Enoch Pilsher, S. W. 27, 19, 14, January 9, 1817.
John Baxter W. ½ N. W. 34, 19, 14, January 9, 1817.
William Conner, N. E. 33, 19, 14, January 11, 1817.
Isaac Hockett, S. W. 4, 18, 14, February 8, 1817.
Stephen Hockett, S. E. 5, 18, 14, February 8, 1817.
Stephen Hockett, N. E. 8, 18, 14, February 8, 1817.
William Milner, S. W. 14, 18, 14, May 8, 1817.
Susannah Woodman, N. W. 15, 18, 14, July 7, 1817.
Mordecai Mendenhall, N. ½ 17, 18, 14, August 11, 1817.
Joseph Gess, W. ½ S. E. 29, 19, 14, August 11, 1817.
William Hockett, S. W. 5, 18, 14, September 12, 1817.
Moses Martindale, S. W. 13, 18, 13, September 15, 1817.
James Barnes, S. E. 12, 18, 13, September 15, 1817.
A. & E. Hunt, W. ½ S. W. 34, 19, 14, October 2, 1817.
Henry Hodgson, E. ½ S. E. 6, 18, 14, November 3, 1817.
Andrew Lykins, Section 7, 19, 14, December 6, 1817.
Andrew Lykins, S. E. 12, 19, 13, December 6, 1817.
Andrew Lykins, N. E. 13, 19, 13, December 6, 1817.
Morgan McQuany, N. W. 18, 18, 14, January 6, 1818.
Nathan Case, S. W. 7, 18, 14, January 6, 1818.
Samuel Smith, N. W. 7, 18, 14, February 10, 1818.
Caleb Reece, W. ½ N. W. 33, 19, 14, February 14, 1818.
Albert Banta, N. E. 15, 19, 14, March 20, 1818.
Albert Banta, E. ½ N. E. 10, 19, 14, March 20, 1818.
Thomas Hester, N. W. 8, 18, 14, March 25, 1818.
Stephen Milton, S. E. 27, 19, 14, April 2, 1818.
Nicholas Longworth, N. W. 14, 19, 14, April 4, 1818.
Zimri Lewis, S. E. 18, 18, 14, April 17, 1818.
William Lewis, S. W. 18, 18, 14, April 17, 1818.
Jonathan Haskins, E. ½ N. W. 32, 19, 14, April 24, 1818.
Henry Wysong, W. ½ S. E. 10, 19, 14, April 27, 1818.

Thomas Frazier, N. W. 10, 18, 14, April 29, 1818.
Joseph Rogers, S. W. 12, 18, 13, June 4, 1818.
Reuben Norcross, N. W. 13, 18, 13, June 8, 1818.
Isaiah Rogers, N. W. 12, 18, 13, June 20, 1818.
James Lykins, N. W. 18, 19, 14, July 9, 1818.
Daniel Osborn, E. ½ S. W. 8, 18, 14, July 12, 1818.
Mass Brooks, S. W. 10, 19, 14, July 15, 1818.
David Hammer, S. E. 14, 18, 14, July 22, 1818.
John Fowen, E. ½ N. W. 5, 18, 14, July 27, 1818.
Joseph Hockett, N. E. 4, 18, 14, July 29, 1818.
Isaac Pearson, W. ½ S. E. 33, 19, 14, August 14, 1818.
Edward Thornburg, W. ½ N. W. 5, 18, 14, September 10, 1818.
Jonathan Willis, S. E. 32, 19, 14, February 12, 1819.
James Abshire, E. ½ S. E. 33, 19, 14, June 30, 1819.
Thomas Phillips, N. E. 12, 18, 13, July 21, 1819.
Joseph Thornburg, S. W. 32, 19, 14, August 12, 1819.
Edward Thornburg, N. E. 6, 18, 14, August 12, 1819.
Edward Thornburg, N. E. 5, 18, 14, August 13, 1819.
William Johnson, E. ½ N. E. 22, 19, 14, September 11, 1821.
Isaac Beeson, E. ½ S. W. 6, 18, 14, November 5, 1821.
Enoch Nichols, S. E. 17, 18, 14, December 27, 1822.
Andrew Hill, W. ½ N. W. 30, 19, 14, November 10, 1826.
James Abshire, E. ½ S. E. 29, 19, 14, January 13, 1827.
James Abshire, W. ½ S. W. 28, 19, 14, January 23, 1827.
Daniel Osborn, W. ½ S. W. 8, 18, 14, August 22, 1827.

SETTLERS.

The following are mentioned as early settlers by various persons who remember the pioneer period, with the date of their land entry when known:

Travis Adcock, May 14 and October 19, 1814, south of Lynn.
Curtis Cleny, January 7, 1815, near Paul Beard's.
Paul Beard, Sr., August 9, 1815, south of Lynn.
George Frazier, October 17, 1815.
John Johnson, March 2, 1816.
David Kenworthy, east of Jesse Johnson.
James Frazier, east of Lynn.
Isaac Hockett, Cherry Grove.
Francis Frazier, south of Lynn.
Isaac Hutchens, Cherry Grove.
Obadiah Harris, October 5, 1815, Cherry Grove.
John Pegg, November 7, 1816, three miles south of Beard's.
Joseph Hockett, October 26, 1816, Cherry Grove.
Jesse Johnson, November 28, 1816, south of Lynn.
John Moorman, 1817.
John Barnes (Wayne County).
Gideon Frazier.
John Baxter, January 9, 1817.
Edward Hunt, west of Lynn.
James Abshire, northwest of Lynn.
Daniel Shoemaker, east of Lynn.
Stephen Hockett, February 8, 1817, Cherry Grove.
Edward Thornburg, September 10, 1818, Cherry Grove.
Samuel Smith, near Bloomingsport.
Isaiah Rogers, June 20, 1818, near Bloomingsport.

Washington Township lies in four different Congressional Townships, viz., in Townships 18 and 19, Range 13, and in 18 and 19, Range 14, with the following sections in each: Township 18, Range 13, Sections 1, 12 and 13; Township 19, Range 13, Sections 12, 13, 24, 35, 36; Township 18, Range 14, Sections west half of 2, 11, 14, Sections 3 to 10, and 15 to 18; Township 19, Range 14, Sections west half of 11, 14, 23, 26, 35, Sections 7 to 10, 15 to 22, 27 to 34.

Washington contains about 28,260 acres of land, more than 10,000 of which had been taken up within five years from the first settlement.

RELIGION.

The preponderating religious element at the first settlement of the township was Quaker. A large body of the pioneers belonged to the Friends, and, in a short time, two meetings were established, viz., Lynn and Cherry Grove, which have been maintained in a vigorous and prosperous existence to the present time. Other societies, also, found early footing in that region. Methodist "Circuit Riders" threaded the whole country, proclaiming redemption through a crucified and risen Savior. A Presbyterian Church existed in 1846, and for some years before and after that time, called Liberty Church. Other churches have been formed and maintained with a more or less vigorous growth for many years past.

SCHOOLS.

We have obtained no very definite information as to the commencement of schools in Washington Township. The history of that matter in that region is doubtless similar to other portions in the county. There was no efficient school system, and each neighborhood went on its "own hook," building something, though only a log cabin, for a schoolhouse, and employing a teacher as occasion offered. In Quaker neighborhoods, schools were held often in the churches, and sometimes schoolhouses were built near the meeting-houses, and schools were maintained by the societies. Frequently, the first schools were kept in private houses, the teacher taking her pupils into her own dwelling. Not seldom, some unoccupied cabin would be used for a schoolhouse.

One of the citizens of the county (not very old, either) relates, that, no longer ago than 1837, he taught his first school in a dilapidated old cabin in a field, with the chimney-piece all open (a great gap in the wall six or seven feet long and as high as one's head).

Washington contains an excellent population--moral, sober, industrious, intelligent and thriving. It has several good pikes and two railroads—the Richmond & Grand Rapids, passing near Johnson's, Lynn, Hawkins' and Rural. Another railroad is in progress east and west, passing near Lynn. Lynn is a thriving place, and a suburb of Lynn has been laid out as a depot for the north and south railroad, which is slowly advancing in prosperity.

There are some antiquities in Washington Township, described more in detail in the chapter entitled "Prehistoric."

The boundaries of the township are as follows: North by White River, east by Greensfork, south by Wayne County, west by West River.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 18, Range 13—Section 1, 1835--1837; Section 12 1817—1819, James Barnes, September 15, 1817; Section 13, 1817—1836, Moses Martindale.

Township 19, Range 13—Sections 12, 13, 1817—1837, Andrew Lykins, December 6, 1817; Section 24, 1836—1837; Sections 25, 36, 1836.

Township 18, Range 14—Section 2, 1816--1836, James Frazier, David Kenworthy, November, 1816; Section 3, 1831—1836; Sections 4, 7, 18, 1816—1818, Joseph Hockett, H. Hockett, Eleazar Smith; Section 5, 1817—1819, Stephen Hockett; Section 6, 1817—1836, H. Hodgson; Section 8, 1815—1827, John Ozbun, June 1, 1815; Section 9, 1815--1816, George Frazier, October 17, 1815; Section 10, 1814—1818, Travis Adcock, October 19, 1814; Section 11, 1815—1831, Curtis Cleny, January 7, 1815; Section 14, 1814--1830, Travis Adcock, May 14, 1814; Section 15, 1815—1817, Obadiah Harris, October 4, 1815; Section 16, school land; Section 17, 1817—1822, John Pegg, November 7, 1817.

Township 19, Range 14—Section 7, 1817, Andrew Lykins, December 6, 7, 1817; Section 8, 20, 1834--1836; Section 9, 1836--1837; Sections 10, 14, 15, 1818--1836, Albert Banta, Nicholas Longworth, Albert Banta, March 20, April 4, March 20, 1818; Sections 11, 17, 1835—1836; Section 16, school land; Section 18, 1818—1837, James Lykins, July 9, 1818; Sections 19, 23, 26, 30, 31, 1836; Section 21, 1831—1836; Section 22, 1821—1836, William Johnson, September 11, 1821; Section 27, 1817—1835, Enoch Pilcher, January 9, 1817; Section 28, 1827—1836; Sections 29, 34, 1817—1836, Joseph Cass, John Baxter, August 11, January 9, 1817; Section 32, 1816--1836, William Reece, November 4, 1816; Section 33, 1816—1830, Nathan Thornburg, October 25, 1816; Section 35, 1830—1837, William Benson (colored), February 19, 1830.

Washington entries occurred from 1814 to 1837 inclusive.

TOWNS.

Bloomingsport.—Nathan Hockett, proprietor; location, Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, 18, 14, southwest of Lynn; forty-eight lots; streets, Main, north and south; High, east and west. Recorded September 30, 1829. This town is the second oldest in the county, having been laid out in 1829. Though so old, its growth was never rapid; still, considerable business has been done at the place. The proprietor of the town was Nathan Hockett. Alfred Blizzard built the first house. Mr. Beeson kept the first store. Dr. Paul Beard was the first physician in the region. There was no physician in Bloomingsport for many years. Dr. Gideon Frazier lived in the village a long while ago. Other physicians have been Drs. Gore, Strattan, Kemper, Good, Coggeshall, etc. Merchants have been Messrs. Beeson, Comfort, Ballard, Budd, Hyatt, Wright, Coggeshall, Hockett, etc. There have been a potter's shop, a wheelwright's shop, a saw-mill and a grist-mill. There are two churches—Methodist and United Brethren. There is a pike passing through the town, connecting Lynn and Economy. There is no railroad, the nearest point of importance being West Lynn, except that the new railroad passes not very far from the town. The population is 141. The business of the place at present is about as follows: Merchants, Beeson & Bales; drug store and grocery, Smith & Peacock; smith shop, Albert Hardwick; saw-mill, Hockett & Bowsman; wagon-maker, J. O. Hutchens; shoemaker, W. P. Davison; carpenters, Albert Ingle, John Nichols; physician, Dr. Good; clergyman, J. V. D. R. Johnson (Christian). There are two churches—United Brethren and Methodist Episcopal. The Friends also hold worship in the village. There is also a schoolhouse and a post office. The chief residents in the vicinity are William Engle, Jesse Bales, William Stanley, John Hodgson, Simon Adamson, Cady Osborn, Ezra Vandegriff, William Chamness, Levi Jessup, Joel Mills, Nathan Johnson.

Bloomingsport, like most of the interior towns in the county, is much decayed, and its business has greatly decreased. It is finely located in the midst of an excellent country, and many active and enterprising farmers reside in the region. There are two pikes, one connecting the Winchester & Richmond pike with Economy, and another north and south through the place. The village is quiet, moral and orderly, and, if the old regime had continued, might have been a flourishing town. But the "railroad era" has changed the entire methods of business and trade, and towns outside their magic power have been obliged to succumb and yield, *nolens volens*, to their inevitable fate.

The distances from other adjacent towns are as follows: Farmland, 18 miles; Huntsville, 7 miles; Lynn, 4⅓ miles; Losantsville, 18½ miles; Ridgeville, 19⅔ miles; Spartansburg, 10⅓ miles; Union City, 20¼ miles; Windsor, 20 miles; Winchester, 10⅓ miles; Rural, 9 miles.

The most prosperous time for the business of the town was, say from 1860 to 1868. There were then three considerable dry goods stores, two smith shops, one wagon-maker's shop, and an extensive and thriving trade was carried on. But now there is very little business of any kind.

Johnson's Station and Post Office.—Not incorporated; on Grand Rapids Railroad, two and a half miles south of Lynn, on Section 15, 18, 14. There is a station and a post office all in the same building. It was established probably at the opening of the Grand Rapids Railroad. The station is in the immediate vicinity of the residence of Mr. William Johnson, who is a very prominent citizen, and it was probably located by his influence and for his special convenience, not less than for the accommodation of the neighborhood. It is really no town at all, the station house being the only building.

Lynn.—Location, Sections 34, 35, 19, 14, and Sections 2 and 3, 18, 14, on Richmond & Grand Rapids Railroad, Philip Brown, proprietor; nineteen lots; streets, north and south, Main; east and west, Mill, Brown. Recorded October 4, 1850. Hunt & Jennings' Addition, Royal Hunt (firm of Hunt & Jennings), proprietor; forty-four lots; Sherman street, east and west. Recorded November 17, 1866.

The town was laid out by Daniel Freestone about 1847 and by Philip Brown, in 1850. It is located on Sections 34 and 35, 19, 14, and on Sections 2 and 3, 18, 14, about one-half mile from the Richmond & Grand Rapids Railroad. Jacob A. Hinshaw had a store in 1847. William Louder had a smith shop. Dr. Banks was the first physician (1847). The pike from Winchester to Fountain City, through Lynn, was built early, perhaps among the first in the county, or nearly so. The Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad was completed about 1870. The merchants have been Messrs. Hinshaw, Tansey, Hunt & Harris, Hinshaw & Hodgin, Hinshaw & Beard, Elliott & ——, Freeman & Jones, Hinshaw & Platt, George Bascom, Hinshaw & Hinshaw, McKown, Sterling, Carter, Cox Bros., Hinshaw & Cadwallader, and may be others. Smith shops, Louder, Hinshaw, William Locke, Wolf, Johnson, Sugarts, Jackson, Shute & Locke; drug stores, Simpson, Conner, Wysong, Holliday Bros.; groceries, Freeman, Ingle, Hinshaw; wagon shop, W. Woods; cooper, J. S. Smith; harness shop, Hinshaw & Louder; tin shop, Brown; milliner, Harris; saw-mill and grist-mill, both burned down; tile factory, Hinshaw, Shute & Louder; hotels, Ostler, Way, Stettler, Nichols, Platt, Pearson; teachers, Ives, Anderson, Lasley, Marsh, Green, Hunt, Hogston, Polly, Frist, Nichols, etc.; physicians, Banks, Adams, Hamilton, Alf Hamilton, Blair, Meeks, Swain.

The present business is as follows: One dry goods store, Cox & Bro.; one drug and hardware store, Halliday & Bro.; two groceries, Ingle, Hinshaw; three smith shops, Sugart, Jackson, Shute & Locke; one butcher shop, John Thomas; one wagon shop, W. Wood; two physicians, Blair, Hamilton; two hotels, Stettler, Platt; two tile factories, Shute & Dove, Frist & Hamilton; one boarding-house, W. D. Nichols; one shoe shop, Eckerley; one harness shop, J. Thomas; one church, Methodist Episcopal; one schoolhouse, two rooms; one post office, Halliday; one depot, Nichols; one express office, Nichols; two teachers, A. L. Nichols, P. Bond (1881).

Distances: Bloomingsport, 4⅓ miles; Newport, 6½ miles; Snow Hill, 3 miles; Rural, 4⅕ miles; Winchester, 9 miles; Spartansburg, 5 9/10 miles; Arba, 6½ miles; Huntsville, 8½ miles; Losantsville, 14 miles; Union City, 16½ miles.

The principal residents in the vicinity are as follows: L. E. Conner, David Robbins, Alfred Price, George Bascom, north of town; Simon Johnson, Silas Johnson, Ira Johnson, Alpheus Outland, Charles Potter, south of town; Thomas Moody, east of town; Jacob Platt, David Thorn, west of town; Jonathan Blizzard, southwest of town; Thomas Sugart, southeast of town.

There are in Lynn about fifty dwellings, besides business houses and other edifices, and 239 people. Lynn is not far from Green's Fork stream, and the country around it is excellent and well improved. Fine residences may be seen in every direction. Pikes lead out from the village north, south and east. The region has been inhabited by white men for more than sixty-seven years, settlers beginning to enter land in the neighborhood in 1814, and to come in 1815.

The Methodist Church was built many years ago. The schoolhouse is neat, commodious and tasteful, being intended for a school with two grades. The edifice has two stories, with one room and an entry in each story. It was erected by the Township Trustees some years ago, at a cost of about $4,000. Two teachers are commonly employed, sometimes during the summer term only one.

For a long time, the growth of the town was but slow, and its prosperity very slight. Its vitality dates chiefly from the completion of the railroad. It has good connection by pikes with the surrounding towns—Winchester, Union City (nearly), Bartonia, Spartansburg, Arba, Fountain City, Williamsburg, Bloomingport, Economy, etc. The school is becoming so large as greatly to need at least three rooms and three teachers.

Distances: Spartansburg, 5 9-10 miles; Arba, 6½ miles; Economy, 8 miles; Union City, 19 miles; Rural, 4½ miles; Bloomingport, 4⅓ miles; Huntsville, 8½ miles; Losantsville, 14 miles; Fountain City, 6½ miles; Snow Hill, 3 miles; Winchester, 9 miles; Richmond, 15 miles.

The country is fertile, and the farmers are thriving, intelligent and prosperous, and society has a high moral tone. Sixty-five years of labor, frugality and thrift, have combined to make

the valley of Greensfork a paradise of comfort, beauty and luxury.

In the fall of 1881 and winter of 1881–82, a new railroad was built through the southern part of Randolph County, touching Lynn, which, when in full operation will add largely, doubtless, to the facilities for business at that point, and, of course, to its material prosperity. July, 1882, the road has been completed, and the cars are running.

Rural—Location, Sections 9 and 16, Township 20, Range 14, on the Richmond & Grand Rapids Railroad, between Winchester and Lynn.

The plat of the town (if made) has never been recorded.

The town was started about 1870, on the completion of the railroad from Richmond. The first spike for the road was driven at Richmond June 10, 1870, and the track was completed before very long.

Joseph Wood built a shanty, October, 1866, to work on the railroad; went away in April, 1867, and returned in 1869. In March, 1870, he set up a saw-mill. The mill was in operation six months, and by that time the railroad had been made and the cars began to run. In November, 1871, David Fudge erected a store. The railroad company built a water-tank, and named the stopping-place Wood Station. Mr. Butterworth set up a smith shop in 1875. William Hawkins erected a grist-mill in 1877. P. W. Bales built a store in 1878. Mr. Clawson established a smith shop in 1879. More or less grain is bought at the mill and by the merchants. A post office has been erected by the name of Rural. The business of the town may be stated thus:

Two stores—J. C. Barnes, A. H. Clawson.

One grist-mill—Mr. Hawkins.

One smith shop—A. H. Clawson.

One water-tank—Railroad company, tended by Mr. Perry.

One ticket office—J. C. Barnes.

One express office—J. C. Barnes.

One post office—J. C. Barnes.

Rural has fifteen dwellings and seventy-five people. There is no pike, and not even a cross-road, but only an ordinary public road crossing the railroad. The village is so healthy that no physician can live there. The distance to the nearest graveyard is four and a half miles. Dr. ——— tried it here two years, but got no practice and left.

Residents in vicinity: Riley Lord, Jacob Lasley, Jonathan Edwards, Henry Johnson, west of town; Silas Henshaw, east of town; William Benson (colored), Thomas Watkins (colored), south of town; Thomas Holloway, north of town; Joseph Wood, Alfred Hogston, east of town.

Democratic Row.—There is a place west of Rural called Democratic Row, containing sixteen voters in two miles, with ten houses, fourteen being Democrats.

There is one smith shop, Lewis L. Norton; one dry goods store, P. W. Bales, Republican; one saw-mill, Thomas Cox; one butcher shop, Lewis L. Norton; one sewing machine agent, William Arbaugh, Republican.

The "Row" is not a town, but a sort of hamlet, or collection of houses in a row, continuing somewhat closely together for nearly two miles.

The name above seems to have been given by some of the Republicans in the region, as the inhabitants themselves are not aware of the appellation, though the name, indeed, is no disgrace, but may be rightly reckoned by the residents to be an honor conferred, since the meaning of the term, properly understood and applied, is worthy of all praise—government by the people; or, as President Lincoln once expressed the true idea, "A government of the people, by the people, for the people." Such, indeed, is true Democracy; such, in fact, is true Republicanism.

Distances from Rural: Arba, ten and a half miles; Bloomingport, nine miles; Bartonia, ten miles; Farmland, fourteen miles; Huntsville, six miles; Lynn, four and one-fifth miles; Losantsville, fourteen and two-fifths miles; Ridgeville, fourteen miles; Spartansburg, nine miles; Union City, fourteen miles; Winchester, five miles; Stone Station, nine miles.

Snow Hill.—Section 23, Township 19, Range 14. There is a locality called Snow Hill about three miles north of Lynn, on the pike toward Winchester, at the crossing of an east and west road. There used to be a store at that point, but there never was any town. The store has been long discontinued, though the building yet stands, flush with the pike, to show that once it had a public nature and importance. The name Snow Hill is still retained. The same name is sometimes applied, also, to the point where that east and west road crosses the railroad, which crossing is also sometimes called Hawkins' Station, and lies about one mile west of old Snow Hill.

Hawkin's Station.—On Grand Rapids Railroad, not incorporated, in Sections 16 and 21, Township 19, Range 14, in Washington Township, one mile south of Rural and three miles north of Lynn, there is a switch and a station, and a cattle-pen from which to load stock, but no other sign of a town. It is sometimes called Snow Hill Station, because its location is the nearest railroad point to (old) Snow Hill, and one mile west of the point that formerly went by that name.

Springboro.—Curtis Beals, proprietor. Location, southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 19, Range 14, between Bloomingport and Winchester, northwest of Lynn four miles (supposed to be Joseph Gess); twenty-eight lots; recorded February 15, 1834; town extinct.

Whether anything and how much of a town ever really existed at the point above designated, the present inhabitants appear to have little knowledge. In the court records is found the granting of a license to sell goods at Springboro, which would indicate the fact that in those olden times somebody undertook to start some business at the infant town.

Rev. Hosea Tillson, in "Reminiscences" of his preaching, speaks of Springboro as though it were a place then (about 1837 or 1838) in existence, which fact shows that the town held its name, and probably at least some semblance of a town, for some years, the plat having been recorded in 1834. Pelatiah Bond states that in his boyhood there was a store and a smith shop and a few houses at the place.

West Lynn.—On the railroad west of Lynn. Benjamin Hunt, proprietor; seventy-four lots.

Location, Section 34, Township 19, Range 14, west of railroad. Recorded December 24, 1873.

Streets: North and south, Main, Second; east and west, North, Main, Cross.

The town was laid out in 1873 by Benjamin Hunt on the Richmond Railroad, half a mile west of Old Lynn. There is but little growth at the new station, the business, of which there is considerable, clinging with much tenacity to the old town. There are a few houses in the new plat and some future time may perhaps behold what has been denied to the men of this generation, viz., the sight of a thriving, prosperous and wealthy city upon the now sparse and scattered hamlet of West Lynn.

Quite a sprinkling of business, however, is done at this same little suburb of old Lynn, that boasts itself to be above its fellow-towns in "snap" and "grit," as the following resume of the transactions of the railroad at the station will clearly show.

Statistics of business done on the Richmond & Grand Rapids Railroad at West Lynn, Randolph Co., Ind., 1880:

Car-loads of wheat, 100; corn, 7; flaxseed, 18; oats, 7; wood, 12; lumber, 17; tile, 10; stock, 141; other things, 24; total, 336. Amount received for freight forwarded, $11,262.98; amount received on freight stopping at West Lynn, $1,912.88; amount received on ticket sales, $2,653.80; total receipts, $16,829.66.

Bushels of grain shipped, 63,180. W. A. Nichols, agent.

BIOGRAPHY.

James Abshire was born August 1, 1777; came to the West early; was in the Indian wars, being once three days without food, except black-haws; settled in Randolph County, Ind., northwest of Cherry Grove Meeting-House, in about 1821, and resided there till his death, in 1868, a very aged man, ninety-one years old. He had a large family, some of whom, and among them two of his sons, Isaac and Berry, are still living in the same neighborhood.

One of Isaac's sons, A. R. Abshire, is a young man rising into prominence, who has been for some years a teacher, and

who was elected, in the spring of 1882, Township Trustee of Washington Township.

James Abshire was in pioneer days a famous hunter, and in later life, he delighted greatly in recounting his adventures with the wild creatures of the forest.

Once, in hunting near a pond, he heard some animal rustling among the bushes. Watching for the creature, as he sat there, rifle in hand, out peered the head of the beast, when lo! it was a bear. A bullet from the trusty weapon suddenly put an end to the life of the savage monster, and added one more trophy to those already gained by the veteran hunter.

His acquaintance with the woods was thorough and extensive, and he knew the haunts of every flock of hogs in the region, and when a settler wished to find his porkers, all he had to do was to go and ask old Father Abshire, and the locality would be pointed out at once, or the stalwart hunter would set out as a guide to the identical spot where that particular herd had its habitat and its lodging-place.

Mr. Abshire spent his youth among the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia. At the age of twenty-three, he married Elizabeth Overholtz. Soon afterward, he emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, his goods being brought through the forests in a one-horse wagon.

October 8, 1812, he enlisted in the United States Army, under Capt. Richard Sloan, Sixth Regiment, Fifth Brigade, First Division, Ohio Militia. They were stationed on the frontier, at Fort Nesbitt, in the vicinity of Eaton, Preble County. He served till April 8, 1813.

Once, while on a scout, he was lost, and lived on nothing but black-haws for three days.

In the winter of 1821, he moved with his family to Randolph County, Ind., settling one mile northwest of Lynn, on the west side of Mud Creek, where stood a dwelling having neither floor, windows nor doors. Arriving in the night, during a severe snow-storm, they built huge fires and camped out. The next day, the house was made habitable, and they took possession of their domicile. In the spring, they made their clearing, and, before long, set out an orchard, which is living yet. In 1828, he moved to the farm upon which his residence continued till his death, in 1868, at the ripe age of ninety-one years.

His children were eight—Aaron, Nancy, Mary, Chloe, Isaac, Abner, Elizabeth, James B. Chloe, Isaac, Elizabeth and James B. yet survive. His wife was born in Maryland in 1773, and died in Randolph County in 1841.

The births and deaths of the children were as follows:

Aaron, born March 3, 1805, died an infant.
Nancy, born March 27, 1807, died in 1878.
Mary, born September 27, 1809, died in 1863.
Chloe, born April 26, 1811, living.
Isaac, born April 26, 1814, living.
Abner, born July 28, 1816, died in 1859.
Elizabeth, born February 4, 1820, living.
James B., born September 26, 1823, living.

Travis Adcock, south of Lynn, east of the Johnson Schoolhouse, entered the first piece of land in that region in May, 1814, shortly after Thomas Parker came into the woods west of Arba; but when Adcock moved to that wilderness we do not know. He may have come the first on Green's Fork. He was one of the first jurymen (in 1818). He had his name changed, for some reason, from Adcock to Emery. In about 1836 or 1838, he emigrated to Iowa, and, not very long ago, he was living there still. His residence was south of Lynn, on the east side of the pike, opposite the Johnson Schoolhouse. He was a member of Friends, but concerning his life in general we know little.

James Barnes was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1817; came to Randolph County in 1841; married Harriet Mullen in 1838; has had eleven children, six of them now living. He lives at the same place to which he first moved. James Barnes is a Democrat, and is proud of the fact. He is a fine specimen of the hale and sturdy Western farmer, frank, genial, thriving, hospitable, sincere.

His father was John Barnes, who came to Wayne County, near Randolph line, in the spring of 1817. He (John Barnes) had eleven children, ten living, and all married, as follows: William, four children, dead; James, eleven children; John, six children; Jesse, two children; Daniel, five children; Betsey, six children; Eliza, three children; Caroline, five children; Jane, two children; Sally, eight children.

John Barnes died in the spring of 1880, above eighty years old.

James Barnes resides on a good farm, with a fine brick dwelling and excellent improvements, some three miles north of Lynn, on the Winchester pike, a little south of (old) Snow Hill. A son of his was in the United States service in the war of 1861, and died a prisoner in Andersonville in the summer of 1864.

William Barnes was born in 1815, in North Carolina. He came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1817. He married Sarah Hogston in 1834, and moved to Randolph County in 1837, first to Greensfork Township, and then to Washington Township, where he now resides. They have had six children, four of whom are living. He is a farmer, a Methodist and a Democrat.

Joseph Baxter was born in 1787, in Pennsylvania; came to Ohio, and, in 1824, to Randolph County, Ind., near Rural. He married Sarah Pegg in 1829. They had six children, as follows: John, born in 1831, eight children; William, born in 1833, two children, dead; Jane, born in 1836, three children, dead; Sarah, born in 1838, single, living; Joseph, born in 1841, two children; Davis, born in 1844, four children.

Joseph Baxter, Sr., died in 1863, seventy-six years old. He was a Democrat in politics.

Settlers when Mrs. Baxter (Sarah Pegg, daughter of John Pegg), came to Randolph.

Francis Frazier (probably the first), Gideon Frazier, Isaac Hockett, Paul Beard, Thomas Tharpe, Elijah Brock.

NOTE.—Mrs. Baxter's father, John Pegg, entered land in Randolph County November 7, 1816, and probably moved here about that time. The entries do not always, however, determine the time of settlement. The entry was made sometimes months, possibly years before, and sometimes not till months or even years after the settlement; and not seldom it was the case that the person who made the entry never effected a settlement at all.

Paul Beard, Jr., was born in North Carolina in 1812, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1817. He is the son of Dr. Paul Beard, who emigrated to this county at that time, and entered land near Lynn Meeting-House.

Paul Beard, Jr., married Mary Cox in 1833. They have had nine children, eight now living and seven married. Their names are Levi, Ezra, Ann, Asa, Eunice, Louisa, Lindley, Ruth, Henry. Lindley joined the Sixtieth Indiana Regiment in his eighteenth year. Mr. Beard is an Elder in the Society of Friends, and a Republican. His wife is also an Elder. They reside on the farm entered by Paul Beard, Sr., near Lynn Meeting-House for Friends. They are intelligent, sober-minded, pious people, walking in industry and sobriety of spirit, and in the love and practice of the truth.

Paul Beard was raised a farmer, and still follows that avocation for a livelihood. He is the uncle of Elkanah Beard, who has become a noted preacher among Friends, having traveled extensively (as also his wife, who is a preacher) in the East, the South and the West, they having been missionaries to India, etc. The wife of Elkanah Beard is Irena Johnson, grand-daughter of Jesse Johnson, one of the earliest pioneers of the township.

Benjamin Bond was born in North Carolina in 1797; came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1811; married Ellen Goldsmith in 1827; she taught the first school in Milton, Wayne Co., Ind. They have had nine children, all sons; six lived to be grown, and all the six were soldiers in the Union army in the war of 1861. Samson was in a Minnesota regiment, and was discharged for disability. Hezekiah was in the First Minnesota, and died in Salisbury Prison. Benjamin was in the Eighth Indiana and in the Third Cavalry; died in five months, in the service. Pelatiah was a member of the Eighth Indiana (three months), and in the Forty-first Indiana; served three years and one month. Daniel was in the First Minnesota, and served in the Eastern army; was captured at Petersburg in 1864, and spent many sad and weary months in various prisons—Libby, Andersonville, etc.—

escaping at last from the guard upon a march from one prison to another; he served four years in all. Edward, in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, served nine months.

Three of the boys are living, and all have been teachers of long standing and superior ability. Pelatiah and his wife were for several years missionary teachers for the Friends among the Ottawa Indians, in the northeastern part of the territory. For several years last past, he has resided in Lynn, engaging in teaching, in book agencies, etc.

Daniel Bond, brother of Pelatiah, has been and still is an enterprising and successful teacher. He has taught three years at Spartansburg, several years in Westfield, Hamilton County, besides other places. Daniel Bond is a thorough student, making also himself substantial and rapid improvement while imparting information to others.

He has now (1881) left the business of teaching, and removed to Science Hill, Ky., buying a farm with the intention of raising fruit. He has been twice married, and his second wife is still living.

All the sons of Benjamin Bond have been residents of that Northern frontier State, Minnesota.

A cousin of Benjamin Bond (the elder) was the first white child born in Wayne County. His name is William Bond; he was born on the present site of Earlham College, near Richmond, in 1808, and he is living still. When Benjamin Bond came to Wayne County (1811), there were but two or three houses in Richmond.

Benjamin Bond came to Randolph County in 1834; entered forty acres of land on Sparrow Creek; moved afterward to Washington Township, in 1837, and to Minnesota in 1854, returning to his old farm in Randolph County in 1857.

Preparing a farm in Kansas, and expecting a removal thither, he died in that State while on a visit to his son Pelatiah, in 1875, seventy-eight years old. His widow is living still with her son Daniel, at Science Hill, Ky.; she was born in 1802, and is now eighty years old, but is wonderfully vigorous for one of her age. When nearly eighty, she would carry her marketing two and a half miles on foot, and return the same forenoon, without fatigue; and in Kentucky she seems now more sprightly than when in Randolph.

We here give reminiscences of Curtis Cleny, read at Old Settlers' meeting, June, 1868:

"I was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1783, and am now more than eighty-five years old. I was shifted from place to place when I was a child, and got no learning. I determined to leave Carolina, and came to Elkhorn, in Ohio, near Westville, six miles from Richmond, Ind., in 1803. In 1812, I volunteered in the United States army. We set out for Detroit, but the march was countermanded between Dayton and Piqua, and we were ordered back to the frontier. Our regiment was stationed at Whitehead, two miles above Williamsburg, Wayne Co., Ind. We had to scout all the time, but were in no battle. I was up Greensfork to the Beard settlement. A deer-lick was found on Paul Beard's land, and I have often shot deer there. I was a soldier three months and twenty days, and was honorably discharged. I bought my land February 13, 1817, before Randolph was a county."

[NOTE.—The tract book gives Curtis Cleny's entry as being January 17, 1815, two years before he dates the transaction himself, and before Indiana became a State. One would suppose Mr. Cleny would be correct. Perhaps he is, but the figures are as here stated.]

"The first year I packed my meat thirty miles on my back. Breadstuff was scarce enough. Salt was $4 a bushel, and wet at that. I could tell many hardships, but I forbear. Most of the pioneers are gone. Ten years may perhaps see the last aged head laid low in death and behold the last pioneer pass on to his reward. May God prepare us for His glorious rest! Amen!"

[Mr. Cleny himself was summoned home not very long after this was written by his trembling hand.]

Mr. Cleny was born in North Carolina in 1783; came to Westville, Ohio, in 1803; entered the United States Army in 1812; served three months and twenty days, and was honorably discharged; entered his land southeast of Lynn January 17, 1815, and moved to it soon afterward.

Twelve children were born to them, ten of whom grew to manhood, and five are living still. He remained among men, indeed, to a ripe old age, even to fourscore years and ten. Mr. Cleny was a Baptist, belonging to the Concord Church of that faith in Wayne County.

His life was during an eventful time. Born in the year of the peace with Great Britain after the Revolutionary struggle, he came to the heart of the mighty West the year after Ohio became a State, the first-born offspring of the famous ordinance of freedom; took part in the second war of independence while yet in his early prime; helped Indiana to begin her race for renown, having become part owner of her Territorial soil the year before she became an equal member of the glorious sisterhood in the bright galaxy of States that form the American Union, and for well-nigh threescore years remained a citizen, sharing the hardships and the toils, and the hardy pleasures and the rugged delights also, which her noble pioneers knew so well how to draw from the laborious life they were obliged to lead. He even overlived his time. He remained a pioneer till pioneer times and perils and ways were over and done, and forgotten except by a scattered few, who, like him, had outlived their generation.

He was old enough to vote at the election for Jefferson's second term, and he remained a citizen of the Republic until he had voted for Gen. Grant the second time—an interval of seventeen Presidential terms, or sixty-eight years! So short is our national history that a single human life can cover it all!

George W. Daly was born in Cavin County, Cavin Town, Ireland, about 1790, probably of wealthy parents. He came to America when young, and completed his education in New York, receiving a classical training in one of the colleges there. He studied law, and practiced awhile, but became disgusted at the too frequent trickery and roguery incident in that profession, and forsook the law, taking up the vocation of a teacher for the rest of his life. He traveled extensively in America and Europe for years, afoot and alone, all over New England and the South and West, and in France, Great Britain, etc., afterward practicing law, chiefly in Franklin County, Ind. He was at Winchester in the practice of the legal profession before the first court house was built. He quit the law about 1823. His wife was Catharine Clayton, daughter of John Clayton, of Virginia. He resided at first, after his marriage, at Franklin, Ohio, on the Miami River removing afterward to Preble County, Ohio, and finally, in 1842, to Randolph County, Ind., three miles northwest of Lynn, settling upon a tract of 120 acres entered by him in about 1825. His teaching was done mostly in Preble County, Ohio, during the fall and winter, going back to that region in the fall, and returning to spend the summer. He had a high reputation as a teacher, and many men, afterward prominent in that section, were indebted to his instructions. His family numbered ten children. Eight lived to be grown; five were married, and six are living now.

Mr. Daly was remarkably reticent, saying very little of his early life. His history must have been of unusual interest, but a knowledge of it mostly died with him. His character was one of rare and stern integrity. He was a Catholic in religion, and a Democrat in politics, after the old style.

Mr. Daly died in 1866, at the age of seventy-six. His widow is still living, seventy-seven or seventy-eight years old, strong and vigorous for her age. They had eight children when the family settled in the Indiana woods, an active group of wide-awake boys, who cleared out the farm while their father taught the young idea how to shoot in the hamlets and towns of Preble County, Ohio. The children were as follows:

James, who went to the Mexican war from Butler County, Ohio, and died in that service.

Catharine (Campbell), now of Redkey, Jay Co., Ind., ten children.

John, Randolph County, bachelor, Democratic candidate for Sheriff.

William Alexander Washington (W. A. W.), given hereafter.

Robert, belonged to the Sixty-ninth Indiana, Company B; died of wounds received at Richmond, Ky., ten days after the battle.

George W., married Maggie Kemp, of Hillsboro, Wayne Co., Ind.; has no children, and lives with his mother at the homestead.

Joshua, has one child and lives in Jay County.

Francis, resides at Chicago; has four children and is a carpenter.

Charles, died at ten years old.

Mr. Daly died worth about $4,000.

W. A. W. Daly, ex-Sheriff of Randolph County, Ind., was born in 1833, in Preble County, Ohio; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1843; joined Company B, Ninetieth Indiana Regiment (Fifth Indiana Cavalry), enlisting August 25, 1862; was captured July 31, 1864, released March, 1865, and mustered out in June, 1865.

He married Mary Henshaw in 1857; has had nine children, eight living; is a farmer, and an active, energetic and prominent citizen. He has held the office of Sheriff of Randolph County for four years (1874–78), discharging the duties of his position with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the community. Mr. Daly is exceedingly earnest and enthusiastic as a Republican, the memories of his war experience and of his sacrifices for liberty and union clinging to his heart like his very life.

He erected a fine residence, during the summer of 1880, on his farm, two and a half miles north of Lynn. On his birthday in 1880, his wife and family and friends contrived a perfect surprise, managing so adroitly that, without the least shadow of suspicion on his part, a company of some one hundred and fifty relatives and friends assembled at his new and elegant mansion. "Will" owned he was beaten for once. But he gave in like a man, and surrendered the fort without even a show of resistance; and for some three hours that happy company drank deeply of the sweets of social intercourse, and saw with sad regret the hour arrive which bade them separate, departing each one to his home and to his business.

James Frazier came from North Carolina to Cowan's Creek, Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1811, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1817, settling one mile east of Lynn.

He entered 160 acres of land at Cincinnati. His wife's maiden name was Susanna Stanley. She was born in North Carolina in 1767, and he in 1772. He died in 1822, about five years after coming here. They had ten children, all of whom were born before Mr. Frazier came to Randolph, and seven of whom came with their father to the county. Three were probably married in Carolina and stayed there. The names of the children are given below:

Lavina (Hodgins), 1793, ten children, died in Iowa in 1866.

Samuel, 1795, Mary Cook, ten children, farmer, died in Iowa in 1845.

John, 1798, Sarah Kiff, two children, died in 1824.

Betsey, 1800, Robert Hodgins, four children, died in Iowa years ago.

Francis, 1802, Lutitia Clearwaters, eleven children, Randolph County, Ind.

Sally, 1804, Anuel Hodgins, four children, died in Iowa in 1875.

Susanna, 1806, married three times, three children, widow, Iowa.

James, 1809, Polly Nichols, four children, Greensfork.

Mary Ann, 1811, John Graham, two children, Iowa.

Isaiah, 1814, twice married, six children, Wisconsin. The children became all grown and were married and had families. Seven came with their father to Randolph County. James Frazier was a bell-maker, andso was his son Francis, who is still alive (1880), seventy-eight years old, and claims that he can make upon his anvil a better razor than can be bought at the stores.

The Garretts.—Nicholas and Thomas Garrett, orphans, came from Virginia to Belmont County, Ohio.

Nicholas Garrett married Mary Ellis, and in about 1841, moved to Cherry Grove, Randolph Co., Ind. He had seven children:

Amos, lives at Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind., tradesman.

Ivan, lives in Dallas County, Iowa, farmer.

Ann (Matthews), lives in Dallas County, Iowa, farmer.

Mary (Phillips), lived at Muncie, Warsaw, etc., but is dead.

Elizabeth (Trotter), Cherry Grove, Ind., dead.

Henry, died at Dallas County, Iowa.

Elisha, resided at Winchester, Ind., but died at Cleveland Water Cure, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nicholas Garrett died many years ago. Concerning Thomas Garrett, we have no further information.

Nancy Hinshaw, Washington, has had eleven children. All became grown, were married and had families. The youngest was thirty-seven years old when the first one died. The old lady is living now not very far from (old) Snow Hill, and ten of the eleven children still survive. She has sixty grandchildren and thirty-seven great-grandchildren. Her husband was an early pioneer of Randolph, being in politics a Democrat of the Jacksonian type, and his aged widow is still enthusiastic in the same faith. She is some eighty-four years old, hale and hearty and sprightly. Her daughter is the wife of W. A. W. Daly, Esq., ex-Sheriff of Randolph County.

Jacob A. Hinshaw came with his mother, Phebe Hinshaw, to Washington, south of Lynn, in 1832. She entered land where Jacob A. Hinshaw now lives. J. A. Hinshaw married Peninnah Scott in 1845, and has had eleven children; ten are now living, and four married.

He was raised a Friend, but afterward joined the Methodists. He has been active in various kinds of business, with reasonable success, having been able to do what many have failed to accomplish—i. e., to secure for himself and his family a comfortable livelihood.

Samuel Jennings was born in 1800, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1825. He married Mary Sexton, and had eight children. He settled one and a half miles east of Johnson's Station; entered eighty acres; was a farmer, and a Democrat. He died in 1865, being sixty-five years of age.

Jesse Johnson was born in North Carolina in 1776. He was married four times—first wife, Elizabeth Chamness, born 11th month, 14th, 1799, died 6th month, 20th, 1827; second wife, Rhoda Swain, married 10th month, 20th, 1828, died 6th month, 3d, 1837; third wife, Nancy Tomlinson, married 8th month, 13th, 1838, died 9th month, 27th, 1847; fourth wife, Sarah Baldwin, married 2d month, 8th, 1855, living still.

Jesse Johnson died 5th month, 19th, 1853, aged seventy-nine years five months and ten days. He emigrated from North Carolina to Warren County, Ohio, in 1807 or 1808, and to Randolph County, Ind., south of Lynn, in 1817.

He had six children, three of whom are still living. Their names, etc., were:

Jonathan, born in 1800, had four children; lived at Cherry Grove, and died in 1862, in his sixty-third year.

Silas, born in 1802, has had twelve children; lives south of Lynn.

Sally, has three children.

Eli, has eight children; lives in Hamilton County, Ind.

John, had fourteen children; died west of Lynn, Ind.

Simon, had nine children; is not living.

Jesse Johnson was a prominent citizen in the pioneer period; was the first Treasurer of Randolph County, and held other positions among his fellow-citizens, showing the trust reposed in him. He was in religion a steadfast Friend, and a Whig in politics.

John Johnson was born in Ohio in 1812; came with his father, Jesse Johnson, to near Lynn in 1817 (probably); married Phebe Thornburg in 1830; then Rebecca Rockhill. He had ten children by his first wife, and twelve by the second. Just half of each set are now living—eleven in all; seven are married. His first wife died some years ago; the second is living now. He died in 1871. His residence was two miles north of Bloomingport. He was a member of the United Brethren; afterward, of the Christians (New Lights). He was an Abolitionist and a Republican.

Jonathan Johnson (son of Jesse Johnson, south of Lynn) was born in 1800 in North Carolina; came to Randolph County,

Ind., with his father; married three times—first, Ann Frazier, daughter of Francis Frazier; second, Huldah Way, daughter of Nathan Way; third, Jane (Moore) Small, widow of Josiah Small.

He had four children, and died in the spring of 1862.

He was a Friend, being Elder in his twenty-sixth year, esteemed and trusted, with excellent judgment.

He was very earnest in attendance upon religious meetings, rising before daylight in the summer, and working several hours, going sixteen miles on horseback from Cherry Grove to Whitewater to attend week-day meeting.

Joshua M. Johnson was born in 1831, in Randolph County, Ind.; married Amanda Pegg, daughter of Reuben Pegg, and has had thirteen children; twelve are living, and one is married.

He is a blacksmith and a farmer. He has been Postmaster twenty-seven years. He is a Republican. Two of his brothers are New-Light preachers—George and Isaac. (The last is often called "Alphabet" Johnson, his whole name being I. V. D. R. Johnson—an extensive name, surely.)

Mrs. Gray, of Buena Vista, has been the mother of seventeen children by two marriages.

Ruth (Moody) Johnson is the wife of William Johnson, of Johnson's Station. She has been a recorded minister among Friends since about 1858. She has traveled through Ohio and Iowa, and elsewhere, as a preacher. In 1862, she pursued her work of faith and patience throughout seventeen counties in Iowa, mostly among Friends, and she was everywhere received with kindness and in Christian love. Her work was approved in the Lord by Friends, and she felt many times the tokens of gracious acceptance from the hands of the Master.

Friend Ruth is humble, gentle and faithful, and her soothing words come down as the rain, and distil like the tender dewdops upon the springing grass.

Silas Johnson was born in 1802, in North Carolina; came with his father to Randolph County, near Lynn, in 1817; was married twice—first, to Betsey Cook, and second to Lydia Bond—and is the father of twelve children—three boys and nine girls. He is still living, hale and sprightly, seventy-nine years old. His second wife is living also.

He is a farmer, and a Friend. He was an Abolitionist, and is a Republican.

His home is just south of Lynn, on the east side of the pike from Lynn to Fountain City.

He is the son of Jesse Johnson, one of the oldest pioneers of that section, being a lad of about fifteen years at the time of their emigration from Carolina.

William Johnson, son of Silas Johnson, was born in 1823, in Randolph County, Ind.; married Ruth Moody, daughter of Isaac Moody, in 1843. They have had twelve children; seven are living, and four are married. One daughter, who died, had been very gay and vain and proud, but she was so changed as to possess a sweet, gentle, submissive temper, bore her painful sickness with the utmost patience and resignation, sang for very joy as she lingered on these time chores, and went home at last exultant in a Savior's love. Her mourning friends preserve her memory as a priceless treasure.

William Johnson is a farmer by vocation, a member of the Friends, and an Elder among them; an active and influential citizen, and in every way a worthy and valuable member of society and of the community. He has a railroad station at his place, and a post office has been established there (Johnson's Station), of which office he is Postmaster.

He is an enthusiast in whatever he tries to accomplish, and, within two or three years, has undertaken bee culture, which he presses with all the vigor of his nature, and with reasonable success.

Isaac Moody was born in Grayson County, Va., in 1790; came to Ohio in 1814; married Mary Heaston, from Pennsylvania, in 1823; emigrated to Randolph County in the same year, and settled near Lynn, east of James Frazier's. He had only two children, and was a "Body Friend." He was in early times a Whig, and in later years a Republican. He lived a farmer, and died in 1865, sixty-eight years old. His daughter Ruth has become an acceptable and weighty minister among Friends, and has traveled much in the bearing of her messages for Christ, greatly to the edification of believers in Jesus, and to the comfort of His humble, waiting, trusting children.

Samuel Moody was the father of Isaac Moody, and the grandfather of Ruth (Moody) Johnson. He was born about 1760, in Pennsylvania (or Virginia). His father came from Ireland. Samuel Moody came to Ohio in 1814, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1821, near Lynn. His first wife was Jane Cox, and his second wife was Jane Cadwallader. He had four children; was a Friend and a farmer. He died in Ohio in 1825, about sixty-five years old. He was faithful in testimony, loving in spirit, and exemplary in the practice of Christian doctrine.

John Moorman was born in Richmond County, N. C., March 23, 1760; married Rebecca Diggs about 1783, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1816. They had ten children:

Anna, who married George Wilson.
Judith, who became the wife of Thomas Sanders, of Ohio.
Achsah, whom Paul Way married.
Rebecca, wife of Alfred Clark.
Polly, died.
Julia, married William Braden.
And there were four others besides.

He came to Indiana with all his children, two of them married—Anna (Wilson) and Achsah Way.

He settled northwest of where Johnson's Schoolhouse now stands, south of Lynn. He died in 1845, eighty-five years old. He was a farmer, a Friend, a Whig and one of the earliest settlers.

John Moorman, Jr., son of John Moorman, Sr., was born in Carolina in 1807, and was brought to Randolph County, Ind., by his father, in 1816. He married Agatha Butler, and they had two children. He died in 1866, aged fifty-nine years; and she died in 1875, at the age of sixty-two years.

Henry D. Nichols, Lynn, was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1832, in Greensfork Township; married Elizabeth Gray in 1854; has had eleven children, nine of them living and three married. He moved to Lynn in 1864, and has lived there mostly ever since as farmer, carpenter, merchant, clerk, boarding-house keeper, hotel keeper, etc. He has been School Trustee four terms, Township Assessor three years, etc. He belongs to the Disciple Church, and is a Republican in politics; his father used to be a Democrat, but changed to the Republican party in 1856. H. D. N. is the son of Malachi Nichols, and the brother of Isaac Nichols, of Greensfork. One of his sons is railroad agent at Lynn; another, A. L. Nichols, is an enterprising and successful teacher, having been engaged in the work some eight years, attending several terms in the meantime at Terre Haute State Normal School. He was, in 1880 and 1881, employed as Principal of Lynn Graded School, and now resides at Winchester, being engaged in the study of law.

Valentine Pegg, Wayne County, was born about 1743 in Maryland; he had two sons in the Revolutionary army; he moved to North Carolina during that war; he came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1808, and died about 1826, an old man, eighty-three years old.

John Pegg, son of Valentine Pegg, was born in Maryland in 1770; moved to North Carolina during the war of the Revolution; married Margaret (Davis) in 1792, born in 1773; they had seven children. He died in 1847, seventy-seven years old; his wife died in 1856, eighty-three years old. Their children were Mary (Pearson), born in 1793, six children, died in 1879, eighty-five years old; Ruth (Pearson), born in 1795, four children, died in 1876, eighty-one years; Davis Pegg, 1798, seven children, living in Wayne County; Sarah (Baxter), 1800, six children, living in Randolph County; Valentine Pegg, 1803, nine children, living in Wayne County; Lydia (Massey) 1805, two children, died in 1849; John Pegg, 1809, nine children, living in Wayne County. John Pegg, Sr., son of Valentine Pegg, as above given, entered land in Randolph County November 7, 1816, and moved to the county not far from that date.

Valentine Pegg, son of John Pegg above named, is now an old man of seventy-nine years; has a family of nine children. He and they are noted for their mechanical genius; they build their own houses, do their own blacksmithing, etc. One invent-

ed a superior threshing machine. Mr. P. is eccentric in his thoughts and words, quaint but clever, old-fashioned but genial and hospitable, greatly confident of his own opinion, and a stickler for personal liberty.

Thomas Phillips came in 1821, being born in about 1790; he died in 1872, about eighty-two years old; he was an intelligent and enterprising citizen, an enthusiastic Republican, an ardent Methodist and a friend of every good work. His widow is still living, in her eighty-ninth year, sprightly and active, able to cook and wash dishes, and altogether a notable specimen of pioneer strength and hardiness. Thomas Phillips came from New Jersey; he married Rebecca Hammett; they had nine children, six boys, three girls; eight grown and married; seven living still; one son, John Wesley, was killed at Milford, Kosciusko County, Ind., as he was on the cars returning from a political rally addressed by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, as the result of throwing stones by a gang of villainous rowdies at the cars crowded with people. Thomas Phillips' son, William Phillips, resides at Bloomingport, and is a wide-awake, thoroughgoing citizen, a life-long Methodist, a brave and efficient soldier, and an enthusiastic and reliable Republican.

William Rash, born in the Carolina region in 1786; came to Wayne County, Ind., among the very first; was married there under the first license ever issued in the county; served in the war of 1811–13 against the Indians; moved to Randolph County, west of Bloomingsport, in about 1817, and resides there still, being about ninety-six years old, nearly or quite the oldest man in the county. An eventful life, truly, has that of this aged veteran proved to be. We should be glad to give a more detailed statement of the family and the history of this hardy pioneer, but we have not the requisite information at hand.

Eli Reece, Cherry Grove, was born in North Carolina April 10, 1804; he has been married three times; his first wife was Matilda Greenwood, married in Randolph County in 1828; she died in 1854. His second wife was Elizabeth Arnold, of Arba, in 1856; she died in 1867. His third wife is Mrs. Cynthia (Maulsby) Pickering, married in 1868. He had seven children by his first wife; six of them became grown and were married, but only one is living now. He settled first on Green's Fork, three miles southwest of Lynn (town); then a mile south of Cherry Grove; then, in 1866, he moved to his present home, near Cherry Grove Meeting-House.

Mr. Reece was not a Friend by birthright, but joined them when about twenty-eight years old; he has been an Elder among Friends for about thirty years. He returned to Carolina upon a visit to that State in 1841, and again in 1857. The Friends in Carolina form a yearly meeting in that State of pretty good size. Before the war, the Southern Friends had left in great numbers, so as almost to break up their "yearly meetings" there, but since the war they are increasing, and the Carolina Quakers are a growing body. Mr. Reece, although almost eighty years old, seems young and lively; to appearance, he is no more than sixty-five. When he emigrated to this State, Mr. R. was poor, and had to "rent" land, being obliged to earn money here to buy a homestead for himself and his loved ones. But, like many another, industry, economy and the blessing of God that maketh rich, have enabled him to obtain a competence of this world's goods, and he endeavors, thankfully, to employ what Providence has bestowed upon him in the humble service of the Lord.

Isaiah Rogers, Bloomingport, was an early settler, coming from New Jersey to Randolph County in 1821 or 1822; he has had eight children, seven of whom were grown and married, one having died in the army. Mr. Rogers is eighty-five or eighty-six years old, stout and spry and nimble as a cat; he is a life time Methodist and a true-blue Republican; his residence is now in Kansas, having left Indiana for the Western prairies in 1880.

Edward Scott was born in North Carolina in 1789, and came to Randolph County, Ind., about 1820; he settled in Washington Township at first, and afterward changed his residence to White River; he died on White River, June 30, 1871, aged eighty-one years nine months and one day; his widow is living still, eighty-five years old and very feeble and infirm, both in mind and body. They had twelve children; eleven grew up and ten are living at this time; five of his children reside in Randolph County, and five have moved to Kansas; he lived in Randolph County fifty-one years, and his wife and widow has been a dweller in this fair Western land and in Randolph about sixty-one years. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a most excellent and worthy man, beloved in his life, and sorely lamented in his death.

Daniel Shoemaker came to Washington Township, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1818, and had eleven children, and eight of them grew up; seven were sons and one was a daughter. He died about 1830, aged fifty-five; he was born in the fall of 1775, and hence was just too young to vote at the election which raised John Adams to the Presidential office in 1796.

Samuel Smith, father of Temple Smith, Stone Station was born in West Virginia in 1772; married Elizabeth Calboun, in West Virginia, in 1794 or 1795; came to Champaign County, Ohio, in 1802; Kentucky, 1803; Highland County, Ohio, 1811; Randolph County, Ind., 1819 (one-half mile west of Bloomingport); he died in 1856, and his wife in 1857; they had six children—Reuben (Mary Hockett), two children; Martha (Joseph Hockett), twelve children; Avaline (Jeduthun Havenden), twelve children; Jefferson (Lydia Pickering), seven children; Temple (Priscilla Crossly), twelve children. Milton died at six years old. Temple Smith only is left of the six.

James H. Stine, Washington, D. C., late of Washington Township, born in New Jersey in 1837; came to Darke County, Ohio, in 1839; Wayne Township, Randolph Co., Ind., near Union City, attending school on the Ohio side; Washington Township, 1851; Winchester Seminary, 1853; taught Maxville Public School in 1854, and several times since; Liber College, Jay County, 1856; Madison College, Pennsylvania. While there, two professors and eighty-five students left the college for the South, which movement closed the college; knowing that war would soon come, his room-mate, C. H. Causey, of Hampton, Va., said to him: "Stine, the South means war, and we shall erelong be found in hostile armies; let us care for each other if possible." The agreement was made, and they parted. Stine joined Company C, Nineteenth Indiana; he was twice wounded at the Second Bull Run, once by a severe shell wound.

In ——, he was appointed to the patent office, but was dismissed for refusing to indorse President Johnson. In ——, he was given a position in the Treasury Department, which he still holds. He was one of the founders, and later, the commander of United States Grant Post, G. A. R., having such members as Senator Wilson, Gens. Banks, Schenck, Crittenden, Shanks, Mills, Packard, Bullock, etc. In the famous Fitz John Porter case, he was appointed an attorney for the Government, to select and examine witnesses, and, among others, Messrs. Campbell, Macy and Murray, from Randolph County, were summoned to the trial. Mr. Stine is understood to be preparing a valuable history of the Government. He has been faithful in watching for the advantage of "Old Randolph," and never omitted to favor her interests. He has purchased a farm near Union City, which has been named Bloomingdale, upon which farm an extensive and valuable collection of foreign shrubbery is in progress. Having been long at the National Capital, Mr. S. is happy to have been able to assist many Randolph County citizens having business with the Government. Mr. S. has been from the very first a zealous Republican, and has achieved an enviable reputation as efficient and trustworthy in the discharge of public official duty, and as accommodating and generous in serving his fellow-citizens of Randolph. Mr. S. has become somewhat prominent as a speaker in the political field, approving himself as efficient and successful in this respect.

The Thornburgs, of Washington.—The Thornburgs have been and still are numerous in Randolph County. A strong branch of the family settled in Stony Creek Township and another in Washington. Those who resided in the latter township in pioneer times were Nathan, Edward and Isaac Thornburg. Nathan had four children—Isaac, Jesse, Nathan and Ann. The Thornburgs there were all Friends, and went with the Anti-slavery branch in the "Separation" of 1843. We have no es-

pecial account of this portion of the Thornburg connection, though a considerable statement concerning those who settled in Stony Creek may be found in its appropriate place.

Joseph T. Wood, Wood Station—Rural—was born in 1819, in Wayne County, Ind.; married Sophia Fender, in 1841; has had six children, five living now, and all the five married. They came to Randolph County in 1866, and settled at Rural in 1869; he is a carpenter and farmer, a Methodist and a Republican. His grandfather, Henry Wood, went, in 1804, from near Richmond, Va., to Kanawha County, Coal Creek, Western Virginia, and died there in 1814, sixty years old. Joseph Wood's father, born near Richmond, Va., came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1814; he had twelve children, and died in 1863, seventy-two years old.

ALBERT R. ABSHIRE, teacher, P. O. Snow Hill, was born in this county March 12, 1850; he is the son of Isaac Abshire, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 26, 1815; his mother, Sarah (Ballard) Abshire, was a native of Ohio, born October 27, 1823; his father and motner were married June 5, 1842; his sister, Maria, was born October 2, 1851; his mother died January 18, 1874; his father was married December 16, 1876, to Sarah G. Shinn, who was born in Virginia August 30, 1848. The subject of this sketch was educated in the district schools and at the high school of Winchester; he has taught fourteen terms in the district schools of this county; owns a neat farm of fifty-five acres, and is a gentleman who commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

NEREUS B. BALDWIN, teacher, P. O. Snow Hill, was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 6, 1854; he is the son of Jesse F. Baldwin, who was born in North Carolina in February, 1828; his mother, Phœba A. (Bales) Baldwin, was born in this county. Mr. Baldwin was educated in the district schools and at the graded schools at Lynn. Since 1872, he has spent the larger part of his time in teaching. Mr. B. was married April 17, 1875, to Martha E. Gordon, who was born in this county July 8, 1855; her father, James Gordon, was born in Ohio April 30, 1828; her mother, Sidney (Slaughter) Gordon, was born in North Carolina. This union has been blessed with Gillett A., who was born March 2, 1879. Mr. B. is a member of and an earnest worker in the Christian Church; he owns a neat little farm of thirty-five acres, in Section 31, on which he resides. Mr. Baldwin is a sterling gentleman.

ISAAC N. BALES.

This gentleman, one of Randolph County's honored and respected citizens, is the son of Pleasant and Mary (Abshire) Bales, and was born in this county March 5, 1837; he is the fifth of a family of eight children, of whom six are now living; his father was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 21, 1810; his mother was born in Virginia September 27, 1809; his grandfather, Curtis Bales, was one of the pioneers of this county, having become a resident about the year 1824; his grandfather on his mother's side, James Abshire, was among the very first settlers of the county; he was also a soldier of the war of 1812.

Isaac's parents entered eighty acres of land in Washington Township, this county, about the year 1838. This tract lies adjoining the farm upon which Isaac now lives. They remained upon this farm, enduring all of the toils, hardships and deprivations of pioneer life, until the year 1864, when they temporarily removed to Merom, Sullivan County. They did not remain here long; on account of Mrs. Bales' failing health, they returned to their home in this county, where she died December 31, 1864. Mr. Bales very soon returned to Merom, where he died February 8, 1865; his remains were brought to this county, and deposited by those of his wife in New Liberty Cemetery. They were acceptable and honored members of the Christian Church, and were among the first organizers of that church in the county.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood upon his father's farm, assisting him in clearing a homestead from the forest; his experience was severe, having to toil very hard in his earlier life; his educational advantages were very poor, having no free schools; he attended from six weeks to two months during the winter for a few years only. He was married to Martha J. Platt August 16, 1856. After marriage, he and his excellent wife settled upon the farm where they now reside. At that time, there were but forty acres, which he rented for two years, and then bought it, going in debt $800. The farm he lives on now consists of 100 acres of well improved land, with seventy-five acres cleared; he also owns a farm of eighty acres in Jay County; his farm is under a high state of cultivation, with convenient and commodious buildings; he is comfortably situated, and, in addition to the cultivation of grain, he gives attention to the raising of hogs and cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Bales are the parents of three children, of whom two are living—William H., born September 11, 1857; Mary E., born January 19, 1861, deceased November 7, 1861; Magnolia M., born January 29, 1868. William H., married Mary A. Fisher, daughter of Amos and Ann Fisher, of this county. They are the parents of one child, Newton A.

Isaac enlisted in the army August 5, 1862, in Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry; he was a brave soldier and did gallant service for his country; he was actively engaged with his regiment in many severe battles, but was never wounded, but he was confined in the hospital at Indianapolis and Natchez, from two attacks of the lung fever; he took an active part in the battles of Richmond (Ky.), Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, etc. After the siege of Vicksburg, he was transferred, with his regiment, to New Orleans, Brasher City, Opelusas; then returned to New Orleans; thence across the Gulf to Texas, where they were engaged in several skirmishes. They were then transferred to the disastrous and fatal Red River expedition, in which the Sixty-ninth suffered greatly, marching for thirteen days and nights without rest. From this expedition, they returned to Morganzes Bend; thence to Baton Rouge, East Pascagoula, Pensacola Bay and Pollard. They then arrived at Blakely, Ala., the defense of Mobile. This place was besieged for six or seven days, and then carried by storm, which they captured with a large number of prisoners. They then took possession of Mobile without further resistance. After the capture of Blakely and Mobile, the Sixty-ninth was deployed to convoy the prisoners to Ship Island; after which Mr. Bales' company accompanied Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews as body guard to Selma, Ala. They then returned to Mobile, where they were placed on provost duty, where they remained until mustered out of service, July 5, 1865. Mr. Bales reached home July 20.

He opened a stock of goods at his home in Washington Township in the spring of 1874. In the fall of the same year, he moved his stock to Wood's Station, taking as a partner in a general mercantile business his brother, Pleasant W. Bales. They kept a large and well selected stock of goods and did a thriving business. While at Wood's Station, Mr. Bales acted as Postmaster and ticket agent. He remained here until the fall of 1876, when he sold out to Lewis Norton and returned to the farm.

As a business man, Mr. Bales was industrious, economical and successful. He and his family are acceptable members of the Christian Church at New Liberty, Mr. and Mrs. Bales being charter members. Mr. B. has been Treasurer of this church ever since its organization. He is a stanch Republican, and is an industrious worker in the party. His father was a Free Soiler.

Isaac is strictly temperate in his habits, an honest, moral, upright citizen, a kind husband, an affectionate father and a true friend.

MARTHA JANE (PLATT) BALES, wife of Isaac N. Bales and daughter of Abram C. and Eliza (Horner) Platt, was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 16, 1838. She is the eldest of a family of three children, two of whom are living. Her father was born in New Jersey and her mother in Ohio. Her parents came to this State in early times, and settled in Wayne County. Her father died when she was but three years of age, and her mother followed in the year 1862. She lived with her grandfather until she was eight years old, when she found a home with David and Martha Taylor, who were members of the Society of Friends. She lived with them until she was eighteen, when she was married to Isaac N. Bales. Mrs. Bales is a most estimable woman, and has been of great assistance to her husband in his business. During the time Isaac was in the army, she took upon herself the entire management of the farm, and did it well. She is a consistent member of the church, a devoted wife, an affectionate mother and a valuable member of society.

DR. J. S. BLAIR.

James S. Blair was born May 26, 1850, near Williamsburg, Wayne Co., Ind. He is the son of George W. Blair, M. D., who was born in Ballylogle, County Sligo, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and came to the United States in 1835, locating at Williamsburg, Ind. He was married there to Hannah Cranor, and was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred in 1861. His wife is the daughter of Thomas Cranor, a native of North Carolina, who came to Indiana at an early day, locating at Williamsburg, where his daughter was born, and where she still continues to reside. James S., the subject of this sketch, received a good education in the high school of Williamsburg and the Centreville Collegiate Institute, and after completing his studies was engaged for two years in teaching in the common schools. At the end of that time, he took charge of the Williamsburg Graded Schools, in which position he continued until he began the study of medicine, in 1872, with Dr. L. P. Taylor, of Williamsburg. In 1874, he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1875. He then began the practice of medicine with his former preceptor, Dr. Taylor, with whom he was associated for two years. In 1877, he came to Randolph County, and located at Lynn, where he has ever since continued to practice his profession. He is yet a young man, but has already achieved a fine professional reputation, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice, which is constantly increasing. He is enthusiastically devoted to his profession, and by his promptness and genial good nature has won the good will and high esteem of all who know him, while his ability and skill accord him a high place in the medical fraternity. He is identified with both the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders, having united with the former at Williamsburg in 1875, and with the latter at Lynn in the spring of 1880. He has been married three times, and has twice mourned the death of a devoted wife. He was first married, in August, 1869, to Miss Ellen Potter, a native of Wayne County, Ind., and daughter of John C. and Elizabeth Potter. This union was blessed by two children, the eldest—Ada G.—still survives. The mother died in January, 1875. On the 7th of January, 1877, he wedded Miss Carrie Medearis, of Williamsburg, Ind., who died August 10, 1879, leaving one daughter—Ethel M.—who still survives. On the 12th of May, 1881, Dr. Blair was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Kelly, of Lynn. They have a cosy, pleasant home, and enjoy the high esteem of the best citizens of the community in which they reside.

JAMES A. BALES, farmer, P. O. Snow Hill, was born in this county January 23, 1831. He is the son of Pleasant Bales, who was born in Ohio September 21, 1810. His mother, Mary (Abshire) Bales, was a native of Virginia, born September 27, 1809. Mr. Bales was educated in the district schools of the county. He was married November 20, 1853, to Ann Thornburgh, who was born in this county May 11, 1837. They had born to them two children—Marion S. and Edward W., but death entered the home circle and carried from it both mother and children. Mr. Bales then battled with the hardships of life alone until April 14, 1865, when he was married to Mary J. Lamm, born in this county April 11, 1841. She is the daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (York) Lamm, who were natives of North Carolina. This union has been blessed with Rebecca A., born September 30, 1866. Mr. Bales is a consistent member of the Christian Church. He owns a fine farm of 100 acres. He is a

thorough gentleman, and one who has the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JAMES BARNES, farmer, P. O. Lynn, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, May 24, 1817. He is the son of John and Anna (Jones) Barnes, who were natives of North Carolina, the former born May 13, 1792. Mr. Barnes, like many of the pioneer youth, received but a limited education, but nature has compensated largely for the lack of early opportunities. The event of his marriage took place November 1, 1837, the chosen partner through life being Miss Harriet Mullen, who was born in North Carolina March 18, 1816. Her father, Thomas Mullen, and mother, Nancy (Roe) Mullen, were natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have had born to them ten children, viz., Elizabeth, born August 23, 1838; Ruth A., March 31, 1844; Charles M., May 21, 1846; Eliza S., November 14, 1848; James R., December 16, 1852, and Benjamin F., February 2, 1855. The deceased ones are Nancy A., born October 5, 1839, and died May 31, 1863; Thomas M., born October 15, 1841, and died in Andersonville Prison September 2, 1864; Joseph M., born October 13, 1350, and died March 18, 1861 Mr. Barnes settled in Greensfort Township, of this county, in 1838, where he remained for one year. He then moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he remained for about two years. He retusned to this county, and settled where he now resides, in 1841. He owns a well-improved farm of 139 acres, which is located in Section 23. A glance at his neat, substantial buildings and well-tilled fields are sufficient proof of his pride in the avocation he has chosen. Mr. Barnes is a member of Lynn A. F. & A. M., No. 223, and also of Lynn I. O. O. F., No. 294.

PAUL BEARD, farmer, P. O. Lynn, was born in North Carolina December 7, 1812. His father, Paul Beard, was born on the Island of Nantucket October 19, 1779. His mother, Hannah (Pierson) Beard, was born in North Carolina December 8, 1778. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Friends' schools. He came to this county in 1817 with his parents. He was married, March 20, 1833, to Mary Cox, who was born in Ohio August 20, 1813. Her parents were natives of North Carolina. This union has been blessed with eight children—Levi, born June 12, 1834; Ezra, May 20, 1857; Anna, May 10, 1859; Eunice, January 13, 1844; Louisa, September 7, 1845; Lindsey, December 20, 1847; Ruth, March 7, 1850, and Henry, born December 1, 1852. Mr. Beard owns a fine farm of 115 acres. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and known by a large circle of acquaintances as an exemplary Christian gentleman.

LEVI BEARD, farmer, P. O, Lynn, was born in this county December 6, 1834. He is the son of Paul and Mary (Cox) Beard, the former was born in North Carolina December 7, 1812, and the latter in Ohio August 20, 1813. The event of his marriage took place in 1855, to Rebecca Benson, who was born in this county May 3, 1832. She is the daughter of John and Jane (Hunt) Benson, the former born in Ohio, and the latter in North Carolina. Mr. Beard settled where he now resides in 1860; he owns a fine farm of eighty acres, and has done much toward improving and developing this county. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and is an exemplary gentleman, highly respected by all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Beard have been blessed with two children, viz., Alpheus F., born December 22, 1856, and Luella J., born June 30, 1863, and deceased December 24, 1878. Alpheus was married, September 14, 1877, to Jennie Nichols, who was born in this county December 3, 1860. She is the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Gray) Nichols, who were both natives of this county, the former born February 14, 1832, and the latter December 23, 1836.

EDWARD I. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Rural. The subject of this sketch, born in Darke County, Ohio, April 29, 1850, is the son of Elisha and Nancy (Thomas) Brown, the former born in Darke County, Ohio, November 17, 1819, and the latter in Wayne County, Ind., November 28, 1823. He received a common-school education. In 1864, he went to Illinois, where he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time he came to this county, and for several years was employed as teacher in the district schools. Mr. Brown was married, March 1, 1871, to Melsena Hinshaw, who was born in this county February 22, 1852. Her parents, Timothy and Sarah J. (Wright) Hinshaw, were natives of Highland County, Ohio, the former born November 3, 1814, and the latter August 17, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been blessed with two children—Arley M., born January 24, 1872, and Ernest W., February 8, 1878. Mr. Brown owns 140 acres of land in the county, and is engaged in farming and buying and shipping stock. He is a thorough gentleman, and has a large circle of warm friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM R. COGGESHALL.

William R. Coggeshall, farmer and County Commissioner, is the son of Caleb and Mary A. (Marica) Coggeshall, and was born in Wayne County, this State, September 18, 1830. He is the second of a family of seven children, all of whom are now living. His father was born in Lancaster County, Va., March 31, 1797, and his mother was born in South Carolina March 2, 1806. His father came to this State in the year 1815, and settled in Wayne County, and his mother came some years later. His parents are both living, and have made their homes with the subject of this sketch for the past sixteen years. William was raised on a farm in Wayne County, where he lived until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered a store at Bloomingsport, this county, in the capacity of a clerk; he remained here until 1851, when he engaged in the carpenter's trade, which he followed for three years. His education was almost wholly neglected until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to work to prepare himself for a teacher. Not having the means to defray the expenses of his education, he worked very industriously through the summer months at his trade for that purpose. By this means he was enabled to attend the graded school at Williamsburg two terms, and one term at the Manual Labor Institute in this county, under the supervision of Prof. Tucker. He began teaching in the winter of 1854, and continued to teach during the winter season until 1859. Simultaneous with his teaching, he began the study of medicine under Dr. L. P. Taylor, of Williamsburg, Wayne County; he continued the study of medicine for about five years, when he was united in marriage to Amanda E. Cranor, daughter of Joshua and Susanah (Johnson) Cranor, May 22, 1859. His wife is a most amiable and worthy lady, and was born May 31, 1837. Her parents were natives of North Carolina. In 1856, Mr. Coggeshall was elected Clerk of Greene Township, Wayne County; he commenced the practice of medicine in the year 1859, at Bloomingsport; he was a successful practitioner for twelve years, when he retired to private life, but having so many warm friends and patrons this was a difficult task. He is yet frequently called in counsel in important cases. He was elected to the office of County Commissioner in the year 1880, and was re-nominated for the same office last spring. As a Commissioner he has served the county with fidelity, and has given general satisfaction to his constituents, which is attested by his re-nomination. He is owner and proprietor of a fine farm of 216 acres, upon which he has been residing since 1873. The farm is beautifully located and of a good quality of soil, and has very comfortable farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Coggeshall are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living—Albinus T., born December 25, 1859; Corlistus B., April 10, 1861; Elmer E., December 15, 1862; Oris V., September 24, 1865; Caswell D., June 18, 1867; Hattie E., July 31, 1869; George R., November 29, 1871; William E., April 5, 1876; Amanda L., December 27, 1877.

Mr. Coggeshall is an ancient member of the F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. orders; he is a stanch Republican, and during his term of office of County Commissioner he has assisted in erecting a fine county jail, iron bridges, etc. He is an upright citizen, as well as a faithful county official. He and his excellent family are much beloved by the community in which they reside, and are known and honored throughout the county.

CHARLES CRAMMER, farmer, P. O. Bloomingsport, was born in New Jersey September 16, 1822. His father, Abraham, and his mother, Elizabeth (Bowker) Crammer were natives of New Jersey. Mr. C. was educated in the district schools. He was married, October 14, 1846, to Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Ohio May 21, 1825. They have two children living—Abraham, born July 11, 1847, and Margaret, born July 1, 1859. Abraham was married August 12, 1875, to Rebecca A. Littelle, who was born in Ohio. Mr. Crammer settled where he now resides in 1853. Owns a farm of forty acres. Is a gentleman highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

LEANDER E. CONNER, farmer and teacher, P. O. Bloomingsport, was born in Grant County, Ind., October 24, 1850. His father, Louis Conner, was born in South Carolina December 25, 1815. His mother, Mary (Jennings) Conner, was born in North Carolina August 10, 1820. The subject of this sketch was educated in the district schools, and at the Germantown High School, in Wayne County, Ind. Has been reading medicine for the past eight years. He was married, January 18, 1879, to Louisa Ozbun, who was born in this county August 10, 1853. They have had born to them one child—Florence, December 4, 1879, who died September 4, 1880. Mr. Conner has been engaged in teaching for the past five years. Owns a farm of eighty acres. Is a member of Lynn Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 294. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a sterling gentleman, who is highly respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM A. W. DALY.

William A. W. Daly, son of George W. and Catharine (Clayton) Daly, was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 24, 1833. He is the fourth of a family of nine children, of whom six are still living. His father was born in Cavan County, Ireland, March 2, 1794, and his mother was born in Kentucky December 8, 1801. His father came to the United States when he was twenty-one years of age, and located in New York City, where he remained for two years, completing his education in college, from which he graduated with high honors. After graduating, he practiced law for several years, when he abandoned the profession on account of a dislike for it, and entered upon the profession of teaching. He continued the latter profession a greater portion of the time until he was sixty-eight years old. His teaching was principally confined to Preble County, Ohio, and this county. He married Catharine Clayton October, 1825, and settled near Dayton, Ohio. He and his family came to this county in 1843, and entered 120 acres of land in Washington Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred February, 1866, and where his widow still resides. She came to this State with her parents from Kentucky in the year 1805, and settled in Franklin County, this State. Indiana, at this time, had but few settlers. They had no neighbors except the uncivilized Indian and howling wolves. Although she is now eighty-one years of age, she still enjoys comparatively good health. William came to this county in the year 1843, at ten years of age. He has spent the greater portion of his life upon the farm, and received his education from the common district schools. He was married to Mary Hinshaw, daughter of Abel and Nancy (Bookout) Hinshaw, January 7, 1857. His wife was born in this county March 6, 1837. Her father was born in North Carolina May 13, 1799, and her mother was born in the same State December 15, 1799. Mr. and Mrs. Daly are the parents of nine children, of whom eight are living—Catharine, born October 19, 1857; Minerva, July 28, 1859; Nancy D., November 3, 1861, died April 1, 1870; Robert L., born January 20, 1865; Frank, January 9, 1868; Charles, November 14, 1870; Ulysses G., June 10, 1872; Walter H., February 14, 1875; Bertha, December 4, 1879. Mr. Daly lived on a farm in Washington Township until the breaking-out of the war, when he volunteered, August 25, 1862, in Company B, Fifth Indiana Cavalry. His army life was full of hardships, dangers and suffering. His experience as a soldier was indeed a severe one, but his patriotism never faltered and he served his bleeding country nobly. He was one of a few soldiers who strictly maintained his moral integrity throughout the entire service. During the whole time, he never touched a drop of intoxicants. His first service was against the guerrillas of Kentucky during the spring of 1863. In September, he was transferred with his regiment to East Tennessee, and were among the first to enter Knoxville. They remained in that vicinity until December, when they returned to Kentucky, and remained until the spring of 1864. They were sent to Georgia, and from May 10 to July

31 there was not a day but what they were under fire. William was taken prisoner near Macon by Wheeler's Cavalry July 31, 1864. He was placed in the prison pen at Andersonville August 2, and remained until November, when he was transferred to Charleston, S. C., where he remained for one month; from thence to Florence, S. C., where he remained until February, 1865. He was then taken to Wilmington, N. C., thence to Goldsboro, then back to Wilmington, where he was paroled at the close of the war. No pen can portray the horrible suffering of our brave boys in the Southern prison pens. Mr. Daly was one of a few who barely escaped with their lives. We cannot do this part of Mr. Daly's history justice, hence our pen must remain silent. The treatment of Union prisoners was so dastardly and uncivilized that if we could we would gladly draw a veil over the pages of this part of the American history. When the subject of this sketch was taken prisoner his weight was 216 pounds. When he was released, he was a mere skeleton, weighing only 145 pounds. At the close of the war, Mr. Daly returned home, and after returning health, he again pursued his usual avocation of farming until October, 1874, when the people of the county called this brave soldier to the office of County Sheriff. He was again called to the same office in 1876. As a county official, he did his duty nobly and with general satisfaction to his constituents. He entered the army as a private, but was soon promoted. He was first promoted to Orderly Sergeant in the spring of 1864; then was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant. Mr. and Mrs. Daly and their two older daughters are honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. D. is an acceptable member of Lynn Lodge, No. 223, F. & A. M., Winchester Chapter, No. 35, R. A. M., and Richmond Commandery, No. 8, K. T. He has always been a temperate, moral, upright citizen, and a public and uncompromising advocate of the temperance cause for years, and has done much to advance the cause in the county and State. He has been a brave and patriotic soldier, an efficient county officer and is a splendid type of a true and upright man.

WILLIAM ENGLE.

William Engle, a farmer and dealer in real estate, was born in Burlington County, N. J., December 13, 1811. He is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Price) Engle, and is the ninth of a family of eleven children, only two of whom are now living—the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Lydia A. Rogers, of Waynesville, Ohio. His father was the son of Robert and Jane Engle, and was born in New Jersey March 15, 1773. His mother was the daughter of Thomas and Hannah Price, and was born in New Jersey March 17, 1774. His parents moved to Warren County, Ohio, in the year 1825, where they remained until their deaths.

The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, enduring all of the hardships and deprivations common to pioneer life, receiving a fair business education from the common schools. He was united in marriage to Letitia Cabe, February 13, 1834, who still survives. She is the daughter of Elias and Sarah Cabe, and was born in Pennsylvania November 29, 1813. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and her father was born in 1768, and her mother in 1770. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah White. Her father died in Warren County, Ohio, in 1844, and her mother in Wayne County, Ind., in 1847. The subject of this sketch settled in Washington Township, this county, in the year 1842, when he purchased 240 acres of land with slight improvements; he is now owner and proprietor of 368 acres of excellent land with 260 acres under a high state of cultivation. This farm is well under-drained, and is supplied with commodious and convenient buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Engle are the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living—Isaac, born December 11, 1834; Wesley H., April 21, 1836; Robert, September 21, 1837; Elias, December 9, 1838; Calvin S., September 9, 1844; James S., September 13, 1846; Daniel H., May 11, 1849; Albert, May 26, 1851; Price, October 5, 1852; Josiah, B., October 30, 1854. The deceased ones are William, born December 13, 1841, who was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and died in the hospital at St. Louis May 2, 1862. Samuel R., was born March 22, 1843, and died June 26, 1845.

Mr. Engle is a stanch Republican, and has been actively interested in the success of the party of his choice. His first vote was cast for Gen. Harrison for President of the United States. He has served as Township Trustee for a number of years. He and his amiable wife are acceptable members of the United Brethren Church at Bloomingsport. Mr. Engle has been a hard working man; has raised and educated a large family of children, all of whom are well situated in life, and honorable, upright citizens. His sons, William, Calvin and Robert, served in the war of the rebellion, in the regular service, and made honorable records as soldiers. His son James S., enlisted in the hundred days' service, and Elias was engaged in the service during the Morgan raid. William enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing April 6, 1862, and died as stated elsewhere in this sketch. Calvin enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, but being under age, and having an attack of measles, his father brought him home; but, after returning health, he re-enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. He was taken prisoner at Macon, Ga., and was confined in Southern prison pens, enduring all of the hardships of prison life for ten months, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Robert was drafted into the service in the year 1864, and served his country faithfully until the close of the war. Mr. Engle, nobly assisted by his excellent wife, has been eminently successful as a farmer and business man. He has accumulated a large amount of property, and is surrounded by all of the comforts and many luxuries of life. He is an upright and honored citizen of the county, and he and his wife are useful and highly respected members of society.

DANIEL H. ENGLE was born in this county May 11, 1849. He is the son of William and Letitia (Cabe) Engle. He was raised on a farm, and educated in the district schools of the county, and was engaged in teaching in the same for five years. As a teacher, his success was marked. In 1870, he was was employed in a saw-mill, as head sawyer, adjoining his father's farm, where he remained for one year. The mill was then moved to Richmond, Wayne County, and a sash and door factory attached. Mr. Engle continued to work in the mill, running it during the night, paying the owners a rental fee for the same. It was by this means that he obtained a start in the world, his adventure being attended with success. He spent the year 1878 in California, Iowa and other Western States. He was married, April 15, 1880, to Martha B. Sharp. She is an estimable lady, and was born in this county June 27, 1860. Her father, Josiah Sharp, was born in New Jersey May 15, 1836, and her mother, Lydia (Neal) Sharp, was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 24, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Engle are the parents of two interesting daughters. For the past four years, Mr. Engle has had charge of his father's farm, and has been very successful in its management, as well other enterprises in which he has been engaged. Although a young man, Mr. Engle has accumulated property rapidly, and has a bright future before him. He and his wife are highly respected citizens, and honored members of society.

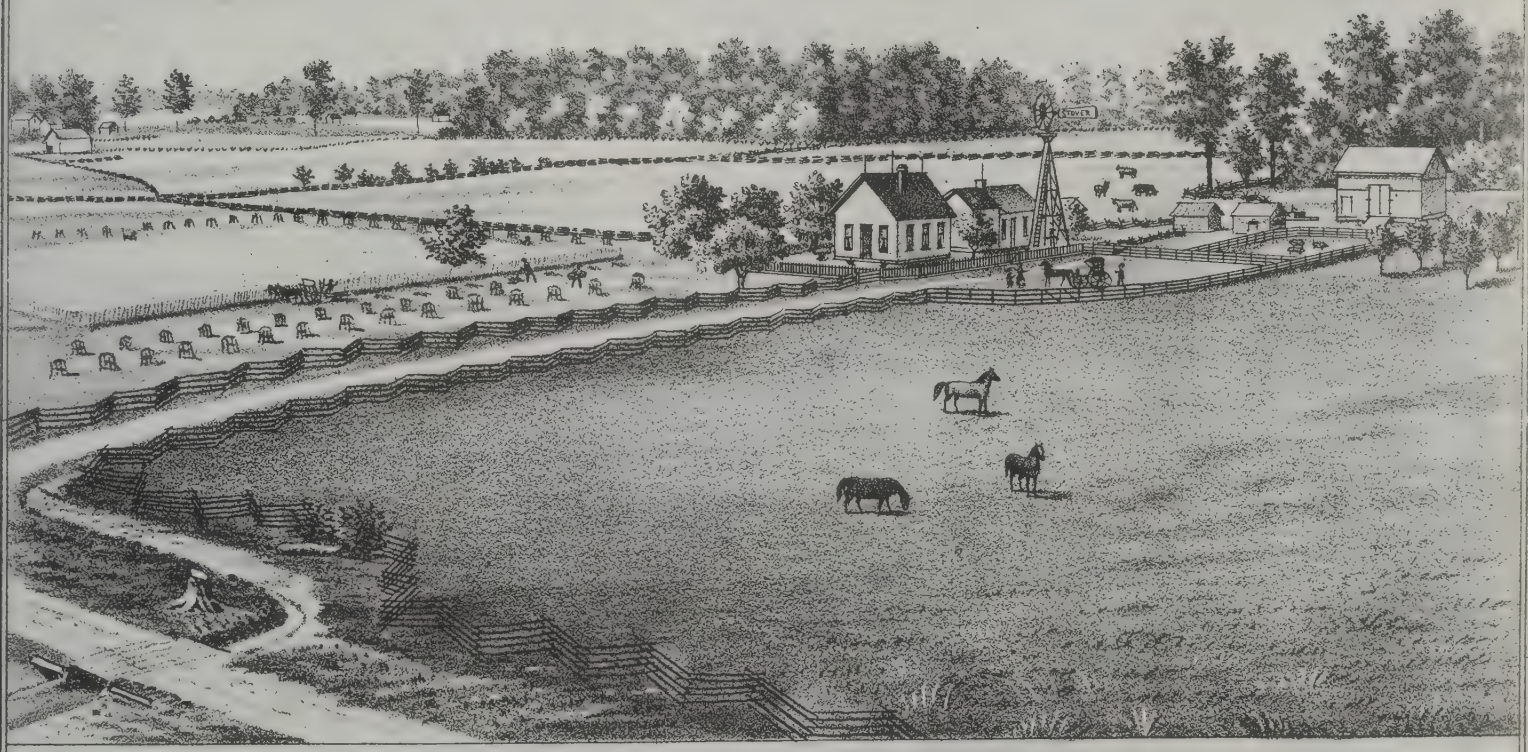
HILLERY GREEN, farmer, P. O. Snow Hill, was born in Bracken County, Ky., August 14, 1803. He is the son of William Green, who was born in Maryland. His mother, Lydia (Marshall) Green, was a native of Virginia. Mr. Green was married, June 7, 1823, to Mary A. Blanchard, who was born in Pennsylvania January 6, 1800. Her father, David Blanchard, was born in New Jersey in 1773. Her mother, Sarah (Clark) Blanchard, was a native of Connecticut. They have had born to them ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Cintha A., born January 29, 1826; Julia A., December 24, 1827; David, March 1, 1831; William, July 28, 1833; Nancy M., March 26, 1835; Benjamin, April 17, 1840; Luticia J., April 15, 1842, and John W., born March 29, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Green have forty-five grandchildren, twenty-four great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild. They settled in this county in 1865. Mr. Green is his younger days was engaged in the tanning business, but after coming to this county he chose to be a farmer. He owns a well-improved farm of 120 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Christian Church, and have lived an exemplary Christian life. After they have passed from earth away, it may well be said of them that their life was one worthy of imitation.

CAPT. ROBERT WASHINGTON HAMILTON.

Capt. Robert Washington Hamilton, physician and surgeon, was born in Monongahela County, W. Va., March 4, 1818. He is the son of James S. and Eliza (Courtney) Hamilton, and the third of a family of twelve children, of whom seven are now living, six in this State and one in Colorado. His father was born in Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1792. His mother was born in Castle Dawson, Ireland, in the year 1796. She came to the United States with her parents at the age of twelve years, and settled in Monongahela County, W. Va., where she was subsequently married to James S. Hamilton. They continued to reside in West Virginia until the year 1832, when they moved to the State of Indiana, and purchased land and settled in Fayette Co. They remained here until their deaths. Mrs. Hamilton died in 1875, and Mr. Hamilton in 1879. Robert was fourteen years of age when he came with his parents to this State, and was a diligent laborer on the farm until he was eighteen. He obtained a liberal education from the common schools of Virginia and this State—the best the schools at that time afforded. In 1837, he moved to Richmond, Coles Co., Ill., where he engaged in the grocery business for a short time. While a resident of Richmond, he was united in a first marriage to Mrs. Melinda Mathews, of Coles County, February 13, 1839. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton settled in Waterloo, Ind., where they resided for about four years, when they removed to Hillsboro, Wayne County, and remained until the death of Mrs. Hamilton, which occurred August 15, 1854. After a second marriage with Mrs. Sarah (Stetler) Bascom, Dr. Hamilton located in Lynn, this county, in the year 1855, where he has lived ever since, engaged in the practice of medicine. He was called to mourn the death of his second wife May 1, 1881. He was united in a third marriage, May 4, 1882, to Mrs. Eliza A. Layson. He is the father of three sons, as fruits of his first marriage. Dr. Hamilton commenced the study of medicine at the age of seventeen, under Dr. Trimbley, of Brownsville, Union Co., Ind., and completed his studies under Dr. Amos Chapman, of Waterloo, Ind. He began the practice of his profession in 1845 at Hillsboro, and continued in a large and lucrative practice until 1854, when he located in Lynn, this county, where he has remained ever since, with the exception of an interval of eighteen months, in which he served his country in the late war. As a physician, Dr. Hamilton has had an extensive practice, as much so as any other physician that has ever lived in this county, and with eminent success. He has never lost a case in obstetrics, diphtheria or scarlet fever. In July, 1861, he recruited Company C of the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, and was chosen Captain of the same, being the first commissioned officer from this county in the three years' service. Hon. W. E. Murry, of this county, was the first man enlisted in the company. Dr. Hamilton was a faithful and efficient officer and soldier, and served for eighteen months, when he was compelled to resign on account of a stroke of paralysis which attacked him in September, 1861, and from the effects of which he has never recovered. In addition to the discharge of his duties as commanding officer, he was registered as acting Surgeon, and did much service in this capacity. After his resignation in the army, he returned to his home in this county, and resumed the practice of his profession. In addition to the practice of medicine, Dr. Hamilton has been successfully engaged in the mercantile and real estate business. He takes an active interest in politics, and has always been an ardent supporter of the Whig and Republican parties, while his father and all of his brothers were stanch Democrats. He is an honored and useful member of Lynn Lodge, No. 223, A., F. & A. M., and during the greater portion of the time, for over twenty years, he has been honored with the position of W. M. of the lodge. Dr. Hamilton is eminently a self-made man, a popular physician, and has given largely of his time and means to the development and improvement of this county. He is public-spirited and ever ready to assist in any and all public and philanthropic enterprises. He is an honored citizen and a faithful and devoted friend, and his name will ever be revered by all who know him.

MRS. MATTIE J. BALES

I. N. BALES



RES. OF I. N. BALES, WASHINGTON TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

RES. OF URIAH A. HINSHAW, WASHINGTON TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM SHEELY, WASHINGTON TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

URIAH A. HINSHAW.

Uriah A. Hinshaw was born near Snow Hill in Randolph Co., Ind., on the 16th of January, 1852. His father, Jacob B. Hinshaw, was born in North Carolina, and came north when a small boy with his parents, Abel and Nancy Hinshaw, stopping for one season in Ohio, and removing thence to Randoph County, Ind., where he grew to manhood, and where he has ever since continued to reside; he is the son of pioneer parents, and has witnessed the many changes and improvements that have taken place in this county within a half century, bearing well his own part in encouraging and advancing these improvements since reaching man's estate. A more extended sketch of his life will appear elsewhere in this volume, and we resume the narration of those incidents that go to make up the history of his son Uriah. He was reared in Washington Township, and his early life was not materially different from that of farmer boys in general; he attended the district schools, acquiring a good English education. Out of school hours, and during the summer months, his time was employed in the performance of various duties about the home farm, and by this daily routine he became familiar with the details of farming, and in his maturer years adopted that pursuit as his chosen vocation in life. At the age of twenty-one years he began teaching school, and one year later purchased fifty acres of land in Jay County, Ind. Before the close of that year, however, he traded his Jay County land for the farm upon which he now resides, in Washington Township. This tract consists of eighty acres, of which all but ten or twelve acres were totally unimproved when it came into his possession. The balance has been cleared and improved by him, and is now in a fine state of cultivation. In the pursuit of farming, Mr. Hinshaw has met with pronounced success, and although yet a young man, he occupies a place among the leading agriculturists of his township. By industry and close application to his work, he has gained at least an encouraging start on the road to fortune; and it is but due him to say that his possessions are the legitimate results of his energy, rather than of any peculiar good fortune; he has met with reverses, yet he has been cheerful in misfortune, working heroically to redeem his losses. In September, 1878, his residence was destroyed by fire, and all his present property, with the exception of a few articles, was consumed in the flames. But upon the foundation of his former home he immediately erected his present residence; less pretentious, it is true, but nevertheless a cozy, comfortable home. He possesses the proper spirit and energy to insure a successful life, and with the past for a criterion we join in the hope that his life may be crowned with the good results his industry so well merits. On the 4th of April, 1874, Mr. Hinshaw was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Baldwin, who was born November 28, 1854, in Washington Township, Randolph Co., Ind. Mrs. Hinshaw is the daughter of Irvin and Hannah Baldwin, who were early settlers and prominent citizens of Washington Township. She is an estimable lady, and enjoys the good will of all who know her. Their wedding life has been blessed by three children, viz.: Leary A., Willimetta E. and Tully Ivanhoe. Both parents are consistent and active church members. Mr. Hinshaw united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in March, 1873, his wife uniting with the Christian Church in the same year; he has never been prominent in politics, but is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. In private and social life he is highly esteemed for his genial good nature, and his honorable dealing has won for him the confidence of the community in which he resides.

SILAS HINSHAW, farmer, P. O. Rural, was born in North Carolina January 5, 1829; he is the son of Abel and Nancy (Bookout) Hinshaw, who were natives of North Carolina, the former born May 13, 1799, and the latter December 15, 1799. Mr. Hinshaw, like the pioneer youth generally, received but a limited education, but nature has compensated largely for the lack of early opportunities; he came to this county with his parents in 1834; was married March 8, 1851, to Sofronia Mullen, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 21, 1830. She is the daughter of Thomas Mullen, who was born in South Carolina January 20, 1791. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw have had born to them eleven children, seven of whom are living—Melissa A., born October 20, 1851; Lotitia A., September 2, 1853; Nancy E., August 26, 1856; Arnold B., August 18, 1858; Nettie M., March 13, 1866; Edward, July 5, 1872, and Addie F., born September 9, 1877. The deceased ones are Hattie, born September 27, 1860, died October 17, 1878; George, born October 19, 1862, died November 3, 1862; Andrew, born October 5, 1864, died November 9, 1864, and Elsie D., who was born May 13, 1871, and died September 28, 1871. Mr. Hinshaw settled where he now resides in 1855; he owns 160 acres of land; and is an enterprising farmer; he is a kind husband and father, and is universally esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ELKANAH HINSHAW, farmer, P. O. Lynn, was born in this county December 2, 1842; he is the son of Abel and Nancy (Bookout) Hinshaw, who were natives of North Carolina, born in 1799, the former May 13, and the latter December 15. Mr. Hinshaw was married December 24, 1863, to Mary E. Norton, who was born in this county December 23, 1840. She is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Snead) Norton, who were natives of North Carolina. This union has been blessed with six children, viz.: Ida J., born November 21, 1864; William, July 26, 1867; Lillie M., August 14, 1869; Ica D., November 9, 1870; Nancy E., December 26, 1872, and Stephen, August 25, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw are worthy citizens, and are highly respected by all who know them. Mr. Hinshaw owns 102 acres of land in the county. They reside in Section 27.

JONH HINSHAW, farmer, P. O. Snow Hill, was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 3, 1818. He is the son of John and Margaret (Ratcliff) Hinshaw, who were born in North Carolina, the former in 1781, and the latter in 1788. Mr. Hinshaw was educated in the district schools of Ohio; he came to this county in 1837. The event of his marriage took place September 11, 1841. The chosen companion through life being Teresa Wright, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio, August 23, 1824. She is the daughter of David and Teresa (Mitchell) Wright, the former a native of Virginia, born January 20, 1784, and the latter in Kentucky October 17, 1791. From 1845 to 1860, Mr. Hinshaw was engaged in blacksmithing. He enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company E, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry; his first introduction to the battle-field was at Richmond, Ky., where he received a slight wound and was taken prisoner. After being in the hands of the enemy for a few days, he was paroled and sent home, going into camp at Richmond, Ind., where he remained for a few weeks, when an exchange was made, and he was again sent to the front, joining Gen. Sherman's command at Vicksburg. From Vicksburg he went to Arkansas Post; from there to Milligan's Bend, where he was detailed to act as general nurse at Young's Point Hospital. Shortly after this he was taken sick, and remained at Memphis and other points for about four months, before he gained sufficient strength to be sent home. He has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising; he owns 240 acres of land in the county; he is a member of the Society of Friends. He is a thorough gentleman, commanding the respect of all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw have been blessed with ten children, five of whom are living.: Teresa, born January 11, 1845; Sarah E., November 17, 1853; Lorinda, A. April 11, 1856; Delilah, June 5, 1859, and William, born May 10, 1865.

ARMINIOUS A. HINSHAW, farmer, P. O. Lynn, was born in this county August 11, 1847. He is the son of Timothy and Jayne (Wright) Hinshaw, who were natives of Ohio. Mr. Hinshaw was educated in the district schools of this county. The event of his marriage took place September 4, 1872, the chosen partner through life being Martha A. Baldwin, who was born in this county February 20, 1857. She is the daughter of Urbane and Hannah (Bales) Baldwin, the former born in North Carolina May 4, 1830, and the latter in this county September 26, 1833. Mr. Hinshaw owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres, and is an enterprising farmer; he and his worthy lady are consistent members of the Christian Church, and are highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. To brighten and cheer their home, they have been blessed with a daughter—Lulu V., born January 21, 1878.

ELZA HINSHAW, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Snow Hill, was born in Randolph County, Ind., July 4, 1847. He is the son of Absalom and Eliza (Carter) Hinshaw, natives of North Carolina. The subject of this sketch was married, July 31, 1869, to Mary E. Robbins, who was born in this county September 22, 1852. She is the daughter of Ezekiel and Ann (Platt) Robbins, the former born in New Jersey, and the latter in Ohio. This union has been blessed with Llewelen, born September 2, 1870; Laura W., September 7, 1872; Eliza A., September 27, 1874; Viola, October 14, 1876; Lotitia M., November 5, 1878, and Josephine, December 16, 1880. Mr. Hinshaw owns a farm of 160 acres; is engaged in farming and buying and shipping stock. He is a thorough gentleman, highly respected by all who him.

ELWOOD HINSHAW, farmer, P. O. Rural, was born in Randolph County, Ind., June 20, 1849. He is the son of Absalom and Eliza (Carter) Hinshaw, natives of North Carolina. He was educated in the district schools of the county. The event of his marriage took place April 21, 1871, to Hannah E. Robbins, who is a native of this county, born March 12, 1850. She is the daughter of of Ezekiel and Ann (Platt) Robbins, the former born in New Jersey, and the latter in Ohio. Mr. Hinshaw owns a neat farm of fifty acres in Section 15, on which he has resided since 1872; he is an enterprising, industrious gentleman, and is highly respected by all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw have been blessed with a son—Stephen E., who was born September 14, 1876.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Johnson, was born in this county January 1, 1823. His parents were natives of North Carolina. He was married, March 16, 1843, to Ruth Moody, who was born in Randolph County, Ind., March 4, 1824. Her father, Isaac Moody, was a native of Virginia, born in 1797; her mother, Mary (Heston) Moody, was born in Pennsylvania in 1796. This union has been blessed with twelve children, seven of whom are living—Luzena, born January 16, 1844; Calvin, January 16, 1846; Mary J., October 9, 1849; Isaac H., October 13, 1853; Elkanah, August 23, 1858; Silas W., July 13, 1863, and Rhodena, born August 27, 1865. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Friends Society; he owns a fine farm of 319 acres. Mrs. Ruth Johnson is recorded minister in the Society of Friends, and is widely known as a lady who is ever ready and willing to encourage and support all enterprises that tend to enlighten and elevate the standing of society.

ISAAC V. D. R. JOHNSON, saw and grist mill, Bloomingsport, was born in this county December 3, 1843. He is the son of John Johnson, who was born in Ohio August 9, 1812. Mr. Johnson received his education in the district schools of this county. The event of his marriage to Martha A. Vandergriff, took place November 28, 1865. She is a native of this State, born March 10, 1845. Her parents were natives of New Jersey. Their children are—William G., born November 9, 1868; Sarah E., August 21, 1870; Effie, June 14, 1874; Ora S., July 26, 1876, and John A., December 12, 1879. In 1876, Mr. Johnson purchased the saw and grist mill at Bloomingsport. Since the purchase of this property, he has associated with him in the business, W. S. Robinson, and they are now enjoying a large patronage. Mr. Johnson enlisted in 1862, and took part in numerous battles, among which may be mentioned Richmond, Ky.; Arkansas Post and Vicksburg. He belonged to Company E, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry; was discharged in July, 1865. He is a minister in the Christian Church. As a soldier, he was brave and fearless. As a Christian, he is always found at his post of duty. Hospitable to friend and stranger, a kind husband and father, and ever willing to aid in any laudable undertaking that has for its aim the elevation and improvement of society.

JONATHAN O. LANE, station agent and Postmaster at Johnson, was born in Ohio June 16, 1826. His father, Julius Lane, was a native of North Carolina; his mother, Sarah (Gest) Lane, was born in Georgia. Mr. Lane was educated in the district schools of Ohio; was married January 4, 1849, to Lavina J. Simpson, who was born in Ohio May 2, 1828. They have had born to them—Winfield S., December 23, 1849; John H., June 4, 1851; Lauretta J., December 5, 1857; Charles H., September 11, 1859; William B., October 28, 1861; and Ulysses G., born October 16, 1865. Mr. Lane settled in Hancock County, Ind., in 1850, and was engaged for three years in the saw-milling business; he then moved to Noblesville, Ind., and opened a grocery, and after

remaining in that business for one year he returned to Hancock County, and again engaged in the saw-milling business until 1865, when he went into the army, Company D, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, but, on account of ill-health, was discharged July 10, 1865. He then purchased a saw-mill, and was thus engaged until July, 1876, when he settled where he now resides, and took charge of the station and post office. He is a member of the M. E. Church and a thorough gentleman.

MOSES LASLEY, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 1, 1810. He is the son of Peter Lasley, who was born in Pennsylvania; his mother, Christina (Carnes) Lasley, was a native of Maryland. Mr. Lasley, with his parents, settled in this county in 1819. He was married March 28, 1833, to Margaret Johnson, who was born in Virginia August 12, 1812; her father, Henry, and mother, Agnes (Umphres) Johnson, were natives of Virginia. They have had born to them four children, three of whom are living—Andrew J., July 31, 1836; Levi J., August 15, 1845; and Henry H., September 9, 1849; Lavina, born March 4, 1842, is deceased. Mr. Lasley owns a farm of 735 acres; his house, barns and improvements show that he is an industrious, enterprising, prosperous farmer, and one worthy of imitation. He is a member of Winchester Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 56.

BENJAMIN MILLER, farmer, P. O. Snow Hill, was born in Ohio May 22, 1807. He is the son of John and Susanna (Wilkens) Miller. The subject of this sketch came to this county, entered land and settled where he now resides in 1831. He was married in 1833 to Phœbe Forecythe, and for five years they journeyed through life together, but, at the expiration of that time, Mrs. Miller was called from earth away. Mr. Miller was again married December 26, 1840, to Martha J. Calvert, who was born in Virginia August 15, 1816; she is the daughter of Francis Calvert. This union has been blessed with eight children, four of whom are living—Robert S., born January 23, 1843; Mary T., November 24, 1844; Catharine E. S., January 11, 1847; and Esther E., August 3, 1852. Mr. Miller may truly be termed one of the pioneers of the county, having been a resident for over fifty years; he has, by his untiring industry, made for himself a very fine farm of 160 acres; he is a gentleman who has gained the confidence and respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN MILLER, farmer, P. O. Trenton, was born in Ireland March 15, 1833. His father, William, and mother, Sarah (Clyde) Miller, were natives of Ireland. The subject of this sketch left his native land, and settled in this county in 1844; was educated in the district schools of the county. He was married June 6, 1861, to Margaret J. Porter, who was born in Ohio April 1, 1845; her father, John, and mother, Margaret (Neal) Porter, were natives of Ireland. They have had born to them—Sarah E., June 12, 1864; Minnie J., August 9, 1867; Letitia B., July 17, 1869; Thomas P., December 7, 1871; and John, October 30, 1874. Mr. M. owns a fine farm of 140 acres, and is known by a large circle of friends and acquaintances as an enterprising, industrious gentleman.

WILLIAM T. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Trenton, was born in this county March 22, 1845. His father, William, and mother, Sarah (Clyde) Miller, were born in Ireland, the former in January, 1804, and the latter August 15, 1803. Mr. Miller was educated in the district schools of this county. He was married April 15, 1868, to Eunice Dennis, who was born in North Carolina. In 1870, death entered the home circle, and took from it Mrs. Miller and an infant child. Mr. Miller then lived with his mother until June 3, 1871, when he was married to Viola Haynes, who was born in this county September 25, 1855; she is the daughter of Jesse Haynes, who was born in New York; her mother, Matilda (Cropper) Haynes, was born in Ohio. Their union has been blessed with—Eunice D., December 4, 1873; Jesse O., February 10, 1875; William W. C., March 16, 1878; and Aldes J. and Alden A., who were born January 3, 1880. Mr. Miller settled where he now resides in 1871; his entire farm was at that time a huge forest, but, by industry and hard work, he has made of it one among the neatest and best improved farms in the county. In 1877, Mr. M. erected on his farm, at a cost of $1,000, a barn, which is a model of beauty and convenience. Mr. M. is a consistent member of the Society of Friends, peaceable, temperate and kind to his family, and better by far would the improvements of the county be had we more such men as William T. Miller.

ISAAC A. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Trenton, is the son of Jesse Mills, who was born in North Carolina December 8, 1809. The subject of this sketch was born in this county February 13, 1843. He enlisted in 1861 in Company E, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry; went to Louisville, Ky., where he was taken sick; after remaining in a field hospital for three weeks, he was sent home, where he remained until 1862, joining his regiment just before going into the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In May, while assisting to unload a boat, Mr. Mills met with a severe accident, which almost cost him his left hand, on account of which he was unfitted for active service; he then served as hospital cook and nurse until he was discharged. Mr. Mills was married in 1865 to Catherine L. Thornburg, daughter of Daniel Thornburg. This union was blessed with Daniel N., born April 12, 1866. In 1868, Mr. Mills was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. He then battled the hardships of life alone until September 15, 1869, when he was married to Jennie Pemberton, who was born in Indiana January 6, 1844; she is the daughter of Isaac Pemberton, who was a native of Ohio. The result of this union has been three children—Ollie A., April 6, 1873; Henry O., March 29, 1875; and George E., February 6, 1879. Mr. Mills owns a farm of fifty-seven acres in Section 25, and is a sterling gentleman, highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOEL MILLS, farmer, P. O. Johnson, was born in Wayne County, Ind., January 6, 1833. His father, Aaron Mills, was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 7, 1807. His mother, Rebecca (Small) Mills, was born in Ohio May, 1809. Mr. Mills was educated in the district schools of Wayne County, Ind. In 1854, Mr. M. associated himself with Anderson & Horn, in the saw-milling business at Lynn, this county. After being thus engaged for one year, he sold his interest in the mill and again resumed his former occupation, carpenter and joiner. He was married, November 10, 1855, to Cynthia Beard, who was born in this county May 19, 1840. Their union has been blessed with six children—Caroline E., born October 27, 1856; George W., March 24, 1859; Cassius C., September 24, 1861; Martin L., April 21, 1864; Rosa A., December 15, 1867, and Eva N., February 21, 1874. In 1878, Mr. Mills was elected Township Trustee, and was again elected to the same office in 1880. He is a member of the Friends Church. Owns a fine farm of 308 acres in Sections 10 and 15. Is a thorough gentleman, highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOEL A. NEWMAN, farmer P. O. Bloomingsport, was born in Ohio June 30, 1838. His father, Joseph, and mother, Rebecca (Pugh) Newman, were natives of Ohio. Mr. Newman was educated in the district schools of Ohio. He settled in this county in 1855. Mr. N. was married, in 1865, to Sarah E. Cornelius, who was born in Wayne County, Ind. Mrs. N. departed this life in about ten months after their marriage. Mr. Newman was again married, July 14, 1858, to Margaret A. Ellis, who was born in this county June 20, 1841. This union has been blessed with four children—William W., born June 30, 1859; Sarah E., August 17, 1861; Emma, February 24, 1864, and James L., September 7, 1865. Mr. N. enlisted in 1861, Company C., Nineteenth Indiana Infantry; was promoted to First Lieutenant. Took part in numerous battles and among them the one at Gainesville, where he was wounded, on account of which, he shortly afterward resigned. In 1864, Mr. N. was chosen by the people of this county to act as their Sheriff. He was again elected to the same office in 1866. Since he retired from office, he has been extensively engaged in farming. Owns 408 acres of land in this county, and is a gentleman who is highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

AARON OREN, farmer, P. O. Lynn, was born in this county September 18, 1842. He is the son of Jacob L. Oren, who was born in Ohio April 3, 1813. His mother, Mary (Frazer) Oren, was born in Ohio May 10, 1813. Mr. Oren was educated in the district schools of the county. He was married, November 30, 1865, to Martha Thornburgh, who was born in Delaware County, Ind, April 11, 1840. Her father, Edward W. Thornburg, was born in North Carolina. Her mother, Susanna Thornburg, was born in Ohio. They have had born to them Albert E., October 25, 1866; Charley J., August 5, 1868; Edward D., June 28, 1870; Mary L., August 25, 1874; Ira S., January 30, 1877, and Lindley I., June 13, 1879. Mr. Oren enlisted in 1864, Company C, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry. He spent most of his time in Georgia and Tennessee until June, of 1865, when he was discharged. He owns a farm of 122 acres, and is an enterprising farmer.

JOHN F. OREN, farmer, P. O. Trenton, was born in Randolph County, Ind., October 16, 1848. His father, Jacob L., and mother, Mary (Frazer) Oren, were born in Clinton County, Ohio, the former April 3, 1813, and the latter May 10, 1813. Mr. Oren was educated in the district schools of this county. He was married, October 10, 1869, to Mary E. Kennedy, who was born in this county March 12, 1852. Her father, Jesse, and mother, Jane (Hodson) Kennedy, were born in Randolph County, Ind. Mr. Oren owns a well-improved farm of 120 acres in Section 36, and is classed among the enterprising farmers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Oren have had born to them Elizabeth A., March 2, 1877, and Leslie J., March 25, 1879.

HENRY OYLER, farmer, P. O. Rural, was born in Randolph County, Ind., July 10, 1821. He is the son of Valentine and Catharine (Wysong) Oyler. The subject of this sketch was married, March 1, 1857, to Mary A. Heaston, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 21, 1827. Her father, Christian Heaston, was a native of Virginia, born October 19, 1800. Her mother, Sarah (Jessup) Heaston, was born in Kentucky December 5, 1802. Mr. Oyler owns 312 acres of land, and is an extensive farmer. He is a sterling gentleman and is highly respected by all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Oyler have had born to them five children, four of whom are living—John C., January 25, 1858; William H., June 26, 1859; Arnta A., August 10, 1852, and Henrietta, November 24, 1869. The deceased one, Sarah C., was born November 19, 1865, and died January 8, 1866.

JOHN OYLER, farmer, P. O. Rural, was born in Randolph County, Ind., January 22, 1831. He is the son of Valentine Oyler, born in Pennsylvania January 12, 1783. His mother, Catharine (Wysong) Oyler, was also a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Oyler was educated in the district schools of the county. He was married, February 13, 1868, to Sarah C. Locke, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 30, 1850. Her father, William Locke, was a native of North Carolina, born September 1, 1820. Her mother, Mary J. (Robbins) Locke, was born in New Jersey October 15, 1827. Mr. Oyler owns a fine farm of 120 acres in Section 10, in which he resides. His house and barn are both models of neatness and convenience. He is a kind husband, father and an accommodating neighbor. He has by his integrity and uprightness gained a large circle of warm friends. To brighten their home, Mr. and Mrs. Oyler have been blessed with four children—Thirza, born November 21, 1868; John, December 15, 1871; Ota, August 22, 1873, and Lettie, May 31, 1878.

JABEZ OZBUN, farmer and minister, P. O. Bloomingsport, was born in this county April 11, 1824. His father, John, and mother, Rebecca (Sargent) Ozbun, were natives of North Carolina. He was educated in the Friends schools of Wayne County, Ind. He was married, October 9, 1853, to Cynthia Holloway, who was born in Indiana February 22, 1837. Her father, Isaac, and mother, Tillie (Thornburg) Holloway, were natives of this county. They have had born to them Isaac H., July 25, 1862; Matilda J., April 11, 1865; Orus E., July 3, 1869, and Elisha J., August 30, 1871. Mr. Ozbun settled where he now resides in 1853. Was employed as teacher in the district schools of this and Wayne County for over ten years. He owns a farm of fifty-two acres; is a licentiate minister in the New Light Church, and is known as a gentleman whose aim and desire is to encourage and teach his fellow-man to live an exemplary Christian life.

L. F. PEIRSON, carpenter and miller, Lynn, is a son of William and Anna Peirson. His father was born and raised in North Carolina, and moved to this county about 1828, and died in September, 1861. His mother was born in

North Carolina, and emigrated to Wayne County, Ind., with her mother while in childhood, and then, a few years later, came to this county, and in the spring of 1831 married William Peirson, father of the subject of this sketch. Mother is still living in Washington Township, this county. L. F. married Elizabeth M. Kinder March 27, 1857. The fruits of this union were two boys, viz.: Edvardo and Christian, and are now living in the vicinity of Arcadia, Hamilton Co., Ind. He was raised a miller, his father being a miller. He enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Cavalry One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, December 19, 1863; mustered out June 19, 1865. In September of same year, he went to railroading as brakeman on what is known as the Pan Handle Road, and gradually worked his way to the position of conductor on first-class passenger trains. Was in several bad smash-ups. Last one was between Dayton, Ohio, and Michigan Crossing, when the engine and baggage-car rolled into the Miami River. Resigned June 10, 1869. Since that time has been engaged in carpentering and various occupations. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN PRICE, farmer, P. O. Lynn, was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 30, 1818. His father, Thomas Price, was born in North Carolina in 1796. His mother, Mary (Detrow) Price, was born in Pennsylvania in 1799. In 1819, Mr. Price was brought by his parents to Wayne County, Ind., where he remained until 1844, when he came to this county. He was married in 1842 to Jane Whicker, who was born in North Carolina in 1823. This union was blessed with one child—Mary E.—who was born in 1847. Mrs. Price died in 1861. Mr. Price was again married, September 26, 1863, to Martha A. Pierson, who was born in Kentucky July 24, 1835. This union has been blessed with one child—Harriet A., born March 30, 1865. Mr. Price owns a neat farm of seventy-nine acres, one mile north of Lynn, on which he has been residing since 1872. He is a thorough gentleman, and is highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JAMES PRICE, farmer, P. O. Lynn, was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 23, 1828. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Detrow) Price, the former born in Chatham County, N. C., in 1796, and the latter in Pennsylvania in 1799. Mr. Price was married, October 18, 1850, to Lydia Woofter, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., October 9, 1832. She is the daughter of John and Frances (Budge) Woofter, the former born in Virginia in 1800, and the latter in North Carolina in 1804. Mr. Price became a resident of this county in 1853, and has since made many substantial and lasting improvements. He is a gentleman who believes in advancement. He settled where he now resides in 1870. He owns 240 acres of land in the county, and is an exemplary farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. and Mrs. Price have eight children, viz.: Armilda J., born July 22, 1851; Philip O., December 24, 1853; Thomas J., February 2, 1859; Edward R., April 12, 1863; Frederick G., October 12, 1865; Albert H. and Alpheus H., November 9, 1867, and Evy E., born December 28, 1870.

ABRAHAM SHEELY.

Abraham Sheely, the subject of this sketch, has been a long known and honored citizen of this county. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, August 6, 1838, and is the son of William and Permelia (Hanby) Sheely. Of six children, Abraham is the third, three of whom are now living. His father and mother were both born in Greene County, Ohio, the former in 1811, and the latter in 1813. They were never residents of this State, but lived and died in Ohio. Abraham was raised on a farm, and received a limited education from the common district schools of Ohio. His youthful days were uneventful, save that his lot as a farmer boy was beset with many privations and hard labor. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, and served his country with fidelity for three years. He took an active part in the battles of Winchester, Locust Grove, Mine Run and the terrible and bloody battles of the "Wilderness." In the last-named battles, he was severely wounded in the left limb, above the knee, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered, and on account of which is drawing a small Government pension. After being wounded, he was placed in the hospitals of Fredericksburg and Washington city, where he remained until the close of the war. He was discharged July 10, 1865. He entered the army as a private; was a gallant and faithful soldier, never sought promotion and was always ready for duty. At the close of the war, he came to this State, and settled on a farm in Delaware County, where he remained for four years. He then came to Randolph, and settled on the farm where he now resides. He is owner and proprietor of a well-improved farm of eighty-four acres. His farm buildings are of modern architecture, convenient and handsomely situated, an exact sketch of which is given in this work. He was married, March 7, 1864, to Caroline A. Palmer, of Alexandria, Va. His wife is an estimable lady, and was born at Athens, Me., August 26, 1836. Her father, Col. David Palmer, was a native of New Hampshire, and was born April 10, 1795. Her mother, Mary (Wentworth) Palmer, was born in the State of Maine March 30, 1794. Mr. and Mrs. Sheely are the parents of one child, a very interesting daughter—Mary Louisa, born December 10, 1865. Mr. Sheely has been a very industrious and frugal man. All that he possesses, he owes to his industry and enterprise. He is a useful and honored member of the Christian Church. He is also an active member of the Randolph County Agricultural Society, and has filled several important offices in this society. He gives especial attention to the raising of hogs and cattle, in addition to the cultivation of all kinds of grain. Mr. and Mrs. Sheely and their daughter are honored and useful members of society.

BENJAMIN SMITH, farmer, P. O. Bloomingsport. Born in this county August 16, 1828. His father, Temple Smith, was born in Kentucky July 26, 1805. His mother, Priscilla (Crosby) Smith, was a native of Alabama, born May 5, 1810. Mr. Smith was married, April 12, 1849, to Ellen Engle, who was born in New Jersey October 3, 1828. Her father and mother, Job and Louisa C. (Foreman) Engle, were natives of New Jersey Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had born to them—Isaac, June 23, 1850; Wesley O., September 15, 1857; John, March 12, 1860; Mary, August 12, 1865; Priscilla, March 12, 1868, and Rosella, born March 26, 1871. Mr. Smith owns a well improved farm of 160 acres in Section 13, on which he resides. He is always frank and always hospitable to friend and stranger; a kind husband and father, and genial as a companion and associate.

OBEDIAH STILWELL, farmer, P. O. Lynn. This estimable gentleman, born in Preble County, Ohio, March 25, 1832, is the son of Obediah and Margaret (Francis) Stilwell, who were natives of New Jersey, the former born April 18, 1789, and the latter September 27, 1790. The subject of this sketch has been—with the exception of one year during 1857–58, which was spent in Joe Daviess County, Ill.—a resident of this county since 1839. The event of his marriage took place September 23, 1852. The chosen companion through life, Miss Achsah Hill, was born in Randolph County, Ind., January 22, 1830; she is the daughter of Henry and Achsah (Peacock) Hill, who were natives of Randolph County, N. C. Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell have been blessed with two children—George A., born June 28, 1853, and deceased August 14, 1854, and Henry C., born August 11, 1858. Mr. S. is a member of Lynn F. & A. M., No. 223; he owns a well improved farm of eighty acres in Section 4, on which he resides; he and his worthy lady enjoy the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JESSE THORNBURGH, farmer, P. O. Bloomingsport, was born in this county January 17, 1836; he is the son of N. Thornburgh. Mr. Thornburgh was educated in the district schools of the county; he was married, December 9, 1855, to Elizabeth Bales, who was born in Wayne County, Ind. They have born to them, Melinda E., June 15, 1860. In 1862, Mr. Thornburgh was called upon to mourn the loss of his beloved wife; he then battled with the hardships of life alone until June 9, 1864, when he married Sarah J. Hiatt, who was a native of Ireland, born October 10, 1837. She is the daughter of William and Sarah (Clyde) Miller, who were born in Ireland, the former January, 1804, and the latter August 15, 1803. They have had born to them—Martha W., November 1, 1867, and Jesse E, January 13, 1877. Mrs. Thornburgh had by her first husband, Mr. Hiatt, Rebecca E., born October 20, 1858, and William L., April 17, 1860. Mr. Thornburgh owns a farm of eighty acres in Section 1, and is a genial gentleman.

DAVID W. WILMORE, teacher, P. O. Johnson; he is the son of John L. and Mary (Lasley) Wilmore, who are natives of this State, the former born in Wayne County September 19, 1831, and the latter in Randolph County May 23, 1833. The subject of this sketch was born in Adams County, Ind., June 22, 1854; he was educated at Union City and at the high school of Winchester; began teaching in 1872, and since then has spent the larger part of his time in the school-room as teacher. The event of his marriage took place November 1, 1879, the chosen partner for life being Miss Alice Lasley, who was born in this county March 1, 1855. Mr. Wilmore is a genial gentleman, and is universally esteemed by all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Wilmore have had born to them a son—Jay C., August 20, 1880.

WEST RIVER TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

ITS boundaries at present are as follows: North by White River and Stony Creek, east by Washington, south by Wayne County, west by Nettle Creek and Stony Creek.

West River Township was laid off in May, 1831, then comprising all west of Huntsville and eight miles north and south, taking the whole southwestern portion of the county, and by several changes became what it now is. Its extent is forty square miles, eight miles north and south, and five miles east and west. It embraces the north half of Township 18 and the south half of Township 19 (except a strip of one mile wide on the east side), and is wholly in Range 13 east. The sections in the township are as follows: Township 18, Range 13 east: Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18; Township 19, Range 13: Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

The township takes in West River Valley (so far as it lies in Randolph County), as also the head-waters of Martindale Creek, running southward into White Water, and of Cabin Creek, flowing northward into White River.

The region is rich and beautiful, the surface is rolling and the scenery picturesque; the country is capable of a high cultivation, and much of it is already brought to that condition; the farms are fertile and well tilled. The muddy roads of the past have largely given place to the smooth, leveled, graveled pikes of the present era, which extend in several directions along and across the surface. It was settled as early as 1816, and perhaps even sooner than that. Hugh Botkin entered the township in 1816, settling southeast of Huntsville, near where now rises to view the stately, hospitable mansion of his worthy and enterprising son, William M. Botkin, Esq. When he came he found already here several settlers, the exact date of whose arrival, however, is not now known. Among them were these: Mr. Odle, one mile south of Botkin's; Joshua Wright, one-half mile south of Botkin's; Jesse Cox, east of Mr. Wright's; Jonah Heaton, three miles northwest of Huntsville. Seven entries had been made in 1815, and three were made in 1816. Mr. Botkin effected his entry of land September 29, 1817, W. N. E. 3, 18, 13, 80.26 acres, and before his had been sixteen entries. Joshua Wright (probably with his brother James) purchased his tract nine days before, and Jesse Cox seventeen days after Mr. Botkin. The other names (except Jonah Heaton's) do not appear at all as patentees. They were either "squatters" or lived on land entered by some one else. Jonah Heaton "entered" in 1819. William M. Botkin says that in 1817 there came to the region several settlers, viz., Joshua Ballinger, Samuel Jackson, Valentine Gibson, William Gibson, Joseph Hollingsworth (bought out Mr. Odle), William Peacock (afterward Associate Judge). Most of these names stand among the list of entries, some of them, however, not till the lapse of several years. William Smith came upon West River somewhere west of Botkin's, near the "boundary," August, 1817, and Jeremiah Smith says that the following were in the neighborhood when his father settled where they moved into the county:

William Blount and his two sons-in-law, John Proctor, Evan Shoemaker, John Jordan, Arny Hall, Thomas Brown, John Gwynn, James Malcom, Samuel Sales, David Jones, Isaac Barnes, came in 1818, as did also John E. Hodges, William Hunt and Frederick Zimmerman. Few of them appear as patentees. Evan Shoemaker lived on the tract east of the "boundary," and just across from the Mount Pleasant Methodist Meeting-House. Mr. Zimmerman bought out the Blount place, and resided there till he died, and his daughter Anna (widow of John Retz) occupies the place now. All of these except two were located on Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, Township 18, Range 13, in West River Valley. Those near Hugh Botkin's were farther east. William Blount made the first entry in the township, in Section 8, now the Retz homestead farm, April 10, 1815. Hodge and Barnes made their entry in July, 1815. They did not move to their land till 1818. Mr. Smith states that they came out from Pennsylvania and made their purchases, and returned to the East, coming back to settle in 1818. Moses Martindale was unquestionably a very early settler, among the first if not the very first in the region. He made his first entry September 2, 1817, E. ½ N. E. ¼ 14, 18, 13, the extreme southeastern corner of what is now West River Township. In two weeks' time, he took up another tract, E. ½ S. W. ¼ 11, 18, 13, on the head-waters of the stream which gained the name (doubtless from him as the first settler upon its banks) of Martindale Creek. These entries of Martindale's were south and southeast of Botkin's, and near the other settlers in that vicinity. Of course, others also had found their way into the wild woods, but we have not been able to trace them.

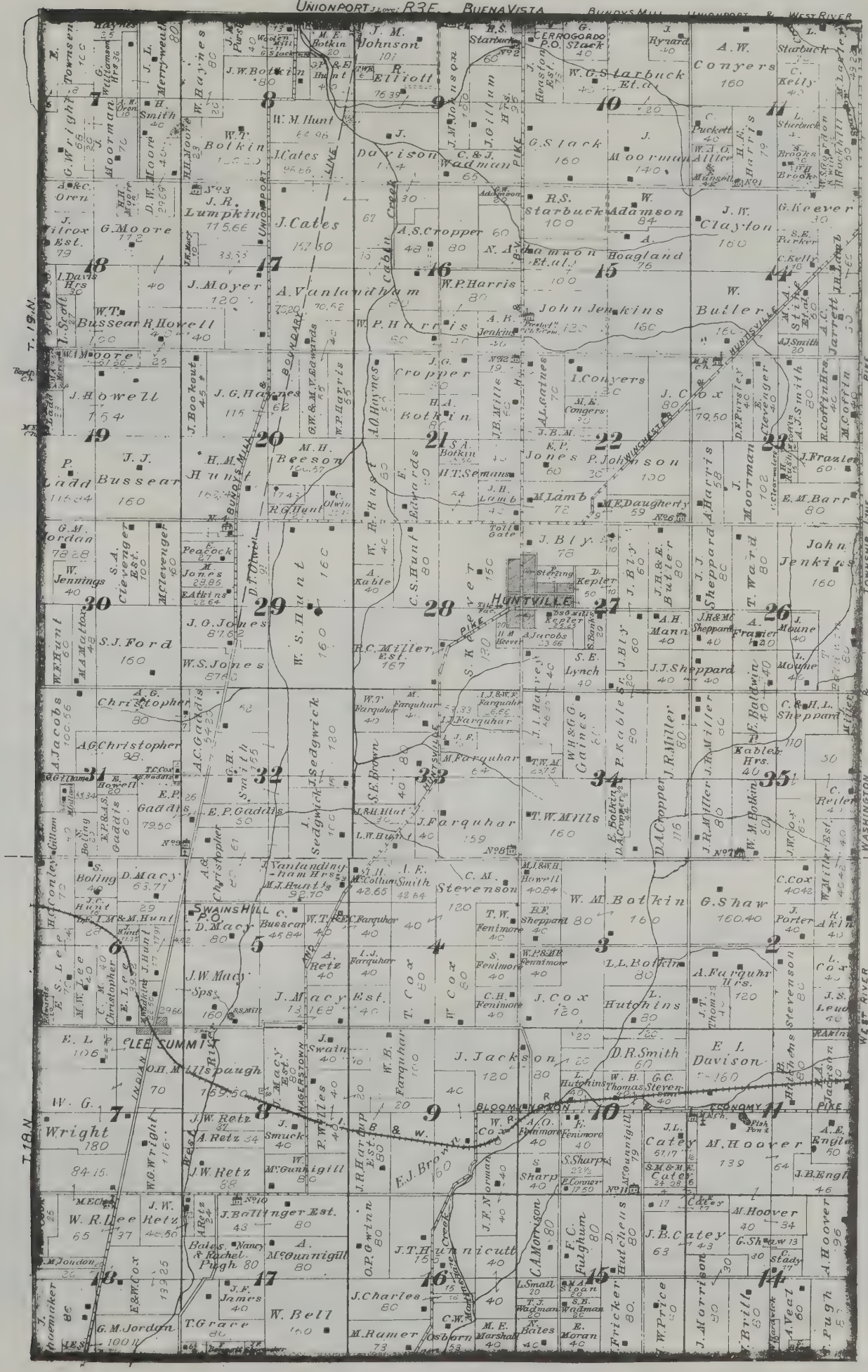
The Congressional townships with the sections have already been named. The number of acres in West River Township is about twenty-five thousand six hundred.

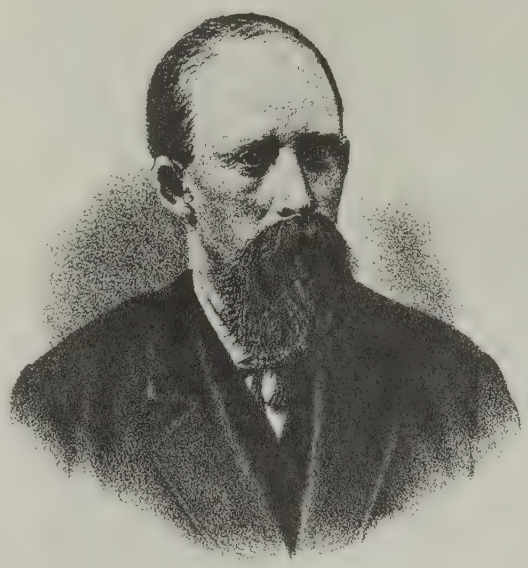
The entries on record to the end of 1829 are given herewith:

ENTRIES.

William Blount, S. W. 8, 18, 13, April 10, 1815: Lot Huddleston, N. W. 17, 18, 13, May 3, 1815; John Jones, Fractional Section 18, 18, 13, May 3, 1815; John E. Hodge, N. W. 8, 18, 13, July 6, 1815; Isaac Barnes, Section 7, 18, 13, July 6, 1815; Arny Hall, E. S. E. 17, 18, 13, October 12, 1815; Cornelius Shane, N. E. 8, 18, 13, July 6, 1815; David Moore, W. S. W. 17, 18, 13, May 14, 1816; Thomas Croford, S. E. 8, 18, 13, September 30, 1816; James Malcom, N. E. 17, 18, 13, October 12, 1816; William Smith, Sections 5 and 6, 18, 13, May 18, 1816; Achilles Morris, W. S. W. 9, 18, 13, Aug. 30, 1817; Moses Martindale, E. S. E. 14, 18, 13, September 2, 1817; Moses Martindale, E. S. W. 11, 18, 13, September 15, 1817; Joshua and James Wright, S. E. 3, 18, 13, September 20, 1817; James and M. Thornburg, W. N. W. 10, 18, 13, September 26, 1817; Hugh Botkin, W. N. E. 3, 18, 13, September 6, 1817; Jesse Cox, S. W. 2, 18, 13, October 16, 1817; Jonathan Cox, N. W. 15, 18, 13, October 16, 1817; Powers and Drew, Section 32, 18, 13, October 29, 1817; E. D. Williams, N. E. 10, 18, 13, November 7, 1817; Jonathan Cox, S. W. 15, 18, 13, December 13, 1817; Seth Rodebaugh, S. W. 10, 18, 13, February 23, 1818; William Smith, W. S. E. 9, 18, 13, April 7, 1818; Thomas Gillam, E. ½ Section 9, 18, 13, April 29, 1818; Joseph Hollingsworth, N. W. 11, 18, 13, June 3, 1818; Daniel Jones, N. E. 11, 18, 13, June 4, 1818; Daniel Jones, S. E. 11, 18, 13, June 4, 1818; John Cox, N. E. 9, 18, 13, September 18, 1818; Joseph Hollingsworth, W. N. W. 2, 18, 13, October 10, 1818; William Peacock, N. E. 14, 18, 13, December 22, 1818; Oliver Walker, S. W. 21, 18, 13, March 27, 1819; Oliver Walker, N. E. 28, 18, 13, March 27, 1819; Oliver Walker, N. W. 28, 19, 13, March 27, 1819; Jonah Heaton, W. S. W. 28, 19, 13, March 27, 1819; Oliver Walker, W. S. E. 21, 19, 13, May 5, 1819; John Jackson, W. N. E. 33, 19, 13, June 17, 1819; Joseph Hollingsworth, Parts 8 and 9, 19, 13, October 13, 1819; John Jackson, W. N. W. 33, 19, 13, November 12, 1819; Sam Heaton, E. S. W. 28, 19, 13, May 2, 1821; James Stanley, Jr., Fraction E. S. E. 9, 18, 13, July 20, 1822; John Ballinger, S. S. E. 8, 19, 13, November 1, 1822; John Ballinger, N. E. 17, 19, 13, November 1, 1822; Jonas Lykins, S. E. 17, 19, 13, December 22, 1822; Lemuel Vestal, N. E. 8, 19, 13,

MAP OF WEST RIVER TOWNSHIP





C. M. Stevenson

Mrs. C. M. Stevenson

Res. of C. M. Stevenson, West River Tp. Randolph Co. Ind.

September 10, 1823; Stephen Brewer, S. ½ S. ½ 20, 19, 13, January 26, 1825; Samuel Ruble, N. S. E. 8, 19, 13, June 24, 1825; Robert Gibson, E. S. E. 19, 19, 13, August 22, 1825; Valentine Gibson, W. N. E. 19, 19, 13, January 8, 1826; Thomas Worth, W. S. E. 17, 18, 13, September 26, 1827; Emson Wright, E. S. W. 8, 19, 13, June 16, 1828; Zach Dalley, S. W. S. E. 31, 19, 13, July 2, 1828; William Denton, S. ½ 20, 19, 13, November 1, 1828; Nancy Barnett, N. W. S. E. 31, 19, 13, August 27, 1828; Thomas Wilkinson, W. N. E. 7, 19, 13, October 7, 1829; John H. Denton, W. S. E. 30, 19, 13, October 13, 1829; Richard Robbins (colored), N. W. 18, 19, 13, October 17, 1829; Basil Hunt, E. N. W. 33, 19, 13, November 2, 1829.

The entries by years have been as below: 1815, seven entries, 1,230.68 acres; 1816, three entries, 400 acres; 1817, twelve entries, 1,831.98 acres; 1818, nine entries, 1,440 acres; 1819, eight entries, 826.44 acres; 1820, no entries; 1821, one entry, 80 acres; 1822, four entries, 322.96 acres; 1823, one entry, 159.37 acres; 1824, no entry; 1825, three entries, 228.97 acres; 1826, one entry, 80 acres; 1827, one entry, 80 acres; 1828, four entries, 405.20 acres; 1829, four entries, 331.88; total entries 58; total acres, 7,417.48; being an average of 128 acres per entry. The amount as above comprises about one-fourth of the land in the township.

The "new boundary" passes through the western part of the township in an angular direction, yet the sections are not fractional, since the survey is reckoned from the Second Meridian. The meridian and the base line were located and the range lines estimated, and then the land east of the "new boundary" was surveyed first, and, in process of time, that west of the twelve-mile strip was surveyed also.

FIRST THINGS.

We have been able to trace but few "first things" for West River Township. The beginning and progress of religious work may be seen in the detailed statement for the churches.

The mills were mostly in other portions of the county, and West River was not much of a mill stream near its upper course, and these settlers went chiefly down into Wayne County to find milling facilities already in operation. William Smith is said to have started a mill of some kind, but whether by horse or water power we cannot state. He was a blacksmith as well as a farmer, and one of the earliest things he did was to put up a shop in which to work at his trade. These smith shops were scattered over the county at various points, though we can name but few. Richard Robbins had one farther north in Stony Creek; James Frazier and his son Francis after him worked as a smith east of Lynn. The Fraziers were of a superior sort, being bell-makers as well as smiths. Francis Frazier, still living, boasts highly of the bells and the razors he can make. He declares that he has heard one of his cow bells seven miles, and that he can even now hammer out a razor that will beat the "boughten razors all hollow." At any rate, the old pioneer is a hale, cheerful octogenarian, and has been famous as Francis Frazier, the bell-maker, for half a century.

Several families of Hunts came into that locality from Kentucky—shrewd, energetic, upright people, who have left their mark, and many of their posterity also in this region. Most or all of them were Methodists, and one at least was a preacher, Rev. William Hunt, or "Old Billy Hunt," as he was familiarly called, for many years until his death not very long ago. Coming from Kentucky as they did, and belonging to the well-to-do classes, it was but natural that they should oppose the Abolitionists, which most of them did with a hearty good will for years during the early days of that struggle. The logic of events, however, is its own teacher, and most of their descendants of the present day are, like the mass of Randolph citizens, stalwart Republicans. One notable exception exists, however, in one of the sons of "Old Billy Hunt," Hon. Miles Hunt, who, in spite of all the turnings and overturnings in National affairs during fifty years, clings still to the name of Democracy, except that of late years he has "nailed his flag to the mast" on the "Prohibition ship," and intends to stick to the colors, "sink or swim."

West River Township, as also Nettle Creek, was in 1824 the scene of a most terrific tornado, which tore and twisted the giant forest trees for miles into inextricable confusion. This immense mass of timber lay for a decade or less upon the surface of the ground, and presented a literally impassable barrier. The fallen timber furnished in fact abundant opportunities for concealment, and in some cases fugitive slaves hid themselves in its coverts from their pursuers. In one instance, a man-hunter, baffled of his prey by this impregnable refuge, asked one of the old Abolitionists how far the fallen timber reached. The sturdy pioneer, determined both to keep the truth on his side and to mystify his questioner, replied: "Four or five miles west, and how far into Ohio I never heard." The fact hidden beneath this verbiage was that the fallen timber extended perhaps a mile east, and to the Ohio line was fifteen or twenty miles. But the slave-catcher never got any runaways out from that awful tangled, twisted, piled-up mass of tree trunks and brush and fresh grown shrubs, all heaped into one vast untraceable labyrinth of mystery.

This same gang of man hunters (for there were several) threatened to come and clean out that terrible place. "Do," was the reply; "we wish you would; it ought to be away, but none here has ever had the courage to begin the work." The villains swore awhile and cursed the Abolitionists, and then they let the fallen timber stay where it was, as other people before them had done. The jungle is said moreover to have been employed also as a den for a gang of robbers and counterfeiters, whose operations caused much trouble, some arrests and several trials in the attempt to rout the pestilent gang from the county.

One party is stated to have been in so desperate a pinch upon trial for passing counterfeit money, that, on asking to let him see the bill a moment, it was handed to him, when lo, quick as a flash, he swallowed the bank note, and the case against him had to be dropped, for the evidence had gone down his throat. Upon the court record the name of this very man appears coupled with a criminal charge, and upon that entry Mr. Smith makes substantially this comment: "Here is the first appearance of this name in the court records of Randolph, but not by any means the last, for it adorns (or otherwise) these pages off and on for at least twenty-five years to come."

Some old men tell tales, not needful to repeat at length, of charges and arrests and attempts at rescue, of prominent names coupled with rumors of forgery and counterfeiting, of surmises against residents of the region for the concealment of the haunts and the implements of crime among the secret coverts afforded by the fallen timber. But the gangs, if there were any, are long ago scattered, and the guilty parties, if there were such, have gone to meet the Judge of the living and the dead, and no special good could arise from unearthing the ancient charges made, and the ugly surmises indulged in, and the evil rumors afloat upon the air, against any or all the parties supposed or even known to have belonged to these ancient gangs of men in league for unlawful purposes. God is just; let Him administer the penalty for crime, if any there may have been, in His own appointed way.

Let not the obloquy existing against men in those wild and uncouth times be revived or renewed against their relations and descendants, now free from reproach and innocent of evil intent or conduct.

PIGEON ROOST.

The same region was remarkable also, moreover, as having furnished the place for an enormous pigeon roost located in the woods not very far from Huntsville during several years. Season after season would gather at the same spot countless millions of those feathered and winged bipeds, remaining for months to lay their eggs and hatch and rear their young. Subjected as they were to ceaseless attacks by men and boys, and losing hundreds and thousands of their number every year, after some time had elapsed, the annual gatherings seemed gradually to decrease in amount, and finally the famous pigeon roost became entirely deserted. The merciless cruelty of the featherless and wingless bipeds, who would tramp for miles through the woods to reach this helpless mass of fluttering and roaring life to make their causeless and deadly attacks upon these unsuspecting and bewildered victims was fearful. Mention may be found, slightly more at length possibly, in the reminiscences, of both the matters

briefly touched upon above. The pigeon roost has been forsaken probably for full fifty years, and the fallen timber has been cleared away by natural decay, by human toil and by fire, that terrible destroyer of the works both of nature and of man, for nearly as long a time; and now no visible token, no trace is left to tell of the unspeakable havoc which on that sultry July afternoon in the summer of 1824 was made by that rumbling, crashing, thundering tempest as during those hours of mortal terror it lay in most terrific power, whirling and tearing and twisting those giant tree trunks as though they had been but chaff and stubble beneath its might. Nothing is left, in fact, except the memory of the terrible storm in the minds of a very few elderly persons, and a name—Fallen Timber—a petty country post office at a lone farmhouse miles away from even the pretense or semblance of a town. It ought to be said, perhaps, that this post office finds it habitat not in West River, but in Nettle Creek Township, which lies adjoining the former on the west.

FIRST SCHOOL.

Ira Swain, whose father came in 1815 to Wayne County near Randolph line, says that the first school in that neigboorhood was held in a little cabin, 14x18 feet, near David Moore's, probably in 1816 or 1817. The floor was puncheons and so was the door, and the benches were split poles with legs put in with an auger hole. The older pupils got wood enough at noon. That could be done without much trouble, though it took a large quantity of wood. But the trees were close at hand, and all that was needed was to take care that in felling they did not hit the house nor the children.

TANNERY.

Hugh Botkin was a tanner, and he had a tanyard in operation only a short time after making a settlement in the county; and some of the old troughs that were made and put into the earth more than sixty years ago are there in the ground yet, and firm and sound and solid still.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 18, Range 13—Sections 2, 9, 15, 1817, 1837, Jesse Cox, Achilles Morris, Jonathan Cox; Section 3, 1817, 1836, J. and J. Wright, September 20, 1817; Sections 4, 6, 1833, 1837; Sections 5, 14, 1817, 1838, William Smith, Moses Martindale Section 7, 1815, 1834, Isaac Barnes, July 6, 1815; Section 8, 1815, 1816, William Blount, April 10, 1815; Section 10, 1817, 1835, J. and M. Thornburg, September 17, 1817; Section 11, 1817, 1831, Moses Martindale, September 15, 1817; Section 16, school lands; Section 17, 1815, 1835, Job Huddleston, May 3, 1815; Section 18, 1815, 1831, John Jones, May 3, 1815 (where Evan Shoemaker lived).

Township 19, Range 13—Sections 7, 18, 1829, 1836: Section 8, 1822, 1836; Section 9, 1818, 1819, Thomas Gillum, April 29, 1818; Section 10, 1833, 1836; Section 11, 1832, 1836; Section 14, 1835, 1836; Section 15, 1820, 1835, John Adamson, December 9, 1820; Section 16, school land, 1831, 1832, probably first sold in county; Section 17, 1822, 1835, John Ballinger; Sections 19, 20, 1825, 1836, Valentine Gibson, Stephen Brewer; Sections 21, 28, 1819, 1834, Oliver Walker, Jonah Heaton: Sections 22, 27, 1833, 1835: Sections 23, 30, 35, 1835, 1836; Section 26, 1836; Section 29, 1834, 1836; Section 31, 1828, 1836; Section 32, 1817, 1838, Powers and Drew; Section 33, 1819, 1836, John Jackson; Section 34, 1831, 1836, Peter Botkin.

Entries in West River extended as to time of making them from 1815 to 1838 inclusive.

TOWNS.

BUENA VISTA.

Proprietors, William Gillam, John Heaston, Benjamin Peacock; twenty-five lots, two streets—Washington, east and west; Main, north and south. Location, Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, 19, 13, in West River and White River Townships. Recorded July 1, 1851. The first store was built in 1854; Benjamin Peacock set up a hotel; Ezekiel Kirk and Benjamin Heaston were original residents; Dr. Keen lived there awhile, as also did Dr. Blumenbach. There has been a Presbyterian Church, but it has gone down, and the house has been used as a barn for many years.

The business now is as follows: Two stores, one saw-mill, one smith shop, one tile factory, one wagon shop, one church, a post office. The principal men are: Robert Starbuck, farmer, landlord, merchant; Joshua Johnson, blacksmith; Isaac Vaughn, saw-mill man; David Gray, tile maker; Simeon Gray, tile maker. Robert Starbuck owns 900 acres of land; Joshua Johnson owns two or three hundred acres. Buena Vista contains fifteen houses and seventy-five people. The town is much decayed. It is six miles from Winchester, three and one-half miles from Huntsville, eight miles from Farmland. The name of the post office is Cerro Gordo, and the Postmaster is Joshua Johnson. The country around Buena Vista is very good. Residents near Buena Vista are John Jenkins, Leroy Starbuck, Welcome Starbuck, Walter Starbuck, Jesse Rynard, Tyre Puckett, William Demory, etc.

Buena Vista is joined by pikes with Winchester, Unionsport, Huntsville, Economy, etc. It has no railroad. Its most convenient railroad point was at Winchester, but the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western road, built in 1881–82, lies not very far from the town. The region is well settled, and filled with thriving and prosperous farmers. Unionsport is quite near Buena Vista, only two miles distant. A meeting-house connected with a burying ground is about half a mile west of the town on the pike between the two villages. The church was built a short time ago by a union effort, and was given into the care of the Friends, who occupied it for a time, but their occupancy has measurably ceased, and it stands nearly or quite vacant, at least for the present.

There used to be a Wesleyan Church in the vicinity, but it has ceased its activity, the members having died or moved away or, as in some cases, joined other branches of the Christian body.

HUNTSVILLE.

Twenty-eight lots, Miles and William Hunt, proprietors. Location, Sections 27 and 28, 19, 13, near the head of Cabin Creek. Recorded March 6, 1834.

Keener's Addition—Stephen Keener, proprietor; eight lots, four outlots. Recorded December 29, 1848.

Hunt's Addition—Twenty-nine lots, Bezal Hunt, proprietor. Recorded August 23, 1850. William J. Shearer, surveyor.

Distances—Arba, fifteen miles; Spartansburg, fifteen miles; Bloomingsport, seven miles; Lynn, eight and one-half miles; Winchester, nine miles: Losantville, eight and one-half miles; Unionsport, three miles; Macksville, nine miles.

James Pugh had a tanyard in 1834; Miles Hunt kept store: Parker Jewett had a smith shop. Huntsville stands in a fine and fruitful region far enough from other and larger towns to have some room to flourish. It has become quite a thriving country village, and seems likely to grow somewhat in time to come. Merchants in the town have been: Absalom Hunt, J. W. Keener, Andrews Bros., S. Hollister, Richard Jobes, Harvey Patty, Stephen Coffin, Rufus K. Mills, James N. Cropper, Levi Johnson, Cropper & Bro., R. C. Miller & Son, C. S. Hunt (druggist), Edward Cox (druggist). Physicians: Drs. Hunt, Chenoweth, Miller, Jordan Jobes, Eikenbery, Smith, Harvey, Parsons.

J. C. Pascal established a wagon shop thirty years ago. J. C. Harvey has a wagon shop now, and so has C. Pastor. The business of the town is as stated below: Two carpenters, three dry goods stores, one drug store, three smith shops, two wagon shops, one milliner store, one green house, one church (Methodist Episcopal), one schoolhouse, one shoe shop, one grist mill, two saw-mills, one harness shop, one post office (Trenton), one butcher shop, two hotels, two tile factories, one cabinet shop, one picture shop, three physicians, one lodge F. A. M., one lodge I. O. O. F., one Porter's Temperance League, one attorney.

RESIDENTS.

Peyton Johnson, farmer and millman; Daniel Cropper, hotel keeper; Fremont Garrett, attorney; Jeremiah Hiatt, lumberman and millman: James B. Robertson, physician; H. C. Hunt, physician; T. W. Jordan, physician; R. C. Miller, merchant; E. T. Cropper, merchant; Levi Johnson, merchant; Kepler, Lamm & Co., flour mill—two run; John Harvey, blacksmith; Charles Pastor, wagon shop; James C. Harvey, blacksmith and wagon shop;

James Harris, smith: Jacobs & Gwynn, carpenters; John S. Harvey, shoemaker; Joseph C. Tuttle, cabinet shop; L. H. Graham, butcher; Sylvania Garrett, milliner; Eikenberry Bros., picture shop; Gordon & Willis, tile factory; Jerry Bly, tile factory; Peck, Methodist Episcopal Pastor; William Gunn, harness shop; Edward Cox, druggist.

RESIDENTS IN VICINITY.

W. M. Botkin, ex-Commissioner and farmer, two and one-half miles southeast; W. S. Hunt, farmer, etc., one mile northwest; J. J. and W. T. Farquhar, sheep growers; Joshua J. Shepherd, farmer and hog-raiser; Jesse Haines, farmer and hog-raiser; John H. Lewis, farmer; Robert B. Hunt, farmer; A. J. Christopher, cattle-raiser: Ira Swain, farmer and Postmaster, Swain's Hill; A. S. Cropper, farmer and carpenter; Charles W. Osborn, farmer; John Jenkins, farmer; John T. Hunnicutt, farmer; Joseph Cox, farmer; Stephen Keener, farmer and cheese-maker; Jacob Farquhar, farmer and stock-raiser. There are in Huntsville forty dwellings, twenty-one business houses, fifty families, forty-two voters and 163 inhabitants. Distances: Economy, seven miles; Lynn, seven miles; Bloomingsport, seven miles; Winchester, eight and one-half miles; Unionsport, three miles.

Huntsville is connected by pike with Winchester. The town is incorporated for school purposes, though why it is hard to see. The village is so small and the people so few that one is at a loss for any good reason for such a movement, yet if they are suited we do not know as other people have any right to complain.

The post office at Huntsville is called Trenton. It would be better to call the place so, too. To have the town differ in name from the post office is a needless trouble, and brings much confusion. The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad is near the town.

SWAIN'S HILL POST OFFICE.

No town; Section 5, 8, 13; five miles from Losantville; three miles from Huntsville; near the twelve mile boundary at Ira Swain's.

Swain's Hill is simply a post office. Mr. Swain is a prominent settler, and an influential partisan, and desired a post office to be located in the vicinity for the convenience of his neighbors and himself; and his dwelling being on a sightly and beautiful hill, the name of Swain's Hill was conferred on the office, and Ira Swain himself was made Postmaster.

UNIONSPORT.

Location, 3, 4, 8 and 9, 19, 13, in White River and in West River Townships, two miles west of Buena Vista; Hiram Mendenhall, proprietor; thirty-two lots; S. D. Woodworth, surveyor. Recorded March 30, 1837. Streets: north and south, East, Summit, Meridian; east and west, North, Franklin, Main. The town seems to have been well supplied with streets.

Bloomingsport, six miles: Maxville, three and one-half miles; Huntsville, three miles; Winchester, seven miles; Lynn, nine miles; Buena Vista, two miles.

John O. Wattles lectured in this region some forty years ago, and induced a company to form a community in about 1840. It went on for a short time, but before long "winked out." A woolen factory was established in 1856. The mill was burned and another built in its place in 1866. It is now owned by Amos Mendenhall. A grist mill once stood where the factory now is.

Ithamar and John Pegg lived one and one-half mile north of the town; John and William Hollingsworth lived east of the village, near Friends' Meeting-House; Samuel Spray settled southeast of Unionsport. There are now in the town one church (Methodist Episcopal), one smith shop, two stores, one schoolhouse, one carriage shop, one post office, twenty-five houses, one woolen factory, one physician, 100 people (estimated), one tollgate. Principal citizens: Stephen Haynes, Samuel Briggs, Rufus K. Mills, Thomas W. Botkin, physician; Foster, Mendenhalls (sons of Hiram Mendenhall), George Slack, merchant. Unionsport is on Cabin Creek. A pike connects the town with Winchester, Buena Vista and Huntsville. The village is beautifully situated on rolling ground, the houses are bright, neat and tasteful, and altogether the town presents a delightful and cheerful aspect.

The new railroad (Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western), passes in this vicinity.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Hugh Botkin, born Virginia 1775; Tennessee, 1786; married Rachel Keener 1801; Wayne County, Ind., 1815; Randolph County 1816; thirteen children, seven boys and six girls. All thirteen lived to be grown, and all but one were married; seven are living now. He died in 1836 and his wife in 1837. He was a farmer and a tanner, as also an active Methodist, and a prominent and respected citizen. He lost his dwelling by fire, and did not succeed in amassing a fortune, but his children rank among the thriving and substantial citizens of the region.

William M. Botkin, son of Hugh Botkin, born in Randolph County, Ind., 1823; married Martha A. Hiatt in 1849, and Dosha Butler in 1868; ten children. He has 300 acres of land, and has a fine brick residence, one of the best in the township. He is an enterprising, wide-awake, prosperous farmer and business man, and has been County Commissioner one term (three years). He is an active Methodist, a thorough Republican, and an earnest temperance man, and is altogether an honor to the community in which he dwells, having been a resident of the neighborhood during his whole life, fifty-nine years.

Wm. Chamness was born in North Carolina in 1793, and came to Randolph County in 1816, settling west of Bloomingsport on a farm now owned by Elijah Bales, where old Billy Rish once lived, the land having been entered by Benj. Jones. He married Charity Moore, and afterward Margaret Hinshaw. He has had eleven children, ten of them coming to be grown and married, and seven now living, one in Howard County, one in Winchester, two in Wayne County, one near Bloomingsport, two in Wisconsin. He was brought up a Friend, but about twenty-five years ago he joined the United Brethren, to which he now belongs. He resides in West River Township near Wayne County line, and has done so for twenty-eight years past. His children are as follows: Abigail, Howard County, ten children; Sarah, Winchester, twelve children; Patsy (Hardwick), Wayne County, thirteen children; Isaac, Monroe, Wis., four children; Martin, dead, four children; Mary (Hockett), dead, ten children; Ruth (Love), Wayne County, nineteen children, fifteen grown; Margaret (Davis), dead, four children; Joshua, Bloomingsport, ten children; William, Sauk County, Wis., seven children; Rachel, died an infant. There have been eighty-six grandchildren; number of great-grandchildren unknown. Nathaniel Case, Isaiah Rogers, Benjamin Jones lived near Bloomingsport when he came in 1816. Joseph Jay, Samuel Smith, William Peacock, James Smith came he thinks in 1818. Mr. Chamness is eighty-nine years old, and feeble in health, but is cheerful and patient, waiting the hour of release from earthly cares, and happy notwithstanding all his hardships and trials in the soul-cheering presence of his Savior. He is an excellent specimen of the citizen of the middling class, with which our county and our State also abounds, and which are the strength and the glory of our beloved native land.

John Charles was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1828. He is the son of Daniel Charles, who came from North Carolina to Wayne County in 1812, and who is still living in his eighty-third year, having been born in 1799. John Charles came to Randolph County in 1845. He married Eunice Swain in the same year, and Nancy Clark in 1862. He has had six children, and is at present a farmer, though he carried on a drug store also in Economy during several years. He was elected Justice of the Peace for White River Township, but the burden of labor or of honor proved too great, and he resigned the position before his time was half out. He was Township Trustee three years. He is an Elder among the Friends; was an old Abolitionist, and is a Republican. He is an intelligent and enterprising citizen, has a good and somewhat select library, and keeps himself well informed as to the progress of events in the country and in the world. The Underground Railroad had one of its prominent stations in the vicinity, the Worths, the Osborns, the Hunnicutts, the Swains, the Botkins, etc., being residents not far away, and

many stirring events in that line occurred there during that early time.

William Cox, born in 1773 in South Carolina, came to Stillwater, Ohio, early, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1823, and settled west of where William Chamness now lives, in West River. He died in 1857, aged eighty-four years. He had been married three times. The names of his wives were Elizabeth Thomas, Nancy Mills and Laura Owens. The first wife died in 1849, the second in 1855, and the third is living still. She had been his wife only about two weeks, and she is now seventy-five years old, though at her marriage she was only a little above fifty. She was a maiden of fifty, and a wife of two weeks, and for twenty-four years she has been a widow.

Daniel Cropper, son of Bela W. Cropper, was born in Kentucky in 1825; went to Warren County, Ohio, in 1828, and moved to Randolph County, Ind., in 1833. He married Elizabeth Thornburg in 1849, and has five children. He resides in Huntsville, and is a farmer and hotel keeper. Mr. Cropper has a powder horn which belonged to his grandfather in Maryland before he emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky. His uncle carried it for years in the war of 1812. After that, Mr. Cropper's father had it, and gave it to him. His father entered 160 acres of land, and after paying for that, and paying also the man who moved them from Ohio to Randolph County, he had just $25 left. A rich man he was, farm all paid for and money to spend. His father was a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and a preacher among them.

Daniel Hunnicutt was born in 1770 in Virginia, and married Jane Walthal, who was born there in 1780. They moved to Fayette County, Ind., in 1827, and to Randolph County in 1832. They had seven children, all of whom were born in Virginia. Five of them are living, one in Indiana and four in Wisconsin. Mr. Hunnicutt was a farmer, and belonged to the Friends. He died many years ago. His son, John T., resides in the township still.

John T. Hunnicutt, born 1816 near Petersburg, Va.; Fayette County, Ind., 1827; Wayne County, 1828; West River, 1832; married Jane T. Charles, 1851, and Deborah (Hollingsworth) Arnett, 1872; five children; prosperous farmer; owns the place that used to be Daniel Worth's. He is a Friend, an old Abolitionist, a Republican, an active and radical temperance worker, and an excellent man.

Stephen Haynes, Unionsport; born Dutchess County, N. Y., 1800; Highland County, Ohio, 1808; Clinton County, Ohio, 1809; Dutchess County, N. Y., 1818; Herkimer County, N. Y., 1821; married Laura Gaines, Randolph County, Ind., 1834; Unionsport, 1873; first wife died 1877; married Eleanor Allison, 1879; nine children; carpenter and farmer and cabinet maker; an old Abolitionist, a Methodist, a Republican, somewhat eccentric, but a genial, enthusiastic and wide-awake worker in every good cause. Although eighty-two years old, he is still hale and sprightly, almost as active as a boy in his teens.

Samuel Jackson was born in North Carolina in 1796. He came to Ohio from his native State, and in 1820 to West River, Randolph Co., Ind., settling near Hugh Botkin's, one-half mile north of John F. Hunnicutt's on Martindale Creek. He married in Ohio Jemima Cox, daughter of William Cox, and they had eleven children, all grown and married, and nine living now, the youngest that is alive being forty years old, and the oldest sixty-four. One is in Missouri, four in Randolph, two in Iowa, one in Wayne County and one in Wisconsin. In politics he was a Whig. He died in 1848, aged fifty-two years. His wife was a Friend, and she died in 1861 aged sixty-seven. Mrs. Ballinger, daughter of Samuel Jackson, says that she can remember the storm of the fallen timber, and thinks that she was six or eight years old. She was born in 1820, and that would make the date of the storm be in 1826 or 1828. Jere Smith puts the time in 1824. She would then be four years old or more. Probably Mr. Smith is correct, and she was younger than she thinks. Mrs. Retz's memory also would seem to make the storm later than 1824. (See reminiscences of Anna Retz.) Mrs. Ballinger says that Carey Smith, brother of Jere Smith, was a Disciple preacher in those early times, and that Methodists held preaching at Hugh Botkin's and Jesse Cox's, and also at Mr. Lank's. Mr. Jackson's children were: William, dead, had seven children; Hannah (Hutchens, Chamness) six children; Betsey (Ballinger), Randolph County, eight children; Sarah (Hutchens), Iowa, twelve children; John, near Winchester, twelve children; Anna (Hutchens), Wisconsin, seven children; Jemima (Cox), lives in Randolph County, and has three children; Rebecca (Owens), resides in Kansas, and has seven children; Jacob, dead, had seven children. Jacob Jackson was Captain in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the war of 1861, and he was wounded in the army; Melinda (Condi) lives in Iowa, and has four children; Mary (Hutchens) lives in Wayne County, has nine children. There are or have been in all eighty-two grandchildren.

Peyton Johnson was born in 1809 in Campbell County, Ky.; married Elizabeth T. Butler; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1834; has five children, all living, all grown and all married; owns a saw-mill and a farm also; is an enterprising citizen, and an active business man.

Robert Lumpkin was born in 1756; married Elizabeth Forrest in 1785, who was born in 1766; moved to Tennessee; then to Randolph County, 1831. He was a wagoner in the Revolutionary war. He had twelve children, and raised eleven of the twelve. He died in 1842, eighty-six years old, and his wife died in 1846, eighty years old. His children were as given below: John, 1786, lives in Tennessee, and has twelve children; Mary, 1788 (Howard, Massey, Reek), Indiana, three children; James, 1791, lives in Indiana, has seven children; Robert, 1793, lives in Tennessee, has six children; Sarah, 1796 (Bookout), lives in Indiana, and has had twelve children; Richard, 1798, lives in Indiana, has ten children; William, 1800, lives in Indiana, has six children; Elizabeth (Weaver), 1803, lives in Tennessee, has eight children; Washington, 1806, lives in Tennessee, has six children; Nancy, 1809, lives in Indiana, has thirteen children; Anderson, 1812, lives in Iowa, has six children; grandchildren, eighty-three.

Albert Macy was born in North Carolina in 1774; married Nancy Hall; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1819, and settled near Huntsville. They had eight children, seven of them having been born in North Carolina, and one in Randolph County. His daughter Phebe is the wife of Ira Swain, of Swain's Hill, West River Township. Mr. Macy died many years ago.

William Macy was born in 1786 in Guilford County, N. C.; came to Randolph County Ind., in 1821; married Hannah Hinshaw in 1809, and died after 1867; had fifteen children, seven in North Carolina and eight in Randolph County, Ind., all of them born between 1809 and 1836. Six of his daughters married Hadleys (two families). William Macy moved to Morgan County, Ind., about 1860. He was a Friend, active, prominent and trustworthy.

Rufus K. Mills was born in W[illegible]ne County, Ind., in 1823. He married Elizabeth McPherson [illegible]344, and came to Randolph County in 1857. They have [illegible]e children. He is a farmer, merchant and trader, and resides at Unionsport. He has been Township Trustee five years, and Assessor several years. He is reckoned an upright and reliable man, and a worthy and substantial citizen. He is one of the old line Abolitionists and early Wesleyans

Anna (Zimmerman) Retz is the daughter of Frederick Zimmerman, and was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1821. She married John Retz in 1837. They have had thirteen children, and seven of them are now living. Her husband, John Retz, died in 1876, being sixty-six years old, and having been born in 1810. She is still a widow, and resides on what was her father's farm, on which he settled in 1818. One of her sons was killed when coon hunting by the falling of a tree. She is an Episcopal Methodist, [illegible]lso was her husband. He was a farmer and a worthy citizen. She has resided in the county sixty-one years.

Evan Shoemaker is said by some to have come from Tennessee to Randolph County, Ind., in 1809, settling in West River Township, a little southeast of Mount Pleasant Meeting-House, and directly on the east side of the twelve-mile boundary. His brother Henry, who was unmarried, came with him. Evan

died shortly afterward. but Henry is still living, in either Miami or Fulton County, Ind., ninety-six years old (1881). Shortly after their coming, the Indians stole four head of horses from them. Evan's son John was four years old at the time when his father came to Randolph, and he died in 1868, being sixty-three years old. John took care of his mother's family while they were growing up, his father having died while he was a half-grown boy. His mother married a man named Cartwright, and moved to Union County, Ind., but John continued to reside in Randolph, and, having lost his first wife about 1835, married Martha Kerr, who was living with his mother, then Mrs. Cartwright, in Union County, Ind. NOTE.—This relation is given by Mrs. Nancy (Shoemaker) Pierce, now residing near Thomas Marshall's, northeast of Economy, Ind. She says that her father, John Shoemaker, came with his father, Evan Shoemaker, in 1809, when he was four years old to Randolph County, Ind.; that he died in 1868, at sixty-three years old. If this statement is true, Mr. Shoemaker settled in Randolph five years earlier than the one who has been heretofore reckoned the first settler. We have at present no other means of testing the correctness of the lady's statement. Later researches seem to indicate that the lady is mistaken; that he did not come to Randolph before 1816 or thereabouts.

Robert Starbuck, Buena Vista, is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Stokes County in that State in 1814. He came to Virginia in 1823, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1833, settling near Buena Vista. He married late in life, being fifty-six years old at the time. His wife was Lucy Ann (Green) Gillam. They have one child. He has been a famer, merchant trader, hotel keeper, etc. He is a large land owner, having 900 acres in the vicinity of Buena Vista. His residence has been for many years at that town. He is a prominent and energetic citizen and business man.

Ira Swain, Swain's Hill, youngest son of Elihu Swain, born in Tennessee in 1809; Wayne County, Ind., 1815, near Randolph line; married Lydia Macy; came early to Randolph County; has several children; has been a farmer and an active business man. He was Treasurer of Randolph County during one term. In some way he was technically declared a defaulter for some amount, yet he is generally believed to have been the innocent victim of some mistake, and no one thinks that he willfully or knowingly misused a dollar of the public funds. Mr. Swain therefore still retains the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and has the sympathy of the public as for a misfortune instead of its condemnation as for a crime. He has lived near or in the county for sixty-five years, and is an active, inteiligent, enterprising and reliable citizen. During the anti-slavery struggle, he was a wide-awake Abolitionist and was honored and trusted among them; and during the existence of the Republican party he has been one of the foremost among the members and supporters of that organization, He is now in his seventh-fourth year, but retains his vigor and activity, both of body and mind, in a remarkable degree, as does also his worthy wife.

Thomas Worth was a native of North Carolina, and came to Randolph County in 1812. He was born in 1802, and married Sarah Macy, and afterward Nancy (Macy) Marshall. He had ten children—Theodore, Eliza, Aaron, Mary, Lucinda, Anna, David, Emily and two others. David was a member of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, and died in the service. Aaron has long been an active and efficient preacher in the Wesleyan Church. T. W. was a hearty supporter of the Wesleyans, and an old-fashioned Abolitionist and an out and out Republican.

He is said to have been liberal in his gifts to the Gospel ministry. He was a good, thorough, thriving farmer, and a quiet, steady, reliable man, being one of a family of ten children, and the brother of Daniel Worth and Lydia (Worth) Osborn. Lydia, was the wife of Isaiah Osborn, who was the son of Charles Osborn, famous in the anti-slavery movement among the Friends, and perhaps the pioneer in Abolition work in this country. [For Daniel Worth and the Osborns see Religion.]

Frederick Zimmerman was born in Tennessee. He moved first to Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, and then to Ohio, and after that to West River, Randolph County Co., Ind. The removal last mentioned was made in 1818, and he moved no more till the pall bearers bore his lifeless remains to the last narrow house, the place appointed for all the living. He bought out William Blount's 160 acres, and resided in the same place till his death in 1835. He had married in Tennessee Catherine Bowerman, and his widow survived him twenty-one years, dying in 1856. They had fourteen children, only three of whom are now living. One of them, Anna Retz, still lives on the old place. He was a Methodist and a Democrat.

WILLIAM ADAMSON, farmer, P. O. Cerro Gordo. He was born February 5, 1837, in West River Township, this county; he was educated in this county, and has followed farming from boyhood; he was married to Mary E. Stanley in September, 1867; she was born in Wayne County, Ind. Mr. Adamson was a gallant soldier in the war for the Union, serving through the war in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers; he is an industrious, enterprising farmer, owning a beautiful farm of eighty-four acres of fertile land; he is Republican in politics, and a worthy citizen. He has two children living—Carrie E., born April 24, 1875, and Orrie B., May 29, 1876; he is of English descent.

CYRUS H. BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Trenton. He was born July 7, 1840, in Wayne County, Ind.; he located in West River Township in 1849, and was educated in its district schools. He was married October 3, 1863, to Emily J. Pitts, who was a native of Wayne County, and born January 19, 1845. They have two children—Clayton D., born August 3, 1864, and Harriet O., June 18, 1867. He is a member of I. O. O. F., 248 Trenton Lodge; is liberal in politics, and a gentleman noted for his integrity.

MILTON H. BEESON, farmer, P. O. Trenton. This esteemed citizen was born February 19, 1826, in Wayne County, Ind., and settled here in February, 1873. He was educated in the common schools of Wayne County, and was married September 19, 1848, to Martha Sherry, who was born July 6, 1832, in Tippecanoe County, Ind. This union was blessed with six children, of which number five are living—Viola J., born March 4, 1851; A. C., September 13, 1853; Laura N., Novmber 16, 1855, deceased October 24, 1857; Ira A., January 21, 1858; Jesse E., February 3, 1861, and Mary J., March 6, 1865. His father, Isaac Beeson, was a native of Guilford County, N. C., where he was born in December, 1779; he settled in Wayne County, Ind., in 1806, on the land which he entered, and deceased there July 6, 1848. He was a genial companionable man and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father of Mrs. Beeson was John Sherry, born January 7, 1799; settled in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and deceased March 17, 1867. Mr. Beeson and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and universally esteemed for their sociability and hospitality. Their ancestors were of English descent and Quakers.

JEREMIAH BLY, farmer, P. O. Trenton. This worthy citizen was born May 13, 1829, in Germany; he came to Ohio in 1845, and after making several changes in his location, he finally settled here in the fall of 1848. Mr. Bly was educated in the schools of his native land, and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married on the 24 of October, 1850, to Mildred A. Johnson, who was born in the State of Virginia January 12, 1835. They have five children—Murray B., born October 7, 1857; Osceola, June 28, 1863; Payton G., June 1, 1868; Margaret, March 7, 1872, and Frank, December 20, 1875. Mrs. Bly is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 248; he served in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, in the war for the Union, and losing his health was discharged. He owns a valuable farm of 207 acres of land, and is regarded as one of the best citizens in his vicinity.

THOMAS W. BOTKIN is a physician, and his post office address is Unionsport; he was born in Randolph County April 14, 1844; he is a son of Dr. John W. Botkin, an eminent physician, who has practiced extensively in Randolph and adjoining counties; his mother's maiden name was Mary Peacock. Thomas W. was educated in the common schools, and studied medicine with his father; he was also a student at the Eclectic Medical College of Indianapolis; he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war. After the cruel war was over he came home and engaged for a time in farming. On the first of September, 1868, Dr. Botkin was married to Mary E. Irvin, a daughter of Lafayette Irvin; she was born in this county February 17, 1851. The Doctor and Mrs. Botkin have surrounded their hearth stone with three children, viz.: John L., born September 5, 1874; Charles L., July 6, 1878; and Clyde E., June 29, 1882. Dr. Botkin has by his energy and success built up a lucrative practice, amounting to $18,000 per annum. Mrs. Botkin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; her mother's maiden name was Cynthia E. Hill. She was born in Virginia March 29, 1827; her father was born in this county July 26, 1825. Dr. Botkin is a Republican in politics, and attentive to business; he and his estimable lady are well received in society, and popular among a large circle of friends.

J. A. BOTKIN, farmer and saw-milling, P. O. Lynn; he is a son of Peter and Elizabeth Botkin; his father was born in Knox County, Tenn., November 2, 1804, and came with parents in 1815, who settled at present site of Washington, Wayne Co., Ind., and two years later came to this county; his mother was born in Randolph County June 20, 1812. They were married in this county April 28, 1831, and settled on Martindale's Creek, West River Township, where they continued to reside until called away by death. His father died November 24, 1876, and his mother August 29, 1863. J. A. was born July 5, 1855, and married Ida M. Hunt November 17, 1875. Mr. Botkin has been engaged in different pursuits; lived in Missouri from fall of 1874 to 1875, when he returned to this county; formed a partnership with D. T. Harris, and in 1876

built a tile factory at Farmland, and manufactured tile for about three years, when they sold out to D. F. Young 26th of March, 1879, and December 25, 1879, bought the Jesse Smith farm of about one hundred and ninety acres, where he resided for a time in a house that withstood the terrific storm of 1824 (in the fallen timber belt). It is, perhaps, the oldest inhabited house in the county. He has successfully engaged in farming and saw-milling. Mr. and Mrs. Botkin are both active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Huntsville. In politics, he is a Republican, and in domestic relations a kind and devoted husband. Mr. Botkin sold his farm in West River Township, and located at Lynn, where he is now engaged in a tin store, and manufacturing tinware and all kinds of metalic roofing.

WILLIAM T. BOTKIN, farmer, P. O. Unionsport. The subject of this sketch was born in West River Township, this county, June 27, 1842; he was educated in the common schools in this county, and has gained much information from reading and observation; he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony November 9, 1865, to Martha F. Cropper, who was born May 24, 1844, in this county. Mr. Botkin has followed farming for a living, and by his industry and frugality has succeeded well in life; he owns a good farm of 119 acres of valuable land, and is considered to be a model farmer; he served in the war for the Union in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, participating in all the battles of that organization; he was elected Assessor of West River Township in the year 1872, and again in 1874. The faithfulness and fidelity with which he performed this trust imposed upon him by his fellow-citizens, demonstrates the high regard in which he is held by them. These parents have been blessed by the birth of eight children, of which number seven are living—Mary E., born November 29, 1866; Farra L., April 7, 1868; Laura N., September 9, 1869; Abbie A., December 5, 1871; Guy W., October 1, 1875; Orpha G., August 23, 1877, and William H., July 31, 1879.

HENRY H. BROOKS, farmer, P. O. Cerro Gordo. This esteemed citizen was born March 8, 1841, in West River Township, this county; his father's name was Thomas Brooks, who was born in New Jersey May 17, 1790; served in the war of 1812; emigrated to this county in October, 1837, and deceased January 28, 1868; his mother's maiden name was Kimbrough, born March 19, 1803, still living at this date. Mr. Brooks was educated in the common schools of this county, and has followed farming and moving houses for a living; he was married, August 4, 1865, to Belinda E. Groshong, who was born February 22, 1849, in White River Township, this county; he has six children living—De Witt C., born May 7, 1866; Minnie M., December 8, 1867; Allen R, born March 9, 1871 (died May 26, 1871); George H., May 4, 1872; Martin T., March 19, 1875; Allie D., January 17, 1880, and Anne M., born May 29, 1882. The father of Mrs. Brooks, Zimri Groshong, was born in the year 1818 in Buchanan County, Mo., and at this date is still living; his family is of Scotch descent, and are worthy industrious citizens.

JOHN H. BUTLER, farmer, P. O. Trenton; he was born January 9, 1841, in Stony Creek Township, this county; he was educated in the common schools of this county, and has followed farming from boyhood; he was united in marriage, to Elizabeth Wilcox, December 14, 1865. She was born in Darke County Ohio, February 27, 1845, and came to this county with her parents in the fall of 1862. They have three children—Mary V., born November 2, 1866; Caroline V., December 29, 1869, and Charlie C., September 15, 1873; he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and he of F. & A. M., Lodge No. 367, Huntsville; his father, James Butler, was a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1808; he came to this county in 1836, and deceased June, 1862. The forefathers of Mr. Butler were in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. The father of Mrs. Butler was John Wilcox, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, about the year 1808; came here in 1862, and at this date is living in Iowa. Mr. Butler is a kind and courteous gentleman.

WILLIAM TELL BURSEAR is a farmer, and resides in West River Township; he is a son of Martin and Sarah Bursear; his father was a native of Switzerland, and came to this county about the year 1803, and enlisted in the war of 1812 and served about six months. Soon after the close of the war, he married Sarah Calahan *nee* Vir, and moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, about 1815, where the elder Bursear died in 1833, and his widow removed to this county in 1856, and here, in December, 1879. William T. was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 14, 1821, and settled in West River Township, this county, in October, 1843, where he has resided ever since. On the 5th day of December, 1844, Mr. Bursear was married to Ann Howell. Since their marriage, they have had many additions (fourteen) to the first union, viz.: Mary J., John F., William H. and Joel W. (twins), Mahala M., Evaline and Emmeline (twins), Samuel T., David J., Robert M., Martha E. Lydia A., Dora A. and Benjamin F. Mrs. Bursear died June 19, 1879. Mr. Bursear obtained a fair education in youth, and began the battle of life by working for $4 per month. By his prsevering energy and great industry he has reared his large family, and secured a competence for his winter's age. In politics, he is a Democrat.

EDWARD MILSTEAD BARR.

Edward Milstead Barr was born in Loudoun County, Va., January 6, 1844. He is the son of George and Mary (Coe) Barr, and is the fifth of a family of ten children, all of whom are living at this writing. His brothers and sisters are all married, with the exception of two, four of whom reside in this State. His father and mother were both born in Loudoun County, Va., the former November 12, 1808, and the latter January 11, 1811. They were married in 1833, and raised and educated a large family of children. His mother died in the same county of her birth July 12, 1868. His father still lives in Clark County, Va., with his daughter, Mrs. Rowena C. Payne, but still keeps possession of the old homestead in Loudoun County. His mother had been a consistent and honored member of the Baptist Church all her life. His father was of Irish and his mother of English extraction.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on a farm in his native county and State, until he was seventeen years old, receiving his education from the common schools of Virginia; his youthful experience was in common with boys of his time, save that he was very domestic in his likings and noted for his steady and industrious habits; he was a bright example of honesty and morality for the youth of his day.

In the winter of 1862, he emigrated to the State of Ohio, and settled in Licking County, where he hired out by the month as a farm hand.

In November, 1867, he moved from Licking County, Ohio, to Union County, Ind., where he again engaged in farming. He came to this county in October, 1869, and purchased eighty acres of land in West River Township, and settled upon it, where he has since resided. This farm is well improved, being supplied with convenient and commodious buildings, a sketch of which is given in this work.

He was married March 12, 1868, to Miss Rowena C. Davis, who is a most estimable lady and the daughter of Isaac and Martha (Barr) Davis. She was born in Union County, Ind , October 2, 1843. She is the second of a family of eight children, of whom four are now living. Her father was born in Butler County, Ohio., January 20, 1806, and her mother in Loudoun County, Va., October 8, 1813. Her father came to this State, in company with his parents, in the year 1808, and settled in Union County, where he died April 24, 1858. Her mother came to this State in the year 1839; was married to Isaac Davis September 14, 1841, and died May 27, 1864. Rowena was raised on a farm, and received a liberal education from the district schools of Union County and the Female College of Oxford, Ohio. From 1863 to 1868, she taught almost continuously in the public schools of Union County. In March of the latter year, she was married to the subject of this sketch, as elsewhere stated.

Mr. and Mrs. Barr have never been blessed with any children of their own, but have taken a bright little boy to raise, who is now ten years of age. His name is Alonzo Coffin, and he is the son of William R. and Rebecca Coffin. His mother died November 12, 1877. This boy is a very active, intelligent lad, and highly appreciates the comfortable home of Mr. and Mrs. Barr.

Mr. Barr usually votes the Republican ticket, but was educated in the Democratic school of politics, and affiliated with that party until since his residence in this county. He is an honored and useful member of Trenton Lodge, No. 248. I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs of his lodge three times, and been three times a representative to the Grand Lodge.

He and his excellent wife are acceptable members of the M. E. Church at Lebanon, near Huntsville. They are intelligent and respectable citizens of the county, and honored members of the community where they reside.

WILLIAM MILLER BOTKIN.

William Miller Botkin, a farmer and son of Hugh and Rachel K. Botkin, was born in Randolph County, Ind., July 7, 1823. He is the eleventh of a family of thirteen children, of whom seven are now living. His father was born in Pendleton County, Va., November 17, 1774, and his mother in Knox County, Tenn., February 25, 1786. They were married in Knox County, Tenn., in the year 1801, and removed to Wayne County, Ind., in 1815, and to Randolph County in 1817, where they settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch; his father entered 120 acres of land, and continued to live on the farm until his death; his father died February 27, 1836, and his mother January 24, 1857.

The subject of this sketch was born and raised upon the farm he now owns. His boyhood was uneventful, and differed but little from that of the boyhood of farmers' sons in early days, save, probably, that he was noted for his untiring industry in his assistance in clearing his father's farm from the unbroken wilderness. These industrious habits formed in youth furnished the foundation of Mr. Botkin's success and usefulness in after years.

His educational advantages were confined to the common schools of West River Township, with the exception of one term in the Muncie schools. Mr. Botkin possesses a fair common school education, and has acquired a vast amount of general information from the reading of the literature of the day and his associations with his fellow-men.

He was but thirteen years of age when his father died, but lived on the farm with his mother until he was twenty-one; after which he hired out by the month as a farm laborer until he was twenty-seven, when he was first united in marriage to Martha A. Hiatt, daughter of Louis and Charity Hiatt, of Clinton County, Ohio, December 20, 1849.

After his marriage, he settled on his father's homestead, which he had commenced to purchase from the heirs; he continued the purchase of shares until the entire estate came into his possession.

By his first wife Mr. Botkin is the father of seven children, of whom five are now living—Emily C., born October 26, 1850, and deceased November 11, 1878; Mary V., born July 25, 1853; Louis A., born November 24, 1854; Hugh O., born May 4, 1857, and deceased in the spring of 1859 (was burned to death); Oliver P., born August 15, 1859; Elmer E., born November 10, 1861; Ira M., born December 14, 1863.

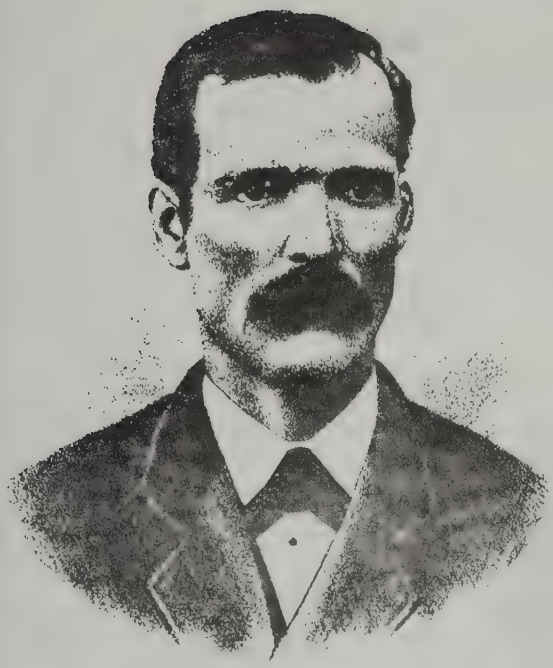
He was called to mourn the death of his wife September 27, 1864. She was a faithful companion and mother and a true and tried friend. Her frugality and industry were important factors in Mr. Botkin's success in life. She was an acceptable and honest member of the United Brethren Church, and remained faithful until death.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Botkin hired a housekeeper, and continued with his children to live upon his farm until his second marriage, which occurred October 15, 1868, to Docia C. Butler, the daughter of William and Thirza T. Butler, of Campbell County, Va. She removed with her parents from Virginia to this county in the year 1847, when she was but two years of age. Her parents are both living, and are honored citizens of this county.

By his second wife Mr. Botkin is the father of three children, all of whom are living—Martha A., born July 18, 1869; Thirza R., born June 27, 1873; John W., born July 4, 1878.

Mr. Botkin is the owner and proprietor of a farm of 320 acres of most excellent land, of which a greater portion is under a high state of cultivation. His farm is beautifully located, sloping gently to the south and east, well

ALONZO COFFIN.



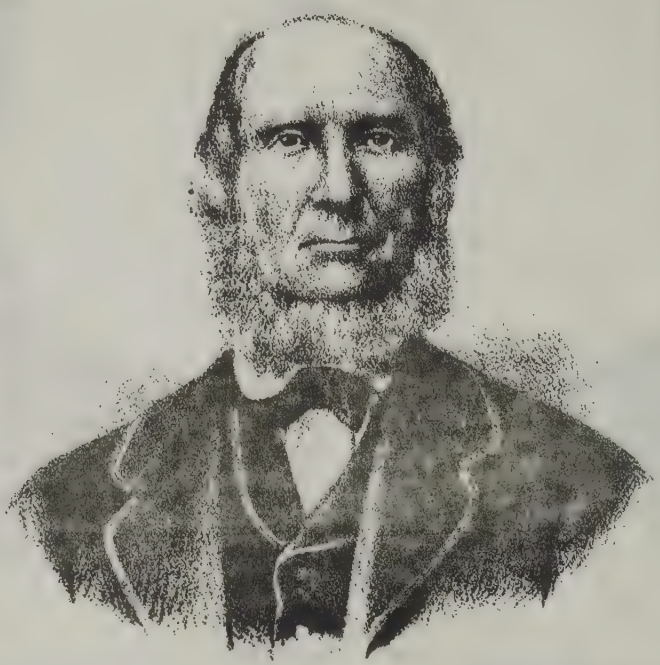
MR. E. M. BARR.

MRS. R. BARR.

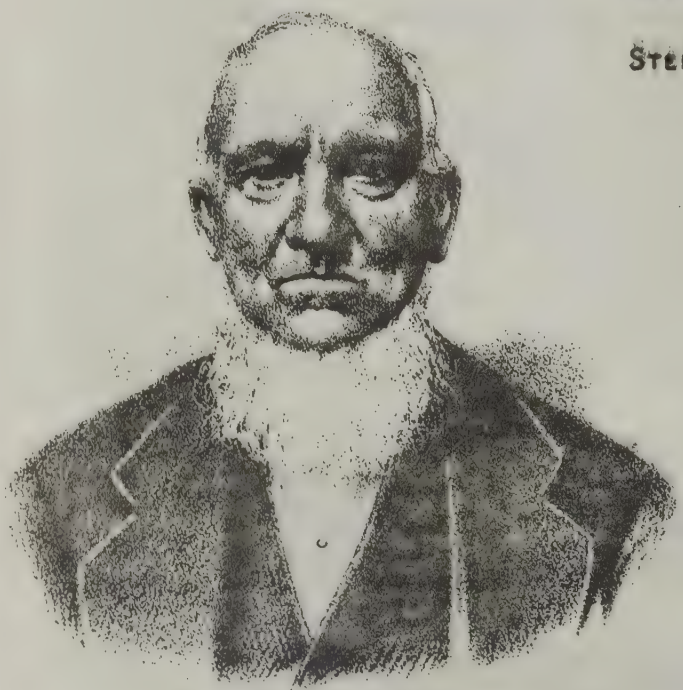
RESIDENCE OF E. M. BARR. WEST RIVER TP. RANDOLPH. CO. IND.

DR. H. C. HUNT.

MRS. MARTHA J. HUNT.

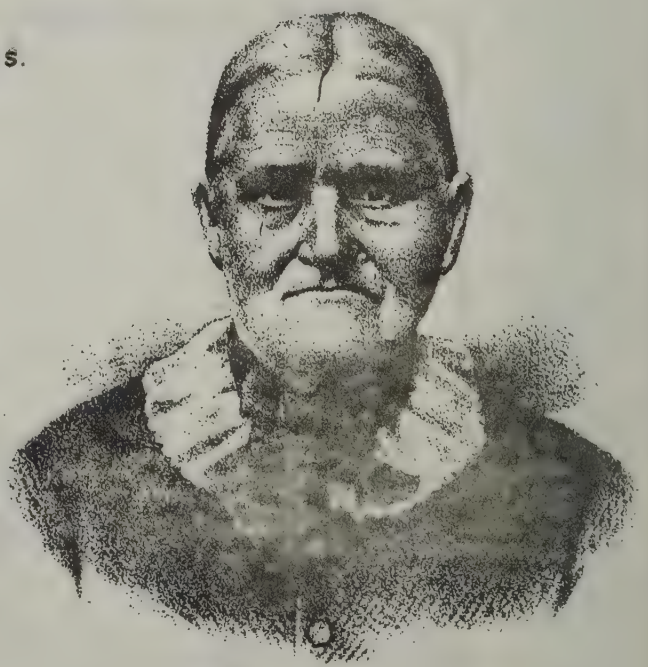


STEPHEN HAYNES.



Elisha P Goddis

WEST RIVER, TP.



Lydia Gaddis

adapted to grazing, as well as the producing of grain, being supplied with an abundance of water. His farm buildings are of modern architecture, and are large and convenient. His house is a large brick structure, two stories in height, situated on a commanding knoll fronting the south. This house is both beautiful and convenient.

Mr. Botkin has been a life-long Republican, and was honored in 1876 by being elected to the office of County Commissioner for the Middle District; he held this office for one term, and served the county faithfully and honestly, giving entire satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. and Mrs. Botkin are acceptable members of the M. E. Church, belonging to the Huntsville charge. Mr. B. is also a devoted member of the Huntsville Lodge, No. 248, F. & A. M.

Mr. and Mrs. B. are happily situated, surrounded with comfort, are honored members of society, and widely known for their hospitality.

JONAH L. CATEY.

William Catey, the father of this gentleman, was born in New Jersey December 15, 1812. In 1822, he came with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., where he grew to manhood. In that county, he married Miss Sarah Davisson, and shortly afterward removed to Randolph County, locating in West River Township; he entered eighty acres of government land, from which he developed a fine farm, adding to it from time to time, until his possessions aggregated over 200 acres; he was an energetic, industrious man, and bestowed great attention upon the cultivation and improvement of his farm. His first house was a hewed-log house, but this gave place, within a few years, to a neat, comfortable frame house. He was a man of progressive ideas, and kept pace with the march of improvement; he always took an active interest in politics, but never accepted public office. In early life he was a Whig, and later a Republican; he enjoyed the confidence and good will of all who knew him, and was always recognized as one of the best citizens of the community in which he lived. During a business trip to Wayne County, in 1862, he was taken ill, and two days later, September 13, he died in that county; he had borne a part in the pioneer development of both Wayne and Randolph Counties, and lived long enough to witness and enjoy the prosperity of later years. His wife was a native of North Carolina, where she was born March 21, 1814. She survived her husband nearly ten years, dying at the home in West River Township April 23, 1872.

Jonah L., their son, was born November 2, 1850, in West River Township, Randolph Co., Ind.; his early life was passed on the home farm, where he was engaged in assisting his father, except during the winter, when he attended school; he first attended the schools of his own neighborhood, and afterward, the graded schools at Economy, and the high school at Winchester. As he grew to maturity, he decided upon the adoption of the pursuit of farming as his occupation in life, and has been thus engaged for several years. On the 27th of January, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Massey, who was born in Wayne County. Ind., January 10, 1853, and is the daughter of Maberry Massey, Esq., a native of North Carolina, who came to Wayne County when a boy. By this union they are the parents of five children, viz.: William M., Zelma J., Alice, Byron R. and Elo, of whom two (Zelma and Byron) are deceased. Mr. Catey occupies and cultivates a farm of eighty-two acres, this being his share of the home farm, and the spot upon which his father first erected the pioneer home; he is a successful and energetic farmer, and as a citizen, enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is an enthusiastic Republican. In his father's family there were nine children, viz.: Rebecca, Moses D., Rachel, George W., Eliza, Willliam H., Samuel C., Jonah L. and John B. Of this number Rebecca, Moses D., Rachel, George W. and Eliza are deceased. Three of the brothers served in the Union army during the late war; Moses D. and George W. were members of Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, the latter dying at Young's Point, La., in March, 1863. William H. was in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and now resides in Illinois.

JOHN B. CATEY.

John B., son of William and Sarah Catey, was born August 18, 1855, in West River Township, Randolph Co., Ind., and was educated in the district schools of that township. His early life was spent in the performance of the varied duties of farm life, and upon reaching mature years he adopted the pursuit of farming, and, like his brother Jonah, has made it a success. He was married, on the 20th of September, 1876, to Miss Celina J. Morland, and by this union they are the parents of three children, named respectively Maud, Clyde and Oscar M., all of whom are now living. Mrs. Catey is the daughter of William Morland, a native of Ohio. Her mother, whose maiden name was Prudence Wright, was born in North Carolina February 28, 1812. Mr. Morland's family were highly respected citizens of Wayne County, Ind., where their daughter, Mrs. Catey, was born November 14, 1855. Mr. Catey and wife are worthy members of the M. E. Church, and enjoy the esteem of all who know them. In politics, Mr. Catey is an active Republican, but he has never sought nor accepted official position, preferring to give his attention exclusively to the pursuit in which he is engaged.

MILTON COFFIN, farmer P. O. Trenton. He was born November 11, 1823, in Guilford County, N. C.; he came to this State and county in the fall of of 1833. He was married, the first time, to Sarah Denney, in December, 1846. She was a native of Kentucky, and born there February, 1822. This union was blessed with four children, of whom three are living—William, born September 23, 1847; Jonathan, November 2, 1849, and Lewis J., September 10, 1859. He was married the second time, March 1, 1870, to Elizabeth Barr, who was a native of Virginia, and born there November 27, 1837. They had two children, one living—Edward M., born March 4, 1871. Mr. C. was educated in the common schools of this State, and has followed farming. He has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for eight years. His father, Jonathan Coffin, was a native of North Carolina, where he was born about the year 1798; came with his family to this county in the fall of 1833, deceased February, 1875. Mr. C. is Republican in politics, of English descent, and a gentleman of undoubted integrity and great sociability.

MOSES E. CONYERS, farmer, P. O. Trenton. He was born August 12, 1843, in Wayne County, Ind.; he came to this county in 1851, and was united in marriage to Mary Allen, September 9, 1869. She was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 9, 1849. They have three children—Orran C., born September 26, 1870; James E., October 12, 1876, and Thomas B., April 17, 1880. He was educated in the common schools of this State, and has followed the occupation of a farmer. He enlisted in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was consolidated in B, of the same infantry. He had a good record as a soldier, and was discharged from both on account of expiration of term of service. Mr. C. is an honored member of the F. & A. M., Huntsville Lodge, No. 367. His father, Ismael Conyers, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born March 22, 1813; after several changes, he finally located in this county in 1851. The father of Mrs. Conyers was born in this county, deceased 1852. Mr. Conyers had two brothers in the war for the Union—Austin F., in Company C, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, and Alphonso W., in Company B, Seventh Cavalry. Mr. C. is of Irish and Dutch descent, and is noted for his integrity.

DANIEL CROPPER, hotel-keeper, Trenton. He was born March 5, 1825, in Kentucky. He received the rudiments of a common school education in this county, and was married, November 1, 1849, to Elizabeth Thornburg, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 16, 1829. They had five children, of which number three are living: Fannie E., born December 12, 1850, married to Samuel H. Stephenson; Melinda A., August 13, 1852, deceased August 10, 1854; Martha A., November 13, 1854, married to William H. Cox; Lydia E., March 25, 1864; and William A., November 30, 1858, deceased April 22, 1863. Bela W. Cropper, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky January 8, 1791, deceased March 27, 1874; his wife was originally Elizabeth Ashby, a native of Kentucky, born October 20, 1794, now deceased. William Thornburg, born in Tennessee October 2, 1794, deceased May 23, 1880; his wife, originally Martha Bradshaw, was born in Tennessee January 8, 1796, deceased in November, 1868. Mr. C. is proprietor of the Cropper House, and is attentive and kind to all who call on him.

ALLEN S. CROPPER, farmer, P. O. Cerro Gordo. He was born April 7, 1827, in Henry County, Ky.; he came to Ohio in the fall of the same year with his parents, and from thence removed to this county in October, 1833. He was educated in the common schools of the county, and has followed the carpenter trade and farming. He was married, December 26, 1850, to Laura Haynes, who was born May 24, 1829, in the State of New York. They had two children—Jehiel G., born June 12, 1852, and Edmund A., November 20, 1865. On October 14, 1876, Mr. Cropper was bereaved by the loss of his beloved wife, who had been the companion of his youth. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church. He owns a good farm of 128 acres of land worth $50 per acre, and is Republican in politics. His father's name was Bela W. Cropper, born January 8, 1791, deceased March 27, 1874, in this county. His mother, originally Elizabeth Ashby, born 1794, in Shelby County, Ky., deceased in this county in the fall of 1875. His father, Bela, was in the war of 1812, under Col. Dick Johnson, of Kentucky, and took part in the battle of the Thames, where the celebrated Indian Chieftian Tecumseh was killed. Mr. Cropper is an industrious, honest citizen.

DAVID A. CROPPER, farmer, P. O. Unionsport. He was born April 4, 1842, in this county; he was educated in the common schools of the rural districts, and has followed farming for a business. Mr. C. was married, September 2, 1868, to Lydia A. Botkin, who was a daughter of Dr. Botkin, and born in this county June 15, 1849. These parents have one interesting daughter, Ada A., born October 19, 1869. Mr. Cropper learned the blacksmith trade in boyhood, but as stated, adopted farming, which is more congenial to his nature. He and his estimable wife are members of the M. E. Church, and are regarded as good citizens. He owns a good farm of 138 acres of land, and by his industry is succeeding well in its cultivation.

EDWARD T. CROPPER, merchant, Trenton. He was born December 23, 1841, in this county; he was united in marriage to Mary J. Keever, in October, 1866. She was born June 15, 1843, in Warren County, Ohio. Mr. C. was educated in the common schools of the county, and by his industry and economy has succeeded well in life. He followed farming in early life, but finding the mercantile business more congenial to his nature, engaged in it, which now demands his attention. He served in Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry, in the war for the Union, and was a gallant soldier. He has a family of four children—Cora A., born August 1, 1867; Stephen L., December 14, 1872; Emma F., November 12, 1876, and Charles A., born January 12, 1881. He carries a well-selected stock of goods, with increasing sales reaching more than $12,000 annually. His card is: E. T. Cropper, dealer in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, Huntsville, Ind.

ELISHA COX, farmer, P. O. Economy. He was born January 12, 1834, in Wayne County, Ind. He came to this county in the winter of 1865. Mr. Cox was educated in the common schools of this county, and is a successful farmer. He is genial and companionable, and in connection with other members of the family owns 259½ acres of valuable land. His father's name is Levi Cox, who was born October 23, 1789, in Georgia. He moved to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1798; from thence to Wayne County, Ind., and settled here in 1865. Deceased June 23, 1868. Lydia Williams, the maiden name of Mrs. Cox, and mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where she was born May 30, 1808. She was married to Levi Cox July 17, 1828. Deceased June, 1845. Mr. Cox has two sisters and one brother—Rebecca, born June 7, 1830; Nathan, January 1, 1832, and Zelphina (now Mrs. Mendenhall), born April 1, 1840. This family is universally respected.

ELZE L. DAVISSON, farmer, P. O. Bloomingsport. He was born September 30, 1844, in Randolph County, Ind. He was educated in the common schools of his native district, and has followed farming. He was married, September

30, 1869, to Lydia A. Phillips, who was born September 18, 1852, in Washington Township, this county. They have reared two nephews and two nieces—Nora E. Davisson, born March 17, 1860; James N. Wright, April 17, 1866; William Hofford, October 17, 1863, and Maggie A. Hofford, March 10, 1871. Mr. Davisson served in the Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Company I, and the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, Company A, in the war of the rebellion, and was a faithful soldier in the discharge of duty. His father and mother—Ira Davisson and Catharine Peacock, were married October 27, 1831. Ira Davisson, his father, was originally from North Carolina, where he was born May 25, 1812. He came to this county about the year 1820, remaining here until the date of his decease, September 15, 1865. The companion of Father Davisson was a native of New Jersey, where she was born June 22, 1814. She came to this county with her parents at an early date, and deceased October 12, 1868. Mr. Davisson commenced life a poor boy, but by his industry and energy is succeeding well in life. He owns a good farm of 140 acres of land, and is well suited to his chosen occupation.

JAMES M. DENNY is a farmer and school teacher, and his post office address is Trenton. He is a son of William and Mary Denny. His father was born in North Carolina, and emigrated with his parents to Kentucky, and from there to this county, where the family has resided ever since. His mother was born in Ohio, and came to this county while yet quite an infant with her parents. They died and left her an orphan in her youth. Mr. Denny's father and mother were married in 1842, and are still living in Nettle Creek Township. James M. was born November 20, 1843, and was reared on a farm. He was principally educated in the common schools; he has obtained a good education, and it is in a great measure due to self-culture and diligent study. He has been successfully engaged in the public schools of the county for ten years. On the 14th day of Augnst, 1870, Mr. Denny was married to Caroline Atkins. Their little family now consists of four additions, viz.: William I., James Marion, Luther U. G., and Gertie May. Mr. Denny is a "good old Jackson Democrat," and a model farmer.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS is a farmer, and his post office address is Trenton, He was born December 29, 1843, in Randolph County. He is a son of Zebulon Edwards, who was a son of Henry Edwards; his father and grandfather were natives of North Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Sallie McNeal. George W. was educated in the common schools; he was married, July 20, 1875, to Matilda Victoria Harris, who is a daughter of William P. Harris, and who was born in this county November 22, 1848. These parents have three children, namely: Ida O., born September 12, 1876; James A., April 5, 1879, and William Zebulon, June 19, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Edwards enlisted twice during the late unpleasantness, for military duty; first, in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently in Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Volunteer Infantry. He is now located upon his farm of ninety-five acres of land, and is prosperous in his vocation. He and his worthy wife are hospitable and model society people.

JAMES EDWARDS, farmer, P. O. Trenton. He was born September 20, 1846, in this county. He received a common school education in his neighborhood, and has followed farming. He was married the first time, July 6, 1871, to Eliza Pastors, who was born December 27, 1849; deceased August 31, 1873. Two children blessed this union—Mary E., born March 12, 1872, and Lyda C., May 2, 1873. He was married the second time to Amanda York, May 6, 1876. She was born September 16, 1858. They have one child—Franklin, who was born September 12, 1878. Mr. Edwards served in the war for the Union, in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and also in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana. His father, Benjamin Edwards, was a native of New Jersey, where he was born, September 15, 1798; he came to this county at an early date, and deceased August 29, 1865. His mother, Elizabeth Edwards, formerly Miss Chestnut, was a native of Kentucky, and born there May 22, 1801. She was the mother of twelve children, and for one of her age is remarkably active.

JOSIAH ENGLE, farmer, P. O. Bloomingsport. The subject of this sketch was born October 30, 1854, in Washington Township, this county. He was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood in which he lived, and is now a successful farmer. He began life at majority as a school-teacher. He was united in marriage, December, 1875, to Amanda Hoover, who was born October 23, 1855. These parents have three children—Arthur C., born October 31, 1876; Myrtie M., June 17, 1878, and Mary C., September 9, 1880. Mr. Engle and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the best citizens of their vicinity. He owns a fertile farm of ninety-six acres of land; is a Republican from principle, and noted for his integrity.

ELIZABETH FENNIMORE, farming, P. O. Economy. This estimable lady was born July 12, 1828, in the State of New Jersey, and settled in this county about the year 1834. She was educated in the common schools of this county, and was married February 22, 1848, to Caleb Fennimore, who was also a native of New Jersey, and born March 31, 1815. Mrs. Fennimore was bereaved in the loss of her husband by death, March 24, 1876. Five children blessed their marriage—William L., born September 20, 1850; Samuel J., June 8, 1854; Aoley O., February 25, 1860, and Margaret A., July 11, 1864; and Leander, born June 15, 1857, and deceased June 2, 1858. Mrs. Fennimore is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and, with the assistance of her son, manages the farm, consisting of 100 acres of choice land. She deserves the credit due all worthy mothers who maintain their families under such circumstances.

ISAAC J. AND WILLIAM T. FARQUHAR, farmers, P. O. Trenton, importers and breeders of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Isaac J. was born March 29, 1839, in West River Township, Randolph County, Ind. He is the son of Mahlon Farquhar, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, in the year 1810. Mr. Farquhar was married April 20, 1862, to Mahala Macy, daughter of Joseph Macy, of the seventh generation, and born December 19, 1841, and deceased January 26, 1879. Joseph Macy, was the son of Albert Macy, of the sixth generation, born July 9, 1803, at New Garden, N. C.; he moved, with his family, to this county in 1819; he married Sarah Hobson March 19, 1829. Albert Macy was the son of Joseph Macy, of the sixth generation, was born at Nantucket February 4, 1774, and died in this county May 10, 1847; he married Nancy Wall in North Carolina; she lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years. Joseph Macy, of the fifth generation, was a son of Joseph Macy, born at Nantucket, October 4, 1735; moved to Guilford County, N. C., and died there in 1812; he was married to Mary Starbuck in 1757. Joseph Macy, fourth generation, son of Thomas Macy, third generation, was born April 8, 1809, at Nantucket; he married Hannah Hobs, in 1728, and, with his family, moved to New Garden, N. C., in 1733; he made a will on the 20th day of the 5th month in the 10th year of the reign of King George III, of Great Britain, giving each of his six children a part and parcel of his estate. Thomas Macy, third generation, son of John Macy, second generation, was born at Nantucket, in 1687, and died June 27, 1759; he was married to Deborah Coffin; in 1720, he assisted in capturing a whale, of which he took his share of the bone to England and purchased a bale of Irish linen, a clock and Sewall's History—the clock descended to Joseph Macy, and from him to his son, Paul, in 1832. He shortly afterward gave it to his son, Obed Macy, who is at present at Troy, Ohio. During all this time of one hundred and sixty years it has never been in the hands of a clock-maker but once, and still keeps excellent time. John Macy (second generation) was a son of Thomas Macy, of the first generation was born at Salisbury, Mass., July 14, 1655, and died at Nantucket, October 14, 1691; he married Deborah Gardner in 1676, who died in 1712; he was a house-carpenter, and there are now several houses on the Island which he helped to make. Thomas Macy, of the first generation, was born at Chilmark, England, in 1608, and died on the Island of Nantucket, April 19, 1682, at the age of seventy-four years; he was married to Sarah Hopcott at Chilmark, England (date not given); she survived him several years, living to the advanced age of ninety-four years. The history of Thomas Macy is too long for this work, suffice it to say he was a Christian of the Baptist persuasion, believing every one had a right to worship God according to his own conscience, for which belief and harboring Friend Quakers, he was hunted down by the Priests and Sheriff, and had to flee the country to save his life. He and his wife embarked in a little birch canoe (see Whittier's poem) while the Priests and Sheriff were after them, and, after a perilous voyage in their little craft, landed on the lonely Island of Nantucket. It is not known for certain what year Thomas Macy landed in this country, but it was some time in the year 1635 or 1636. He was a man that was held in very high esteem by his associates, and was looked to as a spiritual advisor; he was a merchant, planter and preacher, and held many positions of honor and trust in the new province. Much more could be written which would be of interest in regard to his history. Our subjects own good farms, well watered, and stocked with fine horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

ALDEN L. GAINES, farmer, P. O. Trenton. This esteemed citizen was born March 17, 1848, in Herkimer County, N. Y., and came to this county in the fall of 1854. He was educated in the common schools of this county, and has followed farming for a living. He was united in marriage to Celia E. Harris, March 18, 1869, who was born October 21, 1851. They have two children—Clara L., born January 1, 1871, and Charlotte V., November 28, 1872. He served in the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment for a brief term on garrison duty at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Gaines has also worked at the carpenter trade, and is a stanch Republican. His father, Hoyt Gaines, is a native of Vermont, where he was born in the year 1812; he emigrated to this State with his family in the year 1854, and for one of his age is unusually active. His mother's name was Sophia Klingin, who was born in the State of New York, February 3, 1816, deceased in this State June 13, 1864. Mr. G. is noted for his integrity and sociability.

OLIVER P. GWIN, farmer, P. O. Economy. This worthy citizen was born February 4, 1831, in Wayne County, Ind. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and was united in marriage August 7, 1852, to Eliza Worth, who was born May 3, 1834, deceased February 7, 1877. Eight children, living, blessed this union—John T., born November 16, 1856; Nancy, January 8, 1859; William L., July 30, 1861; David F., April 11, 1864; Minnie M., October 18, 1867; Lurana A., March 22, 1869; Aaron M., October 16, 1871, and George W., February 16, 1874. His father, John Gwin, was born about 1801, in Tennessee; came to Wayne County, Ind., 1818; deceased October 25, 1848; he married Elizabeth Worth, born about 1802, deceased December 24, 1863. Mr. G. and wife were worthy members of the M. E. Church, and now that she is gone to the great Unknown, he lives in the bright hope that he shall meet her again, to see and know her as she is. He is a substantial farmer, and owns a good farm of eighty acres of valuable land.

ELISHA P. GADDIS.

Elisha Peairs Gaddis, a farmer, is the son of William and Elizabeth Gaddis, and was born in Pennsylvania February 20, 1811. He is the fourth of a family of nine children, of whom five are now living. His father was born in Virginia, and his mother in Pennsylvania. His parents removed from Pennsylvania about the year 1816, and settled in Clinton County, Ohio, where they remained until their deaths.

Elisha lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-eight years of age, taking entire possession thereof when he was only fifteen, his father being a cripple from rheumatism. His educational advantages were very poor, attending school only for a brief period during the winter, at the common district school in the old pioneer log house, with greased paper for windows, hewed benches, etc. He has sufficient education to transact all business in his line.

He came to Indiana in 1838, and lived with his brother-in-law two years, who resided in Randolph County. He was married to Lydia Macy, daughter of Albert and Nancy Macy, of this county, August 25, 1840.

After marriage, he settled where he now resides, having purchased sixty acres of unimproved land and commenced clearing a farm from the forest. He

is now owner and proprietor of 215 acres of excellent land, with 160 acres under a high state of cultivation. This farm is one of the best in the neighborhood and is very productive. His farm buildings are very good and convenient. He has given especial attention to the cultivation of a great variety of fruit, and it may be said that no farm in the county will excel this one in this respect.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaddis are the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are now living—Thomas W., born July 16, 1841; Sarah E., born October 17, 1842; Albert C., born October 28, 1844; Allen, born October 25, 1847, deceased May 19, 1850; Warren, born April 28, 1849, deceased May 27, 1850; Nancy E., born March 7, 1851; Hiram A., born April 10, 1853; Phebe E., born February 6, 1855; Austin F., born December 8, 1856; Caroline M., born August 28, 1860; Nora E., born August 9, 1864. Seven of this family of children are married, and the greater portion of them reside in this county. His sons are all farmers, and comfortably situated.

Thomas and Albert enlisted in the late war; the former was a member of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and served for three years; the latter in the One Hundred Days' service, and did good service during the Morgan raid. Thomas took an active part in some of the most important battles of the war —Vicksburg, Fort Donelson, Ball's Bluff, etc. At the last named place he was taken prisoner, but was very soon exchanged. He was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war. He was a gallant soldier and was ever ready for duty. He was neither wounded nor in a hospital during the entire service.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaddis are of English extraction. Mr. Gaddis is a stanch Republican, and has served one term as Township Trustee. He and his excellent wife lead a quiet and honorable life, and are honored citizens of the county.

Lydia (Macy) Gaddis, the wife of Elisha P. Gaddis, and daughter of Albert and Nancy Macy, was born in Randolph County, Ind., May 11, 1821. She is the youngest of a family of eight children of whom four are living. Her early life was spent on the farm, doing the work common to farmer's daughters in pioneer times. Her education is very meager, having but little opportunities of attending school. She attended three or four short terms at the common district school. At the age of nineteen she was married to her present husband.

Mrs. Gaddis is a woman of noble impulses, and devoted to the interests of her family. She is the mother of eleven children, all of whom are honorable and upright citizens. She has borne the joys and sorrows of life with her husband for forty-two years. She is a woman of excellent health for one of her age, and is capable of doing and does do a great amount of labor. Her ancestors were the first settlers on the Island of Nantucket.

STEPHEN HAYNES.

This honored citizen is one of the pioneers of this county, having settled in West River Township in the year 1834. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., January 12, 1800. His father, Enoch Haynes, and his mother, Elizabeth (Birdsall) Haynes, were both natives of Dutchess County, N. Y. His grandparents were also natives of the same county and State. His parents were of English extraction, and his grandfather was a successful farmer, becoming very wealthy.

Stephen was the eighth of a family of eleven children, of whom three are now living, as follows: Asa Haynes, seventy-seven years old, and resides in Knox County, Ill.; Mrs. Patty Corbin, ninety years of age, and resides in Dutchess County, N. Y., and the subject of this sketch, who is in his eighty-third year. His father emigrated to the State of Ohio in the year 1808, where he died some years after, his mother having previously died in her native State. His father was twice married, and was the father of sixteen children; was of a roving disposition, and never accumulated much property. His second wife was Mary Forte, of New York.

The subject of this sketch was eight years of age when he emigrated with his father to Clinton County, Ohio; his father being very poor, was unable to give his children an education, and what little Stephen received was obtained after he became a man grown, at his own expense. At the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed at the cabinet-maker's business, a trade he followed with much success in connection with that of farming, for a great many years. In the year 1819, he returned to his native county and remained for about one year, when he moved to Herkimer County, where he was first married to Laura Gaynes, March 9, 1822. His wife was a most worthy Christian lady, and devoted wife and mother. She was the daughter of Jesse and Lucy Gaynes, and was born in the State of Vermont. As fruits of this marriage, Mr. Haynes is the father of eight children, six of whom are now living, as follows: Willard, Lucy, Jesse, Laura, Elizabeth, Asa, Sarah and Martha. He lived in Herkimer County for fifteen years after marriage, when he moved to Clinton County, Ohio, where he remained for one year; he then came to this State and county in the year 1834, as stated elsewhere. He entered 320 acres of land and developed a fine farm from the unbroken wilderness; he has accumulated a large amount of property, the most of which he has given to his children; he gave each one $1,600 as a start in life; he now lives in the little town of Unionsport in a very comfortable home, and cultivates one acre of ground; he was called to mourn the death of the dear wife of his youth in 1875, at the advanced age of seventy-three years; he was subsequently married to Mrs. Ellenor Allison, who was born in Northumberland County, England. She is the daughter of John and Mary Stephenson, and was born January 1, 1815. She emigrated to this county with her husband, Ralph Allison, in the year 1852. She is the mother of ten children. Her son, Peter Allison, enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and was killed outright at the battle of Mission Ridge, March 5, 1865. Mr. Haynes' son, Asa, enlisted in the late war under Col. J. P. C. Shanks, and died with brain fever in the hospital at Vicksburg; his adopted son, George Smith, enlisted in the same regiment, and died of camp diarrhœa in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have been honored and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years (the former for fifty years, and the latter for twenty years).

Mr. Haynes was a Democrat in the earlier part of his life, but on account of the position of the party on the subject of slavery, he ceased to affiliate with it, and has for a number of years actively advocated the doctrines of the Republican party. He is a man of strong convictions, and advocates what he believes to be right with great energy, purely from a standpoint of duty; he is an uncompromising enemy of intemperance in all of its forms; he was for many years a member of the order of the Sons of Temperance, and worked zealously for the temperance cause.

Mr. Haynes and his wife are respected and useful citizens, and will hand down a name and history that will be revered by future posterity.

JESSE G. HAYNES.

This most estimable citizen, the son of Stephen and Laura (Gaynes) Haynes, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., January 10, 1825; he is the second of a family of nine children, six of whom are now living; his father was born in the State of New York January 12, 1800, and his mother in the State of Vermont December 20, 1804; his father is still living in Unionsport, this county; his mother died in this county March 26, 1878. His parents removed from New York to Clinton County, Ohio, in the fall of 1834, and settled on a farm They remained here for one year, when they removed to this county, where his father entered a half-section of land near Unionsport; he subsequently purchased a forty-acre tract with slight improvements, and settled upon it. After three years, he sold the half-section and bought land adjoining the forty acres upon which he settled; he added to his purchases year after year, until he obtained a fine farm of 200 acres.

The subject of this sketch resided with his parents upon this farm until he was twenty-four years of age, devoting his time and energies in assisting his father upon the farm. His educational advantages were very meager, confined exclusively to such common district schools as the county at that time afforded. After he was twenty-four, he hired out by the month for one year as a farm laborer, when he was united in marriage with Matilda Cropper, daughter of Bela W. and Elizabeth Cropper, of Randolph County, January 4, 1849. After marriage, he settled upon his father's farm, where he remained for three years, when he purchased ninety-six acres of the farm upon which he now resides; his farm now consists of 180 acres, with 125 acres under a high state of cultivation; his farm is located two and one-fourth miles south of Unionsport, is a perfect square in form, sloping gently to the south. It is of an excellent quality of soil, beautifully situated and is very productive. Mr. Haynes is a scientific farmer, careful to keep his farm in excellent repair, and has provided commodious and convenient buildings. He has just completed a very excellent farmhouse, beautiful in architecture and convenient in construction. This building is two stories in height, containing nine rooms, a summer kitchen and wash-house.

Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living—Emily A., born October 25, 1849; Alfred O., June 6, 1852, deceased November 2, 1854; Martha V., born September 25, 1853; Stephen M., June 30, 1858, deceased August 1, 1859; Asa O., born January 14, 1860; Effie A., April 12, 1861; Edna L., November 9, 1864; Frank M., March 5, 1868. His two eldest children are married and settled in this county, and together have nine children. Mr. Haynes has always been a stanch Republican, and has done much for the good of his party in this county.

Matilda Haynes, wife of Jesse G. Haynes, and daughter of Bela and Elizabeth Cropper, was born in Warren County, Ohio, February 17, 1829. She is the tenth of a family of fourteen children, of whom five are now living, all but one residing in this county. Her father was born in Woodford County, Ky., January 8, 1791, and departed this life March 27, 1873, aged eighty-two years two months and nine days. Her mother was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 22, 1794, and deceased October 31, 1875. Her parents removed from Kentucky to Ohio in the year 1828, and remained there until September, 1833, when they came to this State. The subject of this sketch was five years old when she came with her parents to this county. They settled on a farm where Matilda continued to live until her marriage. Mrs. Haynes' youthful experience was similar to that of most farmers' daughters in pioneer times, having comparatively no opportunities for obtaining an education, the schools being in a very primitive state. She is an honored and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are industrious and frugal, honest and generous. They have raised and educated a family of honorable children, and have secured a competency of property, and are honored citizens of the county.

WILLIAM P. HARRIS, farmer, P. O. Trenton. He was born December 29, 1821, in Campbell County, Va., and came to this county in March, 1837. He was educated in the common schools of Virginia, and is one of the substantial farmers of the county. He was united in the holy bonds of marriage to Louisa F. Butler, April 6, 1843. She was born September 6, 1824, in Campbell County, Va. They have six children living—Henry E., born March 18, 1844; Lucy A., September 4, 1846; Matilda V., September 26, 1848; Celia E., October 21, 1851; John C., April 16, 1857; and Selina F., May 11, 1859. Mr. Harris was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, and was appointed in 1877 to the same office, there being some error in the date of his commission. He and his family are consistent members of the M. E. Church, and universally esteemed in their community. He is also an honored member of Huntsville Lodge, F. & A. M., 367. He owns a valuable farm of 251 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and is an ardent Republican from principle. His father, John Harris, was a native of Virginia, where he was born March 16, 1791; he was married to Celia B. Lamb, April 2, 1818. She was born in Virginia February 13, 1801, and died in this county November 28, 1874. His father immigrated to this county in the year 1837, and deceased November 28, 1861.

HENRY E. HARRIS, farmer, P. O. Cerro Gordo. He was born March 18, 1844, in West River Township, this county. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and has been a farmer from boyhood. He was married to Sarah A. Gaddis, October 8, 1865. She was born October 17, 1843. They have three children—Lydia L., born May 14, 1867; Charles

A., June 30, 1868; and Cora M., October 22,1871. He served in Company D Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, participating in all the principal battles in which the regiment was engaged. He was wounded in the left wrist at Blakely, Ala., by a grape shot from the enemy's cannon, but was mustered out of service at the expiration of his term of enlistment. His father, William P. Harris, was born in Campbell County, Va., December 29, 1821, coming here about the year 1837. His wife's father's name is Elisha P. Gaddis, born about the year 1814 in Clinton County, Ohio. These people are of English descent, and are among the best families in the county. Mr. Harris and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and are worthy citizens.

DAVID T. HARRIS, is a farmer, and his post office address is Trenton, Ind. His father, John G. Harris, was born in Campbell County, Va., in November, 1812, and emigrated to Randolph County in 1833, and died here July 20, 1872. His mother's maiden name was Abba Mills; she was born February 14, 1815, in the State of Ohio. Mr. Harris' father and mother were married at Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind. They emigrated to Randolph County in 1855, where they made themselves a farm out of the forest, and where they resided until the death of the elder Harris, since which time Mrs. Harris has become a resident of Winchester. David T. was married to Mary D. Botkin, June 8, 1874. She was born in Randolph County July 25, 1853. These parents have two children, viz.: Emmett B., born July 12, 1876, and Emily, born November 12, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were educated in the common schools. He has generally followed farming. He had two brothers in the war for the Union,viz.: John W., a member of Company F, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; William E., member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who served his time, and returned home. The Harris family is of Irish and English descent.

WILLIARD HAYNES, farmer, P. O. Unionsport. This worthy and industrious farmer was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., February 11, 1823. He was educated in the common schools of this county,which, in 1835,were in their pioneer state. He was married, May 21, 1846, to Delilah Wright, who was a native of Clinton County, and born there December 3, 1822. Stephen Haynes, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., January 12, 1800, and after making some changes, settled in this county in the year 1834; his wife and mother of Williard,was originally Laura Gaines, a native of Vermont, and born there about the year 1804; deceased March 25, 1875, in this county. The father of Mrs. Haynes (Empson Wright), was originally from Virginia, where he was born November 15, 1797. He came to this county about the year 1824; deceased November 28, 1853, on the land which he entered. His wife was originally Rachel Rubel, born February 1, 1801, in Tennessee (now deceased). The worthy wife of Mr. Haynes is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican, and one of the substantial farmers of the neighborhood in which he resides. Seven children have blessed this union—Laura E., born March 5, 1847; Sarah E., October 23, 1849; Louisa M., December 22, 1851; William H., April 23, 1855; Lucy A., October 3, 1857; Stephen C., October 13, 1859, and Harrison W., February 22, 1862.

ALPHEUS HOOFLAND, farmer, P. O. Cerro Gordo. He was born October 10, 1830, in Hamilton County, Ohio. He came to Wayne County, Ind., in the year 1832, and finally settled here in this county in 1833. His father, Isaac Hoofland, was a native of New Jersey, where he was born about the year 1790; he came to this county in his boyhood, and deceased September 3, 1850. His mother's maiden name was Hamilton. She was born about 1795, in Ohio, and came with her husband to Wayne County, Ind., in 1832, and from thence to this county in 1833, and deceased November 8, 1865. Mr. Hoofland was educated in the common schools of this county, and is a successful farmer. He was united in marriage to Isabella McNeal, January, 1852; she was born July 9, 1828, in Butler County, Ohio, and came to this county in 1851. This family is of Irish and English descent, and were of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. and Mrs. Hoofland are consistent members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and are noted for their integrity and hospitality.

MARTIN HOOVER, farmer, P. O. Bloomingsport. This model farmer was born March 29, 1829, in Wayne County, Ind. He was educated in the common schools, and has followed the occupation of farming and stock-raising. He was married the first time, March 4, 1852, to Mary C. Cook, who was born June 30, 1836, in Wayne County, Ind., and deceased March 4, 1874. This union was blessed with eight children, of which number three are living—Nancy, born July 19, 1853, and died July 5, 1871; Amanda, October 23, 1855; Andrew, January 9, 1858; Oliver, June 12, 1860, and deceased December 17, 1862; David E., December 26, 1862, deceased August 24, 1864, and Emma, June 8, 1866. Mr. Hoover was married the second time, March 30, 1876, to Helena A. Stevenson, who was originally Mrs. Huffman. One child was the result of this marriage—Olive, born April 1, 1878. Mr. Hoover and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, owns a valuable tract of 315 acres of land, and is noted for being a successful farmer and stock-raiser. His father's name was Andrew Hoover, born in Ohio, February 23, 1806, and came to Wayne County in 1811, and deceased September 22, 1857. His mother was originally Matilda Worl, a native of Kentucky, born November 9, 1809, and deceased in Wayne County, Ind., December 6, 1880.

WILLIAM H. HOWELL, farmer, P. O. Trenton. He was born November 4, 1849, in this county. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and has followed farming from boyhood. Mr. Howell was united in marriage, January 3, 1871, to Martha J. Thomas, who was born in September, 1847, in Wayne County, Ind. They have three children—Edgar E., born December 7, 1871; Attie V., December 19, 1873, and William T., August, 1875. Mr. Howell and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are considered worthy citizens. His father's name was William; he was born in Wayne County, Ind.; came to this county at an early date in its history, and deceased in the fall of 1875. Mr. Howell's parents were of English descent, and belonged to one of the best families of the county.

JOHN T. HUNNICUTT, farmer, P. O. Economy. This worthy citizen was born November 25, 1816, in Dinwiddie County, Va.; he came to Fayette County, Ind., in 1827, from thence to Wayne County in 1828, and finally settled in this county. He was educated in the common schools of this and Wayne County, and engaged sucessfully in farming. He was married, the first time to Jane Charles, on the 15th day of the first month, 1851. She was born on the 4th day of the fourth month, 1833, in Wayne County, Ind., deceased on the 22d day of the third month, 1861, in this county. Five children blessed this union—Charles D., born 17th day of the ninth month, 1852; Julia E., 19th day, tenth month, 1854; Albert C., 17th day of the first month, 1857; William P., 19th day, fifth month, 1859, and Mary J., 8th day, third month, 1861. Mr. H. was married the second time on the 28th day of the second month, 1872, to Deborah Arnett, formerly Hollingsworth, who was born on the 8th day, ninth month, 1829. He and his estimable family are members of the Church of Friends, and are universally esteemed. He is an ardent Republican, and owns a valuable farm of 250 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. His father, Daniel Hunnicutt, was originally from Virginia, where he was born; he died on the 30th day, tenth month, 1849, in this county; he was of English descent, and a member of the Friends' Church. Daniel Charles, the father of Mr. Hunnicutt's first wife, was born in North Carolina on the 16th day, tenth month, 1800, and came to Wayne County, Ind., in the fall of 1827 (deceased). Henry Hollingsworth was the father of his present wife, was originally from South Carolina, where he was born on the 20th day, first month, 1804; came to Wayne County in 1830; deceased on the 27th day, sixth month, 1876. This family has a good history and furnishes worthy examples to the living as to character and noble citizenship.

JESSE HUNT, farming and lumbering, P. O. Swain's Hill. He is a son of Jonathan W. and Sarah Hunt. His father was born in North Carolina, and mother, in Ohio. His father emigrated to this county about 1830, while yet a youth, and died November 1, 1873. His mother came to this county in 1857, and married Mr. Hunt a few months after her arrival. She married James Boling in July, 1876, and is still living in West River Township. Jesse was born in Randolph County, Ind., February 28, 1851, and married Frances A. Hunt, August 15, 1877. They have two children, viz., Virlen M. and Morney M. He obtained a fair education; commenced business by working land on shares, and by persevering industry has secured a nice home. In connection with farming, he carries on quite a trade in lumber. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a kind father and devoted husband.

HENRY C. HUNT.

Henry C. Hunt, physician and surgeon, was born at Huntsville, Randolph Co., Ind., July 27, 1839. He is the son of Miles Hunt, who was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1808. He was of English extraction; his great-great-grandfather emigrated from England in company with three brothers, one of whom settled in Maryland, one in Virginia and one in South Carolina. His grandfather's name was John Hunt, who had four brothers, as follows; Joseph, Reuben, Lewis and Samuel. His father (the grandfather of the subject of this sketch), Basil Hunt, emigrated to the Territory of Indiana in the year 1811, and settled on the Wabash River, in Sullivan County. He had four brothers, viz: John, Reuben, Abraham and Lewis. The father of Basil Hunt moved to Tennessee in very early times, and from there to Kentucky, taking all of his boys with him.

During the war of 1812, the family of Isaac Hutson, who were living in Illinois, was massacred by the Indians. Isaac Hutson married the grand aunt of the subject of this sketch, and during his temporary absence from home the Indians murdered his family and burned his house. To obtain revenge for this wrong, he disguised himself as an Indian and sought to slay the murderers of his family, but was himself killed by the Indians near Fort Harrison. Isaac Denton, the grand uncle of the subject of this sketch, was also murdered by the Indians near the same place, while on a surveying expedition under Gen. Hopkins.

Miles Hunt came to this county in 1825, and settled on a farm near Huntsville. He married Mary L. Botkin, in 1831, whose parents moved to this county from Tennessee in the year 1816. They were the parents of eleven children, seven boys and four girls.

Miles Hunt was elected to the State Legislature in 1837, and re-elected in 1838.

The subject of this sketch received his education from the subscription schools of this county. His advantages were poor, owing to the primitive condition of the schools and the limited circumstances of his parents. Notwithstanding the discouragements surrounding him, he succeeded by his own energies in obtaining a fair education.

In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He did gallant service for his country, and made an honorable record as a soldier. He was severely wounded in the left limb at the battle of Richmond, Ky., from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He received an honorable discharge in the spring of 1863. From the fall of 1863 to 1865, he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Illinois, after which he returned to his native town in this county and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Eikenberg. In the fall of 1867 and winter of 1868, he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Losantville, this county, in the spring of 1868. He continued to practice at the above named place until 1873, when he returned to Huntsville, where he has continued in a lucrative and successful business ever since.

He was married to Martha J. Vanlandingham December 27, 1868. She was the daughter of James and Eleanor Vanlandingham, and was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1839. She came to this county in 1852.

Dr. Hunt was called to mourn the death of his devoted wife, January 10, 1882. She left a kind husband and two affectionate daughters to mourn their loss. The names of her daughters are as follows: Lauretta W., born October

MRS. J. G. HAYNES

J. G. HAYNES

RES. OF J. G. HAYNES, WEST RIVER TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

JOHN JENKINS

MRS. FRANCES C. JENKINS

RES. OF JOHN JENKINS, WEST RIVER TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

27, 1870, and Lola E., born November 16, 1872. His wife was a most estimable Christian lady, an affectionate mother, and an esteemed neighbor and friend. The Doctor has been very successful in his chosen profession, is highly esteemed as a citizen, and an honored and useful member of society.

GEORGE W. JARRETT, farmer, P. O. Winchester. He was born November 3, 1842, in Buchanan County, Mo. He was educated in the common schools of Indiana, and has been engaged in merchandising and farming for a living. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, to Anna C. Harris, October 5, 1865. She was born in this county December 9, 1847. Two children blessed this union—Clara A., born April 30, 1867, and Ward, December 20, 1868. He and wife belong to the M. E. Church, and are noted for their hospitality and integrity. Mr. J. enlisted in Company E, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry; served forty-three months, participating in all the important battles of the war. He was severely wounded in the forehead and left hip, at the bloody battle of Franklin, Tenn., and was discharged on that account from the service. His father, David Jarrett, was a native of Virginia, where he was born July 21, 1815; he moved to Missouri in the year 1841, and deceased there February 10, 1845. The family are of English descent, and are honored representatives of that race.

JOHN JENKINS.

This venerable and honored citizen is the son of Jacob and Hannah (Gawthorp) Jenkins, and was born in Frederick County, Va., February 7, 1810. He is the second of a family of ten children, of whom eight are now living. His father was born in Hampshire County, Va., November 16, 1781, and his mother in Frederick County, of the same State, December 12, 1788. His parents came to Ohio in 1836, and settled near Wilmington on a farm, where they remained until their deaths. His mother died May 23, 1847, and his father followed May 23, 1849.

John and his family came to Ohio in company with his parents, and settled near Spring Valley, where he remained near one year, when he came to this State and county and settled one and one-half miles north of Huntsville, upon the farm where he now resides, having resided here for forty-five years at the time of this writing. His first purchase was 280 acres with three acres cleared. He now owns 440 acres of excellent land, of which 230 acres are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is one of the best in the county, beautifully located, slightly rolling and sloping to the south and east. The soil is very fertile and well adapted to grazing as well as to producing all kinds of grain. Mr. Jenkins received his education from the common schools of Virginia, which were very poor in his time. He is well educated for one of his age and opportunities, having been a close student all of his life. He finds great comfort in reading the best literature of the day. In addition to his habits of reading, he is a close observer of human nature and the actions of his fellow-men. He was married to Frances C. Smith, daughter of George and Frances Smith, of Frederick County, Va., March 31, 1831.

They lived in Virginia until the fall of 1836, when they removed to Greene County, Ohio, where they remained a little less than one year, when they removed to Randolph County, Ind., and settled on the farm he now owns. He settled in the unbroken forest and set to work to develop a farm, with the results above mentioned. The toils and hardships he endured in this work were in common with pioneer life

Mr. Jenkins is the father of ten children, of whom four are now living. His children have all been married. A widowed daughter and his youngest recently married, make their home with their father. One of his sons lives near him and the other in Colorado. He was called to mourn the death of his devoted wife, January 3, 1877.

Mr. Jenkins was born and raised a member of the Society of Friends; he continued a faithful member of this church until 1842, when at the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Ridge, he and his wife became members. They remained consistent members of this congregation until 1873, when the church at that place disbanded. They then cast their lots with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have remained consistent members ever since,

As church members, both Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were devoted and useful. Mr. Jenkins was a Ruling Elder during his entire membership with the Presbyterian congregation; and since he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church he has been honored with the positions of Class Leader, Trustee and Steward, the last named office he now holds and has for a number of years. Mr. Jenkins has long been a strong and uncompromising advocate of the temperance cause, and was for years a member of the order of Sons of Temperance. In the days of slavery, he entertained a bitter hatred for that institution, even from boyhood, this feeling being one of the strongest influences which caused him to remove to a free State.

In political preferments, he has always believed and acted with the Republicans, and has been industrious in his efforts for the success of his party. He was elected to the office of Township Trustee in the year 1839, and served in that capacity for six years. He has also filled the office of Road Superintendent for a number of years. In these offices he has served the people faithfully and honestly.

Mr. Jenkins is of English extraction on both his father's and mother's side; is a quiet, honest and upright citizen, unassuming in his manners, and it is those who know him best that love him most. He has a great fondness for antiquarian relics, and has retained quite a number that have come into his hands. Among these we will mention a few. He has two chairs made in 1795, another made in 1834; a broad-ax, made in 1833; a mattock, made in 1832; an auger, made in 1831, and his grandmother's Bible, published in 1722. One of the most valued articles in Mr. Jenkins' possession is a wreath made of the hair of each member of his family.

Mr. Jenkins has accumulated a library of well-selected books, and these form his constant companions when not engaged in the common routine of duties on the farm. He is well preserved for one of his age, has good health, and it is to be hoped will have yet many years of usefulness.

MRS. FRANCES C. S. JENKINS. This Christian lady was the wife of John Jenkins, and daughter of George and Frances Smith, of Back Creek Valley, Frederick County, Va.; was born July 5, 1810. She was married to John Jenkins March 31, 1831. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1830, and remained a devoted member until 1836, when she came with her husband to Indiana and settled in this county, when they united with the Presbyterian at Pleasant Ridge (an account of which is given in Mr. Jenkins' biography). She was the mother of ten children, six of whom preceded her to the spirit land. Her eldest son, Rev. George S. Jenkins, of the Northern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died October 27, 1874. God spared her life until she was permitted to assist her husband in raising their children to manhood and womanhood, when He decreed that she should come up higher and reap the rewards of a faithful servant. She departed this life January 3, 1877. She was always the central and shining light in her Christian household, devoted to her family and the church. The Christian ministers sought her house as the stopping place when visiting in the neighborhood. She always welcomed them with words of comfort and cheer. She not only believed in Christian religion, but was a living example of its teachings. She was a most amiable companion, a devoted mother, a kind neighbor and an affectionate friend. Her demise left a vacancy in the circle of her friends and neighbors that cannot be filled. The funeral obsequies were held at the residence of her husband, and conducted by the Rev. A. M. Patterson, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Rhoades. After the impressive services over the remains, she was interred in the cemetery at Pleasant Ridge, there to await the resurrection of the justified.

JOSHUA G. JONES, farmer, P. O. Trenton. This esteemed citizen was born August 27, 1829, in Bath County, Ky; he came here in the fall of 1848, and received his education in the common and graded schools of this county. He was united in marriage, November 1, 1859, to Elizabeth A. Paschal, who was born September 5, 1830, in Warren County, Ohio. Mr. Jones followed teaching school for a number of years with good success, but is now engaged in farming. He was licensed to exhort in the Methodist Church February 28, 1875, and is noted for the zealous manner in which he performs his duty. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Trenton Lodge, No. 248, and also an ardent Republican. His father, James F. Jones, was a native of Kentucky, where he was born September 11, 1787; he served in the war of 1812, and deceased in this county July 17, 1868. His mother's maiden name was Stephens; she was born in Kentucky in 1796, and after suffering, with Christian patience bodily affliction for a number of years, deceased July 7, 1858. The father of Mrs. Jones (Jesse Z. Paschal), was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in the year 1795, and died in this county, January 11, 1865. He was also a soldier of 1812. Six children, of whom five are living, blessed the home of Mr. Jones—Aquila F., born July 4, 1860; Francis M., September 6, 1861 (deceased September 28, 1862); Ulela M., January 11, 1863; Indiana M., December 10, 1864; William M., November 2, 1867, and Minnie M., January 1, 1870.

LEVI JOHNSON, merchant, Trenton. He was born February 6, 1831, in this county. Mr. Johnson has been married twice; the first time to Maria Blake, November 21, 1857; she was a native of Virginia, and born there in the year 1840; she deceased September 15, 1858. The second time he was married to Bettie Butler, November 21, 1861; she was born in Campbell County, Va., June 17, 1842. They have one child—Lillie T., who was born November 13, 1862. He was educated in the common schools of Virginia, and has followed farming, and teaching music for twenty-five years; he also taught in the common schools in early life, but for eleven years, last past, he has been engaged in the mercantile business. He was elected to the office of Township Trustee, of West River Township in April, 1880, and so far has filled the position to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. His father, Jonathan Johnson, was originally from Virginia, where he was born in 1803, and deceased in West Virginia in the year 1862. Mr. Johnson is a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and of I. O. O. F., No. 248, Trenton. He has a well selected stock of dry goods, with annual sales amounting to $20,000; his card is Levi Johnson, dealer in dry goods, clothing, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, and general merchandise, Huntsville, Ind.

GEORGE KEVER, farmer, P. O. Trenton. He was born June 12, 1838, in Warren County Ohio; he came to this county with his parents about the year 1845. He was educated in the common schools of the county, and has followed farming. Mr. Kever was married to Elizabeth J. Harris October 9, 1867; she was born February 2, 1848. They have two children living—Mary A., born October 11, 1870; and Pearl, March 11, 1873. He served in company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was honorably discharged from the service having participated in all the principal battles in which his regiment was engaged. He owns a good farm of eighty acres of land, is a Republican in politics, an ardent temperance man, and a gentleman whose honesty and sociability are appreciated by all who know him.

HENRY H. LASLEY, farmer, P. O. Winchester. He was born September 9, 1849, in this county. He was educated in the district schools of his native township; followed the occupation of an artist from the age of fifteen years, and has engaged in farming since March, 1871. He was married, March 12, 1871, to Margaret A. Smith, who was born April 20, 1851, in Butler County, Ohio. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and are highly esteemed in good society. Mr. L. is a member of I. O. O. F., No. 248, Trenton, and is worthy of so noble an order. His father, Moses Lasley, was a native of the State of Ohio, where he was born in the year 1810; he came to this State in March, 1819, and is still living at this date; he is one of the substantial farmers of the county. Mr. Lasley has three children—Ida M., born October 3, 1872; Emma C., September 21, 1876, and Maud, August 9, 1880.

EPHRAIM LEE, farmer, P. O. Swain's Hill. This esteemed pioneer was born November 7, 1824, in this county. He was educated in the common schools of this and Wayne Counties. He was married, September 25, 1845, to Elizabeth J. Ledbetter, who was a native of North Carolina. His father, Samuel, was originally from Tennessee, where he was born about 1803; he

came to this State in 1820, and deceased in the summer of 1827. The father of Mrs Lee, Wesley S. Ledbetter, was born in South Carolina, and settled in Wayne County, Ind., in the year 1829, where he deceased October, 1870. Mr. Lee and wife are worthy members of the Church of Friends; he is a Republican, and a successful farmer. Nine children blessed this parental union—William R., born August 7, 1846; Phebe A., November 6, 1848; Ezra S., June 19, 1851; Minus W., November 7, 1853; Arminta A., May 23, 1856; John H., April 3, 1859; Sophia B., June 22, 1861; Samuel M., September 19, 1863, and Lavinia J., March 12, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are a genial couple and a model pair in society.

WILLIAM R. LEE, farmer, P. O. Economy. This social farmer was born August 7, 1846, in this county, and was educated in its rural district schools. He was married, August 12, 1867, to Livitta Wright, who was born September 27, 1845, in this county. Four children blessed this union, of which number three are living—Lillie C., born December 29, 1869, deceased February 13, 1870; Thomas E., March 12, 1873; Sarah A., February 29, 1870, and William E., March 28, 1880. Mr. Lee and wife are worthy members of the M. E. Church, and are much esteemed. Mr. L. served in Company C, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, participating in numerous skirmishes before and during the campaign of Gen. Thomas against the rebel Gen. Hood. Mr. Lee is an energetic, industrious farmer, and owns a good farm of 142 acres of land. The father of Mrs. Lee was Hicks K. Wright, born October 12, 1812, in Maryland, and finally settled in this county about the year 1841; deceased April 16, 1875; he was a prominent citizen of the county, and is spoken of elsewhere in this work.

MINUS W. LEE is a son of Ephraim Lee, of West River Township; he was born in Wayne County November 7, 1855, and was reared in Randolph County from early boyhood; he was married, May 22, 1876, to Phebe E. Gaddis, who was born in this county February 6, 1855. They have had two children, one of which is living now. Its name is Roscoe H., and he was born December 23, 1876. The other child was born April 2, 1879; was named Lena A., and died August 17, 1880. Mr. Lee is a young man of great promise, and was nominated by the National Greenback party for Congressman in 1880; he carried the full strength of his party, but it was in the minority, and he was not elected; he chose the profession of law; was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Bluffton, Wells Co., Ind., where he is now successfully engaged in a lucrative business.

THOMAS J. McKEE, farmer, P. O. Trenton; he was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 7, 1830; he came to this county in the winter, 1875; he was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and has followed farming for a living. Mr. McKee was married, April 26, 1862, to Ruth A. Brown, who was also a native of Preble County, Ohio, and born there December, 1842. They have six children—Clement B., born September 7, 1864; William M., June 20, 1867; Erastus A., December 14, 1870; Frank C., April 10, 1873; Viola M., December 16, 1875, and Emma G., April 11, 1878; his father, John McKee, was born 1779, and deceased in Preble County, Ohio, August 29, 1846; he was of Irish descent, and held to the Presbyterian faith. William Brown, the father of Mrs. McKee, was a native of Pennsylvania, and born there January 26, 1795; he came to Ohio at twelve years of age, and deceased there January 7, 1859. Mr. McKee is a Democrat of the old school, and he and wife are worthy members of the United Brethren Church; he is an industrious farmer, and owns a valuable tract of 120 acres of land.

ABEL H. MANN, farmer, P. O. Trenton. He was born July 18, 1835, in the State of Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, and came to this county in November, 1856; he was united in marriage, September 17, 1857, to Jane York. She was born February 5, 1832. They had seven children, of which number six are living—Mary C., Mahala, Laura F., George O., Reuben L. and Phebe. Mr. Mann has filled the position of Corporation Trustee of Huntsville, and is an industrious farmer; he owns a farm of eighty acres of land, and is much interested in its cultivation. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of I. O. O. F., No. 248 Trenton Lodge. His father's name is Isaac Mann, a native of Ohio, and born July 2, 1804; he came to this county in 1856, deceased November 7, 1876, in this county. Mr. Mann is generally respected, and noted for his sympathy in every good work.

WILLIAM W. MILLER, merchant, Trenton. He was born December 19, 1853, in this county; he was educated in the common and graded schools of the county. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, to Anna Beeson, October 28, 1877; she was born January 21, 1857, in Wayne County, Ind. Mr. Miller has been a farmer in early boyhood, but is now engaged in merchandising; he owns a lot on which is erected his dwelling and store-house; he keeps a full line of fancy goods of the value of $3,000, with anual sales reaching $8,000. He and his estimable wife are members of the M. E. Church, and enthusiastic temperance workers. The father of Mr. Miller (Robert C.), was born in Ireland, December 11, 1827, came to this country in 1844, and deceased June 28, 1879. Mr. Miller is one of the firm of Miller & Botkin; the business card is Miller & Botkin, dealers in dry goods, groceries, and hardware, medicines, hat, caps, boots, shoes and rubbers—ready made clothing etc., Huntsville, Ind.

JOHN B. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Trenton. This esteemed citizen was born October 4, 1827, in Wayne County, Ind., and came to this county in the spring of 1856; he was educated in the common schools of Wayne County, and from boyhood has been a farmer. He was married, Jan. 29, 1847, to Jane Lock, who was born May 23, 1830; deceased Dec. 11, 1880. His father, Moses Mills, was a native of Tennessee, where he was born Dec. 4, 1787; he was one of the first settlers of Wayne County. His mother, Elizabeth Mills, formerly Hamburg, was also a native of Tennessee, and born there March 12, 1792; deceased June 1, 1877. Mr. Mills is a worthy member of the Wesleyan Church, and of Trenton Lodge, No. 248, I. O. O. F. He owns a good farm of eighty acres of land, is industrious and energetic for one of his age. His parents were of English descent, and of Quaker religious faith. Mr. Mills has four children living—Moses A., born November 15, 1851; Henry I., January 15, 1854; Austin F., January 20, 1861, and Neva M., March 28, 1872. The family is much respected in the community in which it resides.

LYDIA MAXWELL.

This amiable and honored woman, the mother of Charles W. Osborn, and daughter of Job and Rhoda Worth, was born in Guilford County, N. C., November 1, 1805. She is a sister of Daniel Worth, and the only living child of Job and Rhoda Worth. She came with her parents to Indiana in 1824. Her education was obtained from the common schools of North Carolina and Indiana. She was well educated for one of her time, and at the age of nineteen she began the profession of teaching; she continued teaching a portion of the time for five years, when she was married, to Isaiah Osborn June 24, 1829. They settled in Economy, an account of which is given in Isaiah's biography. At the death of her first husband, she was left with the care of eight children, but being a woman of rare executive ability, and untiring industry, she provided comfortably for her fatherless children, giving them an education above the average of those around them. She remained a widow until 1858, when she was united in marriage to David Maxwell, of Union County, Ind. She and her second husband lived in Union and Henry Counties until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1880, since which time Lydia has found a home with her son Charles, where she is comfortably situated, and all that loving hands can do is done for her comfort and happiness. Mrs. Maxwell has been a useful and honored member of the Society of Friends all her life. She had a varied and extensive experience during the dark days of slavery. She has a never-failing memory, and relates many interesting incidents in the protection of runaway slaves. She has lived the life of a devoted Christian, has been a loving wife and faithful mother; she is well preserved for one of her age, and bids fair for yet many years of usefulness.

OLIVER H. MILLSPAUGH, farmer, P. O. Swain's Hill. He was born July 20, 1831, in Clermont County, Ohio; he went with his parents to Shelby County, from thence to Fayette County, and finally settled in this county in the fall of 1864; he was educated in the district schools of Fayette County, Ind., and was married, the first time, to Mary J. Mundemore, who was born May, 1834, and deceased June 23, 1869. Six children blessed this union—Edwin G., born October 14, 1852; Eveline, October 4, 1855; Sarah A., October 8, 1858; John C., December 1, 1860; William T., October 23, 1862, and Nellie R., August 26, 1866. Mr. M. was married, the second time, March 2, 1871, to Phebe Maulsby, who was born August 24, 1834. One child blessed this union—Mary L., born August 9, 1872. Mr. Millspaugh is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Democrat of the old school; he owns a valuable farm of 230 acres of land, and is considered a reliable citizen; his father, Gilbert C., was originally from New York, where he was born August, 1806; deceased in 1859, in Grant County, Ind.

GEORGE MOORE, farmer, P. O. Unionsport. This worthy pioneer was born September 13, 1808, in the State of Delaware; he settled in Wayne County, Ind., in the fall of 1817, and from thence located in West River Township, this county, in the spring of 1840; he was educated in the common schools of Wayne County, and was united in marriage, June 6, 1831, to Mary Hiatt, who was a native of North Carolina, and born July 9, 1814. She is a worthy member of the Christian Church. These parents had six children, of which number five are living—Mahala, born September 28, 1832, deceased February, 1834; William A., May 22, 1834; Rachel, March 29, 1836; Martha, October 16, 1837; David W., December 13, 1839 (served in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry), and Henry H., December 7, 1840 (served in the same organization with his brother). This worthy citizen owns a valuable tract of 200 acres of land, and for one of his age is very active.

JOHN MOYER.

John Moyer is a resident of West River Township; he was born in the State of Pennsylvania December 25, 1811, and resided there until about thirty-five years ago; he was educated in the German schools of his native State, and is very much like a Pennsylvania "Dutchman." He was married, January 31, 1837, to Catherine Hafer, who was also born in Berks County of the same State in the year 1818.

Mr. and Mrs. Moyer emigrated to the woods in Randolph County, Ind., about thirty-six years ago, where, by great industry and hard labor they have procured and improved a valuable farm. They have seen the growth of the country from a howling wilderness to a high state of improvement, with plenty and to spare.

These parents have been gifted with seven children, of which number four are living, viz., Mary., born May 31, 1842; Julia A., born August 10, 1844; Catherine, born September 25, 1847, and Martha, born October 11, 1852.

Mr. Moyer's deceased children were as follows: Henry, born November 23, 1839—he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and died March 10, 1863, while in the service, and was brought home for burial; he participated in all the battles of his regiment till his death. Another son, William R., was born January 25, 1850, and died September 23, 1851; and a daughter, Eliza E, born August 11, 1855, and deceased June 28, 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Moyer are members of the Christian Church, and are peaceable and respected citizens.

The two older daughters were married December 23, 1869; the elder, to John Allison, a native of England, and the other, to William S. Stakebake, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 12, 1850.

Mr. Allison died August 1, 1877, and left his widow and daughter, Katie, who was born December 1, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Stakebake are the parents of three children, namely: John M., born December 19, 1870; Millicent, born April 23, 1875, and Morton B., born March 24, 1877.

Mr. Moyer's daughter, Catherine, was married, December 19, 1876, to Mr. Pharoah W. Brewer, a native of this county, and son of Nathan Brewer. By

this union there is a son, J. Fraze Brewer, born November 28, 1878, and one, Arthur B. Brewer, born March 5, 1882.

Mr. Moyer's daughter Martha was married, December 24, 1874, to Mr. David W. Townsend, and they have a son—Orley V., born February 5, 1877.

ISAIAH OSBORN.

ISAIAH OSBORN, the father of C. W. Osborn, and son of Charles and Sarah Osborn, was born in Knox County, Tenn., November 25, 1803. He was the fourth of a family of sixteen children, of whom six are now living. Charles Osborn, the father of Isaiah, was born in Guilford County, N. C., in the year 1775, and Sarah Newman, his mother, was born in Virginia in the year 1773. After marriage, they settled in Tennessee, and while residents here, Charles became the founder of the Manumission Societies of Tennessee and North Carolina. As the name indicates, these societies were formed for the purpose of liberating slaves from bondage. They removed to Mount Pleasant, Ohio, about the year 1817, where Charles commenced the publication of a paper entitled *The Philanthropist*, the first anti-slavery paper published in America. This paper boldly advocated the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves. It was ably edited, and though taking a step far beyond public sentiment, had its influence in the final consummation of the cause that brought it into existence.

Benjamin Lundy, who subsequently published an anti-slavery paper entitled the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, was a disciple of Osborn.

Charles and his family moved to Indiana about the year 1819, and settled in Wayne County, where he entered land and laid out the town of Economy, where he lived until the year 1842, when he removed to Michigan, and from thence to Porter County, Ind., where he died in the year 1850. He was an honored member of the Society of Friends, and was recorded a minister of the Gospel about the year 1808. As a minister, he traveled extensively over the United States, and in the years 1832 and 1833, he visited the Continent of Europe for the purpose of proclaiming the Gospel.

Charles Osborn was a remarkable man, noted for his strong convictions on all public questions, especially that of slavery, when he stood almost alone, and uncompromising in principle. He saw from the beginning the true nature of the Colonization Society, and voted alone against merging the Manumission Society, which he had founded, into that of colonization, thus placing conditions on emancipation which should be unconditional. He was devoted to the church, but his firm stand on the slavery question cost him his position; believing that he was right, as God gave him to see the right, he yielded up his membership in the church rather than retract from the stand he had taken. He died full of the faith he had so long preached, and which had sustained him during a long, eventful and useful life.

Isaiah lived with his father until the year 1822, when he emigrated to Greenville, Tenn., and engaged to Benjamin Lundy as a printer on his anti-slavery paper. He returned to Indiana in the year 1824, and located at Centerville, Wayne County, where he continued to work at the printer's trade in the employ of John Scott. He remained here until the spring of 1827, when he removed to Indianapolis, and worked in the office of John Douglass in the same capacity. He remained here for one year, when he returned to Wayne County and entered eighty acres of land. He was married to Lydia Worth, daughter of Job and Rhoda Worth, of Randolph County, June 24, 1829. His wife, who is the only living child of Job Worth's family, is a woman of more than ordinary abililty, and was eminently fitted to be the wife of the honored subject of this sketch. After marriage, they settled in Economy, where they remained for four years, Isaiah serving as Justice of the Peace during the entire time. They then moved on a farm situated one mile northeast of Economy, where they remained until the death of Isaiah, which occurred June 16, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn were the parents of eight children, of whom four are now living. Two of their children reside in Randolph County, one in Wayne County and the other in Henry County, this State. They were both acceptable and useful members of the Society of Friends, and remained so all of their lives. Isaiah entertained a strong anti-slavery sentiment from his youth, was a fine business man and had extensive experience in public life, of unquestioned integrity, and beloved by all who knew him. He had strong convictions for the right on all questions, and dared maintain them. He was particularly qualified for usefulness in either church or state, and, it may be truly said, he lived up to the full measure of his ability, and died honored and respected by all who knew him.

CHARLES W. OSBORN.

Charles Worth Osborn, son of Isaiah and Lydia Osborn, was born in Economy, Wayne Co., Ind., February 8, 1833. He is the second of a family of eight children, of whom four are now living. His boyhood was uneventful up to the death of his father, which occurred when he was thirteen years of age. After this sad affliction, the responsibility of the care of the farm rested principally upon Charles' shoulders. Although young in years, he was ripe in experience, and he was indeed a great stay to his mother in managing the farm and raising the family.

His education was principally confined to the common district schools. He attended the Union Literary Institute of this county in the year 1853. He also attended Antioch College for six months in the fall of 1856, and winter of 1857. His education was obtained at great sacrifice, having to work his way through. While attending the Literary Institute, a kind of agricultural institution, he paid his own way, and also that of a sister, by working on and superintending the farm connected with the institution. It is needless to state that in all of this work, Charles made the most of his advantages, was of untiring industry and succeeded in obtaining an education above that of the average young men of his time.

He began teaching school in the fall of 1854, and continued teaching during the winter, until 1866, with the exception of the fall and winter of his attendance at Antioch College. During the summer months he was generally engaged in farming. As a teacher, Charles was eminently successful, being a young man of more than ordinary energy and of unquestioned moral character. He was a living example to his pupils of purity of life and Christian deportment. He was especially adapted to the profession of teaching, and, after nearly twelve years of faithful work in the school-room, left the profession with many regrets. He not only attempted to train the minds of his pupils, but their hearts as well.

He was married to Asenith W. Wood, daughter of Jacob and Phœbe Wood, of Henry County, Ind., March 25, 1858. After marriage, he settled on his father's old homestead, in Wayne County, where he remained until the spring of 1860, when he removed to the farm where he now resides. He purchased this farm in 1857, and it consisted of fifty-three acres, with about twenty under cultivation. He now has sixty acres, fifty of which are under a high state of cultivation. He is comfortably situated, farm in good repair and provided with convenient and commodious buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn are the parents of six children, three of whom are now living—Arthur W., born January 7, 1859; Daniel W., October 19, 1860; Laura C., born June 4, 1865, deceased January 26, 1877; Edgar C., born October 25, 1872, deceased October 7, 1874; Carrie, born June 23, 1876, and deceased the same date, and William E., born June 23, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have been active and useful members of the Society of Friends all of their lives. Charles was recorded a minister of this church in 1876, and his services in this capacity have been highly acceptable. He has been a strong advocate of the temperance cause for years, and has done much to mould public sentiment in favor of prohibition. He has acted as Superintendent of the Sabbath school at Economy continuously for ten years. He is a Republican in political preferment, and has always been anti-slavery in sentiment. Charles Osborn is a useful man in the community in which he lives. He is well qualified to serve in any capacity to which he may be called. He is systematical in all of his transactions and honest in all of his dealings.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn lead a quiet and happy life, surrounded by loving and obedient children, endeavoring to make all around them better and happier by their presence. They are honored members of the church and society, and it is to be hoped that they will have many years of usefulness yet to come.

JOHN W. PRICE, farmer, P. O. Economy; he was born July 4, 1834, in Wayne County, and was educated in its common schools; he was united in marriage, October 1, 1857, to Jane Shugart, who was a native of Wayne County, Ind., and born June 15, 1838. This union was blessed with three children —Eva L., born January 20, 1859; William E., March 15, 1862, and George O., May 17, 1872; he and his family are worthy members of the M. E. Church; his father, William Price, was a native of North Carolina, born October 20, 1804; came to Wayne County, Ind., about the year 1817. Still living, at this date, his wife, originally Jane Massey, was a native of South Carolina, born 1808, deceased about the year 1869. Mr. Price is an energetic farmer and enjoys the confidence of his neighbors.

DAVID F. PURSLEY, farmer, P. O. Trenton. This farmer and soldier was born July 10, 1839, in this county; he was married, September, 1866, to Jane Clevenger, who was born February 26, 1850. They have three children —Franklin C., born May 1, 1868; William C., November 18, 1870, and Frederick E., May, 1876. Mr. P. had but little advantage of school and has followed farming; he early espoused the Union cause and enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, serving through the war. The Nineteenth was assigned to the "Iron Brigade," of the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Pursley participated in all the battles of that grand old organization; he was severely wounded in the left hip and wrist at the bloody battle of Antietam; he had three brothers in the war—Lafayette and Aleazer, who served in Company C, Nineteenth Indiana, and James M., who served in Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana; his father's name was James M. Pursley, who was originally from Virginia, where he was born about the year 1805; deceased in this county, 1865; his wife's father's name was James M. Clevenger, who was a native of this State, born in the year 1828; deceased at Indianapolis, Ind., August, 1880. Mr. Pursley stands high in the community in which he lives.

ANNA RETZ, farming, P. O. Economy, was born September 23, 1820, in this county. She was educated in the common schools near where she has resided for over a half century; her maiden name was Zimmerman, and she was married, November 20, 1834, to John Retz, who was born July 30, 1810, in Germany; he came to this county in 1833, deceased August 4, 1876. Mrs. Retz is the mother of thirteen children, of which number seven are living. The living are Catharine, born August 23, 1837; Lewis W., December 16, 1844; Sarah, December 23, 1846; John W., December 11, 1847; Michael A., August 14, 1853; Mary C., January 29, 1855, and David, May 21, 1859. The deceased are Henry, born October 23, 1838, died October 28, 1838; William, January 23, 1843, died December 8, 1844; Daniel, January 15, 1850, died October 9, 1851; Charles, November 15, 1839, died October 8, 1858; Martha J., January 21, 1857, died October 21, 1858, and James Mc, December 18, 1862, died February 21, 1863. Mrs. Retz owns a valuable farm of 160 acres of land, is a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and deserves much praise for rearing her large family and keeping them together.

JOSHUA J. SHEPPARD.

Joshua Johnson Sheppard, the son of William and Jane Sheppard, was born in Frederick County, Va., March 6, 1823. He is the seventh of a family of twelve children, of whom five are now living. His father was born in Pennsylvania February 23, 1791, and his mother in Virginia September 2, 1814. His parents settled in Virginia, where they remained until October, 1843, when they removed to this county and settled near Huntsville upon a farm rented of John Harris. They remained residents of this county until their deaths. His father died November 15, 1851, and his mother April 15, 1863.

The subject of this sketch was twenty-one years of age when he removed with his parents to this county. He continued with his father on the farm for one year afterward, when he was united in marriage with Martha Jane Paschall, daughter of Jesse Z. and Jane Paschall, of this county, December 5, 1844.

His education was limited to the insignificant subscription schools of Virginia. Notwithstanding the imperfection of these schools, he obtained a fair common-school education sufficient to transact all of his business. After marriage, he settled upon his father-in-law's farm and remained about two years, when he leased 160 acres of land three-quarters of a mile southeast of Huntsville, and remained one year. He then purchased forty acres of the farm of which he is now owner and proprietor. This tract was in the forest with no improvements, and he devoted his energies to the development of a farm. He now owns 160 acres of excellent land of which 120 acres are in a good state of cultivation. His farm consists of two eighty acre tracts separated by a forty. It is conveniently located, gently rolling, and is very productive. His farm buildings are both commodious and convenient; he has recently erected a most excellent farmhouse of modern architecture, two stories in height, situated on a beautiful eminence and facing to the west. It contains nine commodious rooms, and is tastefully furnished. His farm being well adapted to raising stock as well as grain, he gives increased attention to the production of corn and hogs; he has also given especial attention to underdraining, having no less than 1,500 rods of tiling, ranging from two and one-half to eight inches.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard are the parents of seven children. They also have an adopted daughter. They have been peculiarly unfortunate in the loss of their children by death, being called upon to mourn the demise of five. The following are the names, dates of the births and deaths of their children: William Z., born October 1, 1845, and died May 2, 1864; Oscar J., born August 3, 1847, and died August 20, 1856; James O., born August 3, 1847, and died August 15, 1847; Louisa J., born March 17, 1850, and died August 26, 1856; Julian H., born April 9, 1853; Emma M., born June 30, 1857, and died December 9, 1858; Marcellus C., born January 22, 1860; Minnie S. (the adopted daughter), born February 15, 1864.

His two living sons are married and live on their father's farm, which they cultivate in addition to forty acres which they together own.

His son, William Z., enlisted in the army December 25, 1863, in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, Company D. He never left the camp at Indianapolis, but was taken sick and died in the hospital at that place of diphtheria.

Mr. Sheppard and daughter, Minnie, are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sheppard is an honored and active member of the I. O. O. F.; he belongs to Trenton Lodge, No. 248, and White River Encampment, No. 50. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge since 1870; he has passed the chairs of the subordinate lodge twice, and was District Deputy Grand Master eight years in succession. His sons are also worthy members of the same order. Mr. Sheppard has always been a stanch and active Republican, and he has done much to advance the interest of the party. While living in the South, he was uncompromisingly opposed to the institution of slavery, having formed a bitter hatred for it very early in life.

MARTHA JANE SHEPPARD, wife of Joshua J. Sheppard, and daughter of Jesse Z. and Jane Paschall, was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 31, 1821. She is the second of a family of nine children, of whom seven are now living. Her father was born in Pennsylvania November 28, 1794, and her mother in the same State October 12, 1802. They removed to this State and settled in this county about the year 1836. Her mother died in this county July 21, 1844, aged forty-one years nine months and twenty-one days. Her father died January 11, 1865, aged seventy years two months and fourteen days. Martha spent her youthful days upon the farm. Her experience in toils and hardships was about the same as that of most pioneer daughters. However, in addition to the various household duties of those times, she spent a large portion of her time serving as a hand upon the farm. Her education is very meager, having, comparatively speaking, no opportunities for attending school. She has always been industrious and frugal, and has been a helpmate indeed to her husband through all the years of their married life. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard are quiet unassuming people, industrious and frugal. They are well situated in life, being surrounded by all that is necessary to make them happy.

JAMES STEVENSON.

James Stevenson, the son of George and Charlotte W. Stevenson, was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 25, 1847. He is the fourth of a family of seven children, of whom five are now living. His father was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 31, 1818. His parents moved to Randolph County in 1853, and settled two and three-quarters miles west of Bloomingsport on a farm of 220 acres. James passed his youthful days upon this farm until he was twenty-one years of age, rendering assistance in clearing a homestead.

His education was obtained from the district schools of this township, and through his efforts and meager advantages, he succeeded in acquiring a fair business education. After he was twenty-one, he hired out by the month as a farm laborer for one season, when he and his brother William rented a farm in partnership. This partnership continued for three years, when James was married to Elizabeth M. Davisson, daughter of Ira and Catherine Davisson, of Randolph County, August 15, 1872. His wife was born July 11, 1849. Her father was a native of North Carolina, and her mother of New Jersey. They moved to Randolph County very early in life, her father being ten and mother about seven years of age.

After marriage, James settled on a farm three miles south of Winchester, where he lived for one year. He then bought the farm upon which he now resides. It consists of eighty acres, with fifty-five under cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are the parents of three interesting children, two of whom are now living—George, born March 22, 1873, and deceased September 22, 1873; Elza D., born November 23, 1874; Mary, born July 23, 1878.

In political preferments Mr. Stevenson has always been a Republican, and has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the party. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are both industrious and frugal, kind neighbors and honored members of society.

CHARLES M. STEVENSON, whose portrait accompanied by that of his estimable lady are in this volume with a view of their pleasant home in West River Township, is a farmer and stock-raiser. He is a permanent resident of the county, and is interested in aiding to build up the country where he has chosen his home. He has surrounded himself with all the comforts of life, and erected for the habitation of his family a handsome and convenient dwelling, with all the appurtenances for the enjoyment of life. He has also made ample provision for the protection of his stock, and the care and preservation of his farm products. Although comparatively a young man, yet he has given proof of enterprising energy and permanent prosperity. Mr. Stevenson was born November 29, 1840, in Clinton County, in the State of Ohio, where he resided with his parents till he was six years old, when his father went to Warren County in search of a home, but remained only a short time. In the year 1847, the elder Mr. Stevenson with family, came to the forests of Randolph, where the subject of this sketch has resided ever since. Having come here when the country was mostly woods, he realizes what the woodman's ax has done when he casts about and sees the fertile fields, the great highways, hillsides covered with all kinds of domestic animals, and scores of elegant abodes in one glance, which he once saw a howling wilderness. His youth was spent as all the youths of the pioneers had to undergo, in hard work and deprivations, which the youth nowadays cannot realize. Mr. Stevenson was educated in the public schools of this county. They were not as they are now—equal to academies—but were of short sessions in winter time, not exceeding three months each year. And he can look back and see the old log cabin and the long, backless benches, and the inclined board projected from the wall, and think of his happy school-boy days that floated by, while the worried teacher looked grave, and kept in his reach the powerful persuader with which he often made impressions. Mr. Stevenson has been married twice. His first marriage took place in January, 1868. He was then married to Mary A. Cox, who was a native of this county, and was born on the 9th day of July, 1842. By this union there was one child, named Charity E., who was born July 4, 1869. Mrs. Stevenson died January 20, 1870. Mr. Stevenson, after having battled life alone for a year and three-fourths, contracted a second marriage with Emily A. Haynes, and the event was celebrated on the 21st day of September, 1871. Mrs. Stevenson was born in this county October 25, 1849, and is familiar with pioneer life. She was educated in the common schools, and is an estimable lady. She is a daughter of Jesse G. Haynes, and a grand-daughter of Stephen Haynes, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Her mother's maiden was Matilda Cropper; she was a daughter of Bela Cropper, an old pioneer. Since their union Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have had four accessions to their family, viz.: James E., born September 6, 1872; Mary A., born September 7, 1874; Edna L., born March 22, 1876, and Laura M., born March 28, 1879. Mr. Stevenson's father's name was Clayton Stevenson. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 19, 1816. He was a farmer all his life, and a hard working man. He was a man of strong prejudices, of Scotch descent, and an early Abolitionist. He cast his religious faith with the Society of Friends. He was averse to the use of tobacco in any form. He once informed the writer that he could smell the smoke of a pipe or cigar along a highway, two hours after any one had passed along smoking. He could not bear the sight of tobacco at all. He had a horrid fear of fire; he usually put it all out before retiring at night, or leaving the house alone; he kept a wire door to close up the fire-place, which he never failed to close if he left the room for any length of time. The subject of this sketch is a member of F. & A. M., Lodge No. 367, Trenton, Ind. He owns a farm of 160 acres in a high state of cultivation with the improvements, of which the accompanying view is an exact representation.

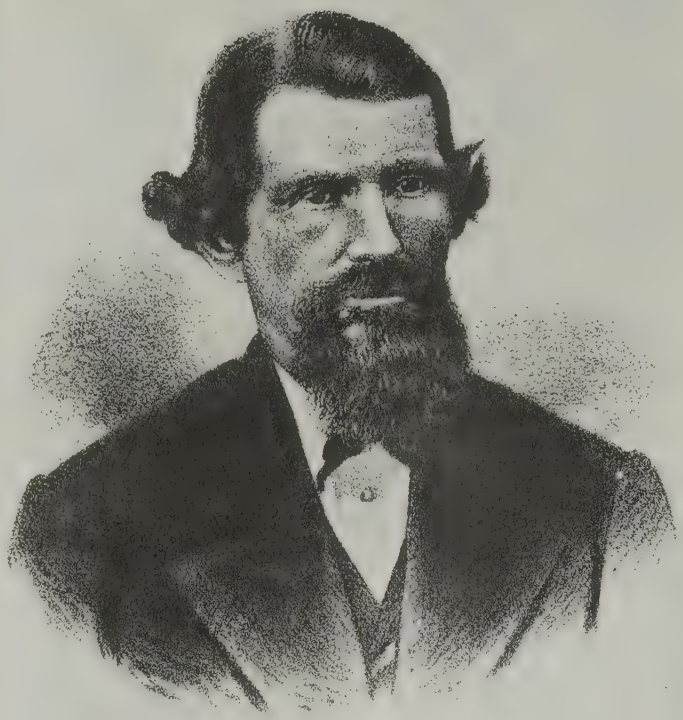
CHARLES M. STINE, farmer, P. O. Winchester. He was born February 23, 1841, in Darke County, Ohio, and came here in the year 1842. He was educated in the common schools of this county, and has followed farming from boyhood. He was united in marriage to Mary A. Hill July 18, 1864. They have one child—Clara R., born September 18, 1868. Mr. Stine served in Company E, Eighth Indiana, participating in the battle of Rich Mountain, Va., and, upon being discharged, re-enlisted in Company C, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was severely wounded in the right lung at Richmond, Ky. He was compelled to leave the army on that account. His father's name was James W. Stine, born in the year 1812, in the State of New Jersey, and deceased October 8, 1876, in this county. The family is of Dutch descent, and one of good standing in society. He and his worthy wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are universally respected by their neighbors.

WILLIAM G. WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Economy. This successful farmer was born January 16, 1838, in Wayne County, Ind. He settled in this county in the spring of 1843, and was educated in its district common schools. He was united in marriage to Catharine Grubbs, who was born April 29, 1837, in this county. They have four children—John W., born October 18, 1858; Hicks K., August 18, 1860; Sarah, March 12, 1865, and Martha J., August 3, 1868. Hicks K. Wright, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the State of Maryland, and born October 12, 1812; he came to this county with his family in 1843. He served the people as County Commissioner for a number of years, and was noted for his ability and integrity. He deceased April 16, 1875; his wife, originally Sarah Stevens, was born January 30, 1812, in Maryland, and deceased in August, 1874. Mr. Wright is a Republican in politics, owns a valuable farm of 478 acres of land, and is universally esteemed.

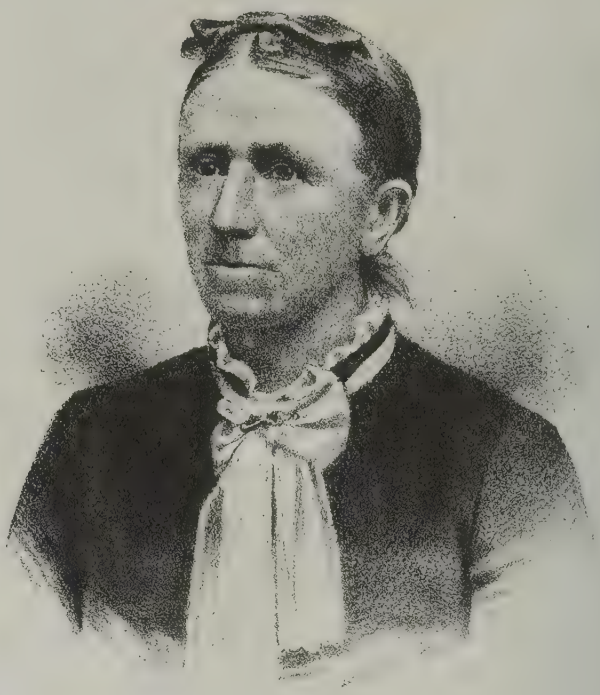
REV. DANIEL WORTH.

Prominent among the early settlers of Randolph County was Daniel Worth, a man of more than ordinary ability, and a leader in anti-slavery, temperance and other reforms of his time. He early espoused the cause of anti-slavery, and devoted most of his time for more than twenty years to advocating it with a zeal and power, through suffering and imprisonment, that gave him a national reputation. His life stands out as a beacon light upon life's highway, showing that the path of duty leads to honor and distinction. Daniel Worth, the son of Job and Rhoda Worth, was born in Guilford County, N. C., May 3, 1795. He was the fourth of a family of ten children, of whom but one is now living. Job Worth, the father of Daniel, was born on the Island of Nantucket July 11,

RES. OF Wm M. BOTKIN, WEST RIVER TP. RANDOLPH. CO. IND.



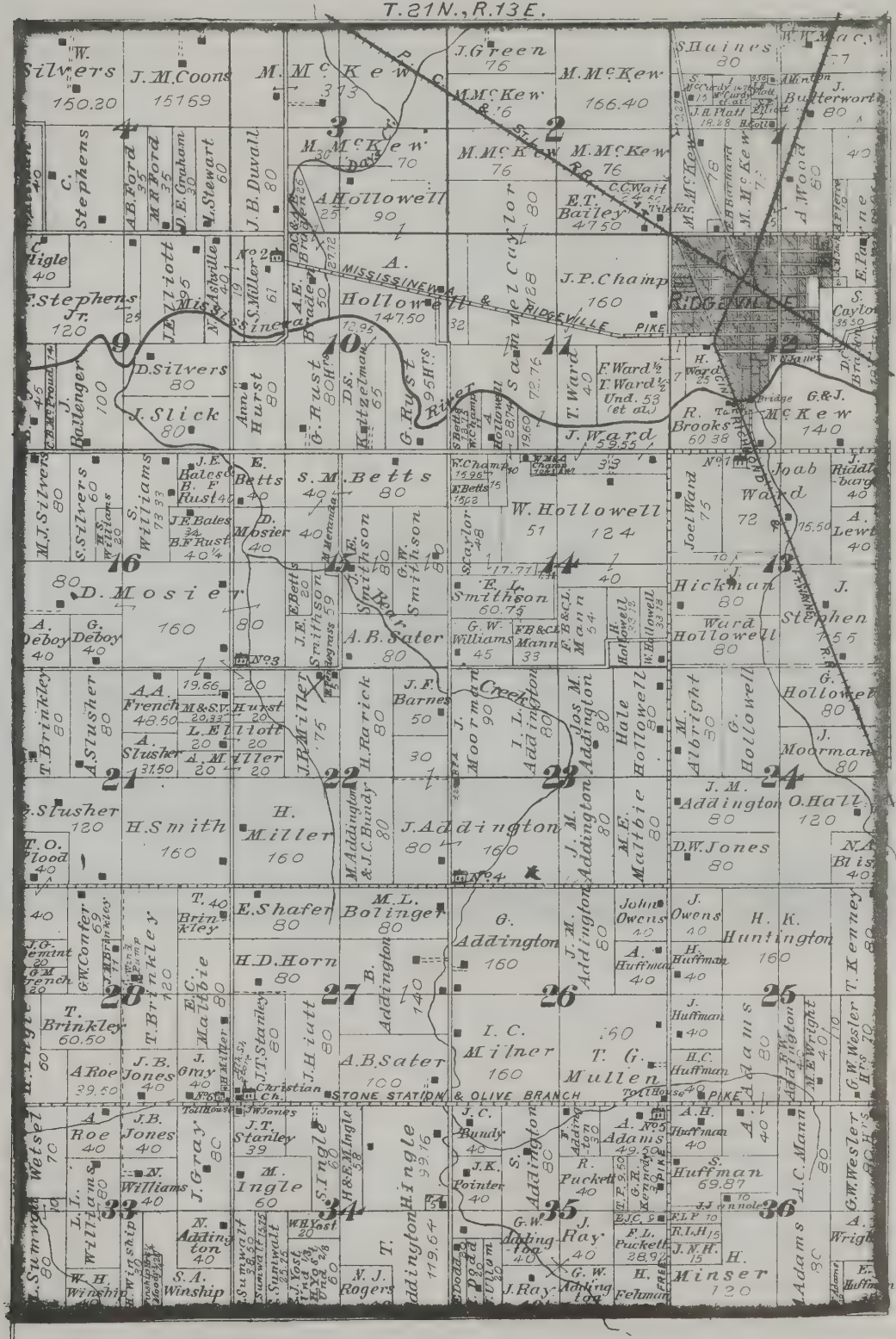
JOSHUA J. SHEPPARD.



MRS MARTHA J. SHEPPARD.

RES. OF J.J, SHEPPARD, WEST RIVER TP. RANDOLPH, CO. IND.

MAP OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP



RESIDENCE OF J.M.COONS, FRANKLIN TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

1764. His mother was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Macy, and was born on the same Island December 26, 1769. The removed with their parents and settled in Guilford County, N. C., in the year 1770. Job Worth and Rhoda Macy were married about the year 1788, and continued to reside in Guilford County till the spring of 1822, when they removed to the western part of Indiana, where Job Worth died, September 30, 1822. After the death of her husband, Rhoda, with her three children, settled in the southern part of Randolph County, where she resided till her death, which occurred February 27, 1837. Daniel lived with his parents in North Carolina till he was twenty-one years of age. His educational advantages were very meager, but were the best the schools then afforded. Notwithstanding the inefficiency of the schools, he, by his perseverance and untiring energy, obtained a fair education. He not only obtained knowledge from the books he read, but was a close observer of human nature, and gained much knowledge from association with his fellow-men, which fitted him for a public teacher. He was married, March 5, 1818, to Elizabeth Swaim; she was the daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Elliott) Swaim, of Randolph County, N. C., and was born January 27, 1798.

After marriage, he settled on a farm in Guilford County, and remained about four years, when he removed to Indiana, and, after spending the summer on the Wabash, in the western part of the State, where he lost two children by death, he settled in the southern part of Randolph County in the spring of 1823, where he purchased eighty acres of land, on which he resided till the fall of 1850. In 1824, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and for seven years was a member of the Senate and House of Representatives. About the year 1831, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, but severed his connection with that church in 1842, on account of its complicity with slavery, and assisted in organizing the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which would not fellowship slave-holders. He was licensed to preach in September, 1843, and was ordained an Elder in a Conference at Cincinnati, the following September. The greater portion of his time, from 1842 to 1850, was devoted to lecturing on the subjects of temperance and anti-slavery, and preaching, principally in Eastern Indiana.

In the fall of 1850, he left the farm and removed to Ohio, where he first located at Troy, taking charge of a church there. From Troy, he went to Wilmington; from Wilmington to Felicity, and from thence to Ripley. At all those places he was pastor of churches. After remaining in Ohio for six years, he returned to Indiana, locating at Carthage, and filling pulpits in various parts of the State. His denomination had planted some churches in the State of North Carolina. Three different ministers had been sent there to take charge of these churches, but each one of them in turn had been driven away by mob violence. It was thought that as Worth was a native of North Carolina, had spent his early manhood there, and as he and his wife had many relatives and friends there, that his presence would at least be less obnoxious than his unfortunate brethren. Circumstances seemed thus to point him out as the one to occupy this hitherto dangerous field. So, in the fall of 1857, in company with his invalid wife and unmarried daughter, he took his life in his hand, as it were, and returned to his native State to preach the Gospel of his Master. This he was permitted to do unmolested till the fall of 1859, when the South became excited and alarmed over John Brown's attempt to free the slaves of Virginia and other causes. In addition to preaching, Daniel Worth had been disseminating some anti-slavery literature. He had sold several copies of Helper's "Impending Crisis;" and for selling and circulating this incendiary document, he was arrested by the Sheriff of Guilford County, on the 23d of December, 1859. He had a preliminary trial in the presence of a large and excited crowd, in which he defended himself, arguing that slavery was an evil and that it was his duty as a minister to preach against it. He was bound over to court and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance and a like sum to keep the peace. His friends would have furnished the bail, but he was liable to arrest on similar charges, and taken before a Judge who would not admit him to bail; and besides the mob was thirsting for his blood in case he was released. A dispatch to the New York *Herald*, of December 30, says: "I was glad to see that mob violence was not exercised on him." Another correspondent in the same paper says: "At the close of the examination, remarks were made by Ralph Gorrell, Esq., and Robert P. Dick, Esq., to the effect that the public mind was much excited by this examination, and that threats had been made as to a disposition of the prisoner, but that they would recommend the people to let the law have its course." The same correspondent thus describes Worth's appearance and demeanor in the presence of the above-described surroundings:

"The Rev. Daniel Worth is a large, portly man, with a fine head, an intellectual and expressive countenance, and a large, commanding eye. He is fluent in speech, and the general style and manner of his speaking are calculated to win attention. He did not appear to be at all embarrassed or frightened at his position, but, on the contrary, expressed his ideas and opinions with boldness and fearlessness." He was remanded to jail, where he lay for four months in a cold, filthy, uncomfortable building, awaiting trial. However, his friends were allowed to take him bedding and make him as comfortable as they could under the circumstances. He was first tried in Randolph County, where an indictment had been found against him for selling copies of the same book. He was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the county jail, the additional punishment of whipping, which was at the discretion of the court, being omitted. His second trial was held shortly after in the court of Guilford County, with the same penalty as the result. In the meantime, a third indictment was found against him in the Randolph Court for incendiary language in the pulpit. He appealed the two cases that had been decided against him to the Supreme Court, and was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 in each, and the same amount in the case pending. Being convinced that he could not obtain justice in the courts, he resolved, if possible, to leave the State. He knew that his enemies were watching him and guarding every avenue of escape should he give bail; but his friends arranged the matter so quietly that he was beyond the limits of the State before they knew of his release. The bonds were signed late in the evening, and he placed in a close carriage with two friends, one a slaveholder, well-armed (without his knowledge, however), and driven over unfrequented roads in a direction unexpected by his enemies. The following day was a drizzling one and but few people on the road, and they were not recognized by any one, and they succeeded in putting him on a train in Virginia, when he was soon north of Mason and Dixon's line. He now made a lecture tour through the Eastern and Northern States, reciting his prison experience, and firing the people against the institution of slavery, the object and spirit of which he so well knew by bitter experience. His friends of the North generously contributed the amount necessary to enable him to reimburse his bondsmen of the South. The bail bonds and costs amounted to nearly $4,000. The spring following his return to North Carolina, the wife of his youth died. She passed away May 12, 1858. He was united in a second marriage to Huldah Cude, a widowed sister to his former wife, May 19, 1859, who is still living and resides in Fountain City. At the close of his lecture tour, Worth returned to Indiana, where he was joined by his wife. They spent the summer of 1862 in visiting their children and friends in Iowa, after which they returned and settled in Fountain City, Wayne Co., Ind., where they remained till his death, which occurred December 12, 1862. Fountain City was the place where he had many times met in council with the friends of freedom; and it seems meet that this should be the place where his labors should close, and that he should be laid to rest by the side of H. P. Bennett, Benjamin Stanton, Daniel Pucket and others who stood beside him in the times that tried men's souls.

Daniel Worth was the father of eight children, only one of whom is now living—Emily Yard, who resides in Iowa. His son William, the only son who reached his majority, enlisted during the late war in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Regiment, but died in camp before the regiment left the State. William left one son, Charles Sumner Worth, the only descendant of Daniel's bearing the name of Worth.

Daniel Worth held the office of Justice of the Peace in this county for a number of years, as he also did in North Carolina before emigrating to this State. As a public officer, he manifested the same bold and fearless spirit that characterized his life, doing his duty regardless of consequences. His dress and manners were plain and simple. He canvassed the State for years in the interest of freedom, riding on horseback, clad in a suit manufactured, cut and made by his wife and daughters. In person, he was tall, measuring six feet and four inches in height, and in his old age reached the great weight of 300 pounds. He was a fine speaker and a good debater, being fluent in language, logical, sarcastic, abounding in wit, and never wanting an anecdote to illustrate his point. He had rare conversational powers, which drew persons around him at all gatherings.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Franklin Township is located in the northern part of the county, being the smallest in extent of territory, as also the latest in formation. The township embraces twenty-four square miles, being six miles long by four miles wide. Franklin Township lies in the valley of the Mississinewa River, on both sides of that stream, the river dividing it into two unequal parts. As to surface, the township is mostly rolling, though in some portions inclined to be level.

It lies in Township 21 north, Range 13 east, embracing four miles wide of the east side of that township, and Sections 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 21 to 28 and 33 to 36. The streams of water in the township are the Mississinewa, in the north part, flowing westward; Day's Creek, entering the Mississinewa on the north, and Bear Creek on the south. Day's Creek comes from Jay County, and Bear Creek from White River Township. Mississinewa River is in this portion of its course a large and important stream, serving a good purpose for water power. Bear Creek is of considerable size, and in early times was utilized to some extent, though latterly it has been suffered to be unimproved for the most part.

The twelve mile boundary passes nearly through the center

of the township, the angle of the boundary lying a little north of Ridgeville. Beginning at Fort Recovery it proceeds in a direct line to a point near Ridgeville, twelve miles west of the old or Wayne's boundary; then changing its course it extends to the Ohio River in a line parallel to the old boundary, and twelve miles distant therefrom. Franklin Township thus is seen to have been at first, so to speak, the outmost corner of civilization in this direction.

Like the rest of the county, this part of Randolph was covered with a heavy growth of deciduous timber of many kinds, among which oak, sugar maple and walnut were prominent. Many of the early pioneers made great quantities of sugar from their maple orchards in those original days, and though some things may have been scarce, "sweetening" was not. Deer, bears, wolves, etc., were plentiful, as were also turkeys, squirrels and all the animals of various kinds common to the climate and region, and hunters found the Mississinewa valley a very paradise for them. One of the first settlers killed six deer and wounded a seventh before ordinary breakfast time.

The first settlement in Franklin was made in 1817 by Meshach Lewallyn, an elderly man with a large family. The great body of the township remained a wilderness for many years afterward. A few settlers, however, made a location upon the river in the neighborhood, Mr. Lewallyn as just stated, in 1817, and Joab Ward in 1819.

Mr. Lewallyn about 1819 built a mill on the river, which has been a noted point ever since that day. The Mississinewa was in time of flood navigable for flat-boats to Lewallyn's mill, and not much above.

This place became the nearest point of connection between the settlements in Wayne County and the Wabash Valley, and for many years produce in large quantities was brought through the wilderness to Lewallyn's mill, and Joab Ward built boats and sold them to the produce owners to float it down the river into the Wabash Valley. Many curious and some dangerous advenutres occurred in connection with that old-time navigation down the booming Mississinewa during the spring flood upon the stream. In the reminiscences of Thomas Ward, Burkett Pierce, Arthur McKew, Edward Edger, William Robinson, etc., may be found statements concerning the matter, to which the reader is referred for more detailed information.

The Indians were yet residents of the region, and some tragic occurrences took place near Ridgeville. Fleming was shot and wounded near Joab Ward's, and killed at Meshach Lewallyn's, though not by him nor any of his family. Shadrach Lewallyn, one of Meshach's sons, shot and killed an Indian, and the natives were greatly enraged and made threats of vengeance. They were, however, quieted by the pacific efforts of Meshach Lewallyn, as also of David Connor, the Indian trader, who, though a rough and wild man himself, had yet a great influence over the savage red men of the forest; and he often employed it in the interest of peace and order, insomuch that he was, in solemn state and with imposing ceremony, according to their custom in such matters, installed a chieftain among the Miamis.

The early entries of land appear to have been the following: Meshach Lewallyn, parts of 1 and 12, 21, 13, July 19, 1817; Solomon Hornley, E. N. E. 13, 21, 13, December 11, 1817; John Armstrong, fractional 11 and 14, 21, 13, June 29, 1818; Benjamin Berry, N. W. fractional 11, 21, 13, January 29, 1824; James Addington, W. S. E. 10, 21, 13, September 20, 1828; David Hammer, W. N. E. 10, 21, 13, September 20, 1828; Francis Stephens, E. N. E. 9, 21, 13, May 1, 1830; Francis Stephens, W. N. E. 9, 21, 13, May 11, 1830; Burkett Pierce, W. N. W. 10, 21, 13, May 16, 1830; William Dembin, E. N. E. 10, 21, 13, August 21, 1830; William and Thomas Ward, in Section 11, 21, 13, August 6, 1831; Ezekiel Roe, in Section 3, 21, 13, November 12, 1831; Edward McKew, in Section 10, 21, 13, March 17, 1832; James Addington, in Section 10, 21, 13, March 17, 1832; George Meek, in Section 3, 21, 13, March 31, 1832; George Meek, in Section 3, 21, 13, March 31, 1832; John Addington, in Section 10, 21, 13, April 28, 1832; Abram Renbarger, in Section 11, 21, 13, July 18, 1832; James Stephens, in Section 10, 21, 13, February 16, 1833; Edward McKew, in Section 12, 21, 13, March 22, 1833; Sebastian Brunnengast, in Section 12, 21, 13, May 11, 1833; Jacob Winegartner, in Section 9, 21, 13, May 18, 1833; William R. Merine, 17, 21, 13, September 7, 1833; James Stephens, in Section 10, 21, 13, October 12, 1833; David Miller, in Section 9, 21, 13, November 21, 1833; Joseph Tulley, in Section 9, 21, 13, December 21, 1833; Randolph Hughes, in Section 4, 21, 13, March 11, 1834; John McNees, in Section 35, 21, 13, April 7, 1834; Thomas Green, in Section 26, 21, 13, April 7, 1834; Thomas Addington, in Section 26, 21, 13, May 27, 1834; John Willson, in Section 11, 21, 13, June 10, 1834; Andrew Stephens, in Section 4, 21, 13, June 10, 1834; Thomas Green, in Section 27, 21, 13, June 12, 1834; Jesse Addington, in Section 22, 21, 13, June 25, 1834; Andrew Stephens, in Section 9, 21, 13, July 7, 1834; Andrew Stephens, in Section 9, 21, 13, July 7, 1834; David H. Brown, in Section 30, 21, 13, July 7, 1834; David H. Brown, in Section 30, 21, 13, April 15, 1835; Seth Elliot, in Section 27, 21, 13, January 24, 1835; Joel Ward, in Section 12, 21, 13, April 20, 1835; James Addington, in Section 34, 21, 13, April 25, 1835; Joseph Addington, in Section 34, 21, 13, August 12, 1835; Thomas Addington, in Section 35, 21, 13, August 19, 1835; John Culp, in Section 24, 21, 13, October 5, 1835; Pardon Sherman, in Section 35, 21, 13, June 13, 1836.

Joab Ward, who came to Ridgeville in 1819, bought land on credit of Mr. Lewallyn; and for ten years those pioneers were literally in the woods, cut off from their fellow-countrymen, and dwelling far amidst the mighty forests. The next settlers after the Lewallyns and the Wards, were, so far as now known, James Addington and David Hammer, who entered, and, it is to be presumed, settled upon Section 10, about two miles west of Ridgeville and on the river.

An interesting incident is related (perhaps by Temple Smith) of a wedding at Meshach Lewallyn's, at which the groom and bride were a young Hammer and a daughter of Lewallyn's; and at the nuptial dinner the male guests attended dressed in buckskin breeches and hunting shirts and leather belts, with huge knives in their belts; and one of the "white braves" carved the turkey with a hunting knife taken from the belt round his waist. Rough times these would seem to have been, yet these people were upright, civilized American citizens; and, in such families dwelling in the forest thus, were trained such quiet, peaceful, cultured gentlemen as Hon. Thowas Ward and Arthur McKew, Thomas W. Kizer, Esq., and many others like them, who are at once the ornament and delight of the later cultivated and polished society of the present day.

We are unable to follow the course of settlement further with any certainty. About 1830, the current of emigration began to set with a slight force in that direction, which grew still stronger in 1832 and 1833, and from that time and onward till 1838 the township came to be filled with occupants, at least the land was by that time almost wholly entered. Not much needs to be said as to early efforts in the line of education and religion. The usual "woods schools" in the greased-paper log cabin were established in these forest nooks also.

Hon. Thomas Ward, now a gentleman of intelligence and distinction, and of high culture as well, got all his schooling in one of these old-fashioned seminaries; and such facts connected with the lives of our distinguished men may well put to shame thousands of our younger citizens, who, notwithstanding the boasted modern advantages a thousand-fold more showy and costly than those old time slab-seated puncheon-floored structures, have, nevertheless, failed to approve themselves men after the model of the backwoods times; and it may well raise a wonder whether, after all, some serious defect may not exist in our magnificent system of public education, failing, as many believe it to do, to develop the strong individual manhood and womanhood of the subjects of its training.

As to religion, noble souls and pious hearts found a dwelling place in those outposts, and the Gospel Shepherd sought out, the stray sheep in the wilderness, giving to them the needed care and comfort. And what was thus sown has proved to be good seed cast into a fruitful soil, which has in these latter years, brought forth thirty, sixty and a hundredfold.

The mineral advantages are found in its beds of lime rock, which between Deerfield and Ridgeville have been utilized for burning lime, and its banks of gravel which have, however, been suffered strangely enough to be useless till within a year or two past. The people are now waking up to the mine of value that lies in their gravel banks, and are rapidly constructing pikes in various directions; and in a few more years the citizens will wonder how they could have been content to drag through the impassable seas and oceans of mud in which for forty years past they had been helplessly floundering and hopelessly engulfed. Franklin is so small, and Ridgeville is so central, that there seems to have been no call for any other town to grow up within its limits. At any rate, no other has ever found place in that neighborhood.

The roads through Franklin are chiefly the route from Winchester to Ridgeville and northward, and the route from Greenville via Deerfield and Ridgeville into Delaware County. The railroads are the Richmond & Grand Rapids Road and the Union City & Logansport Road, crossing at Ridgeville, thus making that town an important center of trade, and furnishing to the township a good market and abundant commercial facilities.

Some twelve or fourteen years ago, the Free-Will Baptists, in connection with leading citizens of the place and region, established Ridgeville College, which has ever since been maintaining a heroic, and moreover a successful struggle for existence. Arthur McKew, Esq., of Ridgeville, not to mention others, is understood to have given at various times $11,000 to its funds. Ezekiel Clough, of Jackson Township, has contributed many thousand dollars to the same excellent purpose.

The township is occupied by an intelligent, moral population, and Ridgeville in particular has been successful through much of its existence in barring from its midst those curses to humanity and foes to happiness and peace—liquor saloons.

Franklin is bounded on the north by Jay County, on the east by Ward, on the south by White River and on the west by Green and Monroe.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 21, Range 13—Section 1, 1837; Sections 2, 21, 22, 28, 33, 1836–37; Section 3, 1831–36, Ezekiel Roe, November 12, 1831; Section 4, 1834–37, Randolph Hughes, March 11, 1834; Section 9, 1830–37, Francis Stephens, May 1, 1830; Section 10, 1828–32, James Addington, March 17, 1828; Section 11, 1832–37; Section 12, 1817–37, Meshach Lewallyn, July 19, 1817, first in township; Sections 13, 23, 1817–38, Solomon Horn and Jacob Sanders, December 11, 1817; Sections 14, 25, 1837–38; Sections 24, 34, 1835–37; Section 15, 1836–38; Section 16, school land; Section 26, 1834–38; Sections 27, 35, 1834–37; Section 36, 1837. The entire township was entered between 1817 and 1838 inclusive.

TOWNS.

Carlisle.—Location on Mississinewa River, Section 12, 21, 13, directly opposite the old town of Ridgeville, Edward McKew, proprietor; D. W. McNeal, surveyor; twenty-eight lots; recorded October 18, 1836. Ridgeville (first plat) was recorded September 21, 1837. Carlisle was south of the river, and Ridgeville was (and is) north of it. Both the towns were still-born. Sixteen years after 1836, no town was at either place, and the plat had relapsed into ordinary farm land. Ridgeville was laid out again, however, in about 1853, and this time the town began to grow. Yet it did not do much for a long time, not, in fact, till the Pan-Handle track was completed through its limits. But Carlisle never so much as "peeped." We have never heard that it ever had even so much as a beginning.

Olive Branch.—Stands upon Sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, Town 21, Range 13. It has two stores, two or three dwellings, one church, one schoolhouse, one smith shop, one wagon shop, one toll-gate, one lodge, F. & A. M., and one Granger Lodge. It is not laid out, though it has more business than some towns. A pike runs through it east and west. The people are trying to get a grant for a post office. How they will succeed cannot now be told, though their energy deserves, and we hope, may command success.

Ridgeville.—Location, Section 12, Town 21, Range 14, north side of Mississinewa River, William and John Addington, proprietors; Jere Smith, surveyor; sixteen lots; street east and west, Main street; recorded September 21, 1837. Ridgeville (new town), Arthur McKew and Joab Ward, proprietors; 128 lots; streets, north and south, Race, Walnut; east and west, Water, Main, First, Second, Third. Location, Section 12, Town 21, Range 13, north of Mississinewa River, at what is now the crossing of the Pan-Handle and Grand Rapids Railroads. Recorded January 5, 1853. McKew's First Addition, Arthur McKew, proprietor; forty-eight lots; location, north and east of the old town; new street, north and south, George; recorded April 30, 1867. McKew's Second Addition, Arthur McKew, proprietor; nine inlots, two outlots; location, west of Race, north of Second; recorded April 30, 1867. McKew's Third Addition, Arthur McKew, proprietor; fifteen lots, including college grounds, Lot No. 14; location, north of Logansport Railroad; recorded February 28, 1868. Addington's Addition, heirs of Addington, proprietors; fifty-eight lots, Section 12, Town 21, Range 14, north side of Mississinewa River; streets, north and south, College, Sheridan; recorded February 25, 1869. McKew's Fourth Addition, Arthur McKew, proprietor; twelve inlots, two outlots; west of George street; recorded June 22, 1869. Ward's First Addition, D. W. Ward, proprietor; twelve outlots, north of Second street, west of Grand Rapids Railroad; recorded December 20, 1869. Pierce's Addition, Pierce, proprietor; nine lots; recorded November 4, 1870. McKew's Fifth Addition, Arthur McKew, proprietor; forty-five lots; new street, old railroad bed, McKew street; recorded May 2, 1873. Thus it is seen that Ridgeville was laid out twice, and has had nine additions at various times. It was platted by William and John Addington in 1837. There had been a mill built by Meshach Lewallyn and a flat-boat factory, carried on by Jacob Ward for years, but not even the semblance of a town had come into being. And even after the village was located by Mr. Addington (who was the proprietor of the mill after Lewallyn), no growth took place. Only three or four houses were erected, and the town seemed still-born. For sixteen years, no business of importance was transacted in the place, and the lots had been remanded to their original farm state.

Some of the men who were, or had been, residents up to 1852, were Meshach Lewallyn, miller; Joab Ward, farmer and boat-builder; William Addington, Jerry Barker, Legraves and Jenkins. Jenkins had a store in 1837. Jerry Barker built a hewed-log house soon after. Lewallyn's mill was built about 1820, and in 1836, was owned by William Addington. At first, it was only a corn-cracker, and was afterward changed into a flour-mill, with a hand-bolt (water mill). The stones were home-made. Joab Ward and Arthur McKew re-laid the town in 1853, calling it Newtown. It stands on the Deerfield State road, as also at the crossing of the Pan-Handle (P. C. & St. L.) and the "Shoo-Fly" (Richmond & G. R.) Railroads, and on the Mississinewa River, at the head of flat-boat navigation. A fine bridge spans the Mississinewa south of the town. The country is good and the lands are fertile. During the summer of 1880, the people of the town and region began to build pikes from Ridgeville into the surrounding country, and a few years will doubtless witness a very great improvement in Franklin Township and the regions adjoining in this important respect.

In 1853, the Union & Logansport Railroad was projected, and there was large activity at Ridgeville. A long row of shanties for laborers was built. Arthur McKew, Robert Sumption, Dr. Bailey, Dr. Shoemaker, Robert Starbuck, etc., were there. Robert Sumption was building a hotel, and the railroad men hurried him up, telling him the railroad track would be down before his hotel would be done. In 1853–54, there were thirty carpenters at work in the town at once. Railroad work, however, soon ceased. The Logansport road was not made until 1867, and the "Shoo-Fly" in 1872.

Robert Sumption had a hotel in 1854. Robert Starbuck had a store; he built a pebble dash house, which is yet standing and in good repair. Arthur McKew had a store as early as 1850, or before. Dr. Shoemaker came in 1853, and Dr. Bailey in 1854.

The railroad ceased in 1857, and the town lagged. Mr. Sumption's hotel prospered, and the stores, also, but up to 1866 there were no more than one hundred people, perhaps not so many. From the completion of the Pan-Handle Railroad, the growth of the town has been constant. The foundation of Ridgeville College was laid in 1867, the instruction began in 1868, and the college building was inclosed and occupied in 1869. The number of students has never been large, there being now about eighty. First President, J. L. Collier; Present President, S. D. Bates; professors and teachers, Messrs. Atkinson, Reed, Moulton, Harrison, Boltz, Misses Brockett and Abbott; Executive Committee, Messrs. McKew, Farquhar, Pettijohn and Sumption; Treasurer, Robert Sumption. The college is under the control of the Free-Will Baptists.

The business of Ridgeville may be stated as follows: Two grist-mills, one water, one steam; two saw-mills, both steam; one handle factory; two dry goods stores, one large; four groceries, three shoe stores, three drug stores, two hardware stores, two harness shops, one tin and stove store, five physicians, three clergymen, four attorneys, three smith shops, three shoe shops, one jeweler, three barbers, two livery stables, two churches, one college, one post office, one schoolhouse, two depots, two hotels, one butcher shop, two grain merchants, one cooper shop, one furniture dealer, two stock buyers, two milliners, one agricultural store, one brick-yard, one tile factory, one sewing-machine store, one pump dealer, one book store, one lodge F. & A. M., one lodge I. O. O. F., one printing office, one coal dealer, one wood dealer, one lime dealer, etc., etc.

Principal men; Arthur McKew, shoe dealer, etc.; R. H. Sumption, trader; D. W. Porter, grocer; A. H. Farquhar, physician; Rev. S. D. Bates, President of Ridgeville College; Rev. Harrison, professor and Acting President of Ridgeville College; Brooks, blacksmith; Wellinger, butcher; James Addington, carpenter; Asa Orcutt, carpenter; E. Myers, architect; David S. Kitzelman, merchant, dry goods; Henry Kitzelman, dry goods; William E. Miller, merchant; C. C, Hiatt, physician; Joseph Edger, salesman; Robert Starbuck, business man and trader; Reuben Whipple, miller; Charles Starr, miller; J. W. Seney; grain dealer; Henry Meyer, Joseph Bowersox, miller.

Two railroads cross at Ridgeville, the P. C. & St. L. and the Grand Rapids (Pan-Handle & Shoo-Fly) Railroads. The Mississinewa River passes near the town on the south side. For many years this place was the point whence flat-boats were sent down the stream. laden with flour, bacon, apples, etc. Joab Ward built great numbers of these in the earlier days. That business, however, stopped long ago.

Ridgeville is now a prosperous and thriving villlage, and an important and growing center of business and trade. In the vicinity is a good lime kiln, and there is also a rock quarry on the banks of the Mississinewa. A fine state of moral sentiment exists, and temperance and good order largely prevail. Saloons, for the most part, have been suppressed, and wherever the public feeling and principle are strong enough to prevent their existence, good morals are sure to be in the ascendant.

Distances: Deerfield, three miles; Union City, fourteen miles; Winchester, nine miles; Randolph, three and one-half miles; Fairview, nine miles; Emmettsville, four miles; Farmland, twelve miles.

For nearly or quite half a century, the dwellers in that region have been floundering, helpless and well-nigh hopeless, in the mud. But they are now waking up to the hitherto unrecognized fact that gravel banks are located here, and that for the express purpose of being spread out over the surface of the highways; and they are actively engaged in putting that late-found knowledge into energetic practice. Several pikes have already been commenced, and some, perhaps, have been completed, and ere long the prospect is that the reign of mud, for that section of country at least, will be over.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Below are given, some of them briefly, accounts of the personal history of a few of the residents of the county:

Jesse Addingion was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1814, and his wife, Margaret Sullivan, in North Carolina in 1815. She came to Washington, Ind., in 1828, and moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1831. They ware married in 1834, and moved to what is now Franklin Township in the same year. They settled on Bear Creek, "in the woods," three and a half miles from Ridgeville. He has always been a farmer, has had three children, is a Methodist and Republican; only one child of theirs is living.

Joseph Edger, Ridgeville, was born in 1822 in Harrison County, Ky.; came to Darke County, Ohio, in 1824, his father died there, and he was brought up by his uncle, Edward Edger. In 1837, he accompanied this uncle to Deerfield, Randolph Co., which town having been laid out a few years before that date, had not yet began to grow. Four log cabins at that primal period constituted the sum total of that embryo town. In one of them, Henry Taylor played at keeping hotel, and also sold whisky. In another, Henry Sweet worked as a blacksmith. Jonathan Thomas lived near and was a farmer. William Anderson was also a resident, but what was his occupation is to us utterly unknown. Edward Edger came there to show the dwellers in those woods what could be accomplished in the business of a merchant, bringing with him a magnificent stock of goods, the value of which could not have been less than $200. After a time, a second store was opened by John Jenkinson. A somewhat amusing instance of apparent larceny occurred in connection with Mr. Jenkinson's stock of goods. Some ribbons were missing, and in these days the absence of a few rolls of ribbons would be readily discovered. The lost treasure was looked for high and low, and were given over at last as having been stolen. They had been stolen in fact. but not by felonious biped burglars. They were found weeks afterward in a mouse hole in one of the logs of the wall. George Ritenour owned a mill one mile below Deerfield very early, as he was one among the very first settlers in the region. Since that primeval period, there have been as merchants, among others, Beales' branch store, in a log cabin; H. L. Searl, B W. Hawkins, Fitzpatrick & Edger, Putnam & Avery, etc.

Hotel keepers: Henry Taylor, H. L. Searl (excellent hotel), Judge John Mock, Wellington Stuart, Benjamin Thorn, Uriah Pierce, Mrs. Novis, etc.

The first physician was Dr. Ayres; he went to Marion, and is there still. Others have been Drs. Longshove, Beales, Floyd, McAfee, Washburne, Banks, Snow, Bosworth, Purcell, Clovinger, etc.

There has been for a long time a flouring mill, built and at first operated by Jason Whipple. There was for many years a woolen factory by Robert Murray; it is now gone. Joseph Edger had a grain house; he also built an ashery, the second and the last in the county.

Deerfield was at one time an important center of trade and business, and bid fair to become a prosperous place. It was rather too high up the river for flat-boats. Two, and only two, were built and launched there. Deerfield is now nearly extinct. Union, Ridgeville, Randolph have "sucked out" nearly all the life it ever had. Henry Taylor was the first settler in the town of Deerfield. Burkett Pierce was the first in Ward Township, in 1820, probably.

Joseph Edger married Alice Kinnear in 1846, and has had six children. He has lived at Deerfield, Winchester and Ridgeville; went to New Orleans and Texas, hunting a home, but came back to Ridgeville, where he now resides. He was partner with his uncle Edward in a store at Deerfield; built an ashery and operated it two years; clerked for Hawkins; partner with Fitzpatrick four years; was several years at Winchester, selling out to Harmon Clark: sold grain and produce at Winchester, but failed, and tried farming two years; started for the Southwest and went to New Orleans and Texas, returning at length to Randolph County and settling at Ridgeville. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the Peace, but after serving three years, he resigned the office. He is now selling boots and shoes for Arthur McKew.

George Huffman came to Randolph County, two miles west of Winchester, in 1818; moved to Franklin Township, on Bear Creek, in 1838, and died in 1863, having had ten children.

Their names, etc., are as follows: Polly (Parsons); Nancy (Lidy), five children; Samuel, dead; Lydia (Sutton), two children; John (married Susan McNees), four children; Henry (married Lydia Debay), two children; William (married Jane McGuire), seven children; Isaiah (Mary McNees, Prudence Wright), five children; Jeremiah (Mary Ann Coons and Tabitha Miller), ten children; Simon (married Miss McNees), one child; Milton (married three times), two children. Mr. Huffman's descendants who survive all reside in Randolph but two, and they are all farmers by occupation.

Elizabeth Janes, Ridgeville, was born in 1797, near Columbus, Ohio. The region must have been a deep and pathless wilderness, since the date of her birth is five years before the admission of Ohio as a State. She married Samuel Janes, and lived for many years near Hill Grove, Darke Co., Ohio. They reared a large family, and her husband died at Hill Grove, aged about eighty years, and was buried at Union City Cemetery. The aged widow removed to Huntington to reside with her daughter at that place, and in 1876, changed her home to Ridgeville, Randolph County, with her son William, continuing with him until her death, May 5, 1882, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. Her funeral was preached by Rev. Prof. Harrison, of Ridgeville, at that place, and her remains were deposited beside the body of her husband, in the cemetery at Union City, Ind. One of her sons was Dr. John M. Janes, formerly of Union City; later, and now, a practicing physician in Illinois.

Arthur McKew was the son of Edward McKew, who moved to Ridgeville, Ind., in 1831, from Fayette County, Ind., and previously from Cincinnati. He was born August 14, 1819, above Cincinnati, in Ohio, and was taken to Fayette County, Ind., in 1819, and to Ridgeville in 1831. He married Margery Ward, daughter of Joab Ward, and sister of Hon. Thomas Ward, of Winchester, Ind., in 1844. They have had six children, one only of whom is now living. He farmed in Jay County four years, but returned to Ridgeville and sold goods, and has done so ever since. He owned a mill twenty-eight years at Ridgeville, and now he runs a boot and shoe store, a farm, etc., being understood to be wealthy. He was County Commissioner of Randolph County two terms, and President of Winchester National Bank for sixteen months. He is a Republican in politics, and by religious profession, a Methodist. He is a man of high public spirit, greatly interested in all schemes of public advantage, and is a supporter of the temperance cause, and of intelligence and morality in general. He was one of the chief founders of Ridgeville College, as also he has been one of its firmest friends and most efficient helpers since its establishment. He is still in active business. His wife is a worthy and estimable lady, a fit companion for her respected husband, though for some years feeble as to bodily health. Arthur McKew died January, 1882, highly respected and greatly lamented; he was in his sixty-third year.

Jeremiah L. Mock, son of Daniel Mock, of Ward Township, was born in 1815, in Ohio; came to Randolph in 1828; married Matilda Pierce, in 1834, who was the daughter of Burkett Pierce, and born in 1817, and died in 1873. Mr. Mock has had ten children, and has resided in Franklin Township, northeast of Ridgeville, for twenty-eight or thirty years, being a member of the Democratic party and in vocation a farmer. When he came, with his father, to Ward Township, southeast of Deerfield, some of the settlers southeast and northeast of that town were Francis Peake, Eli Blount, Riley Marshall, James Massey, —— Massey, —— Massey, —— Massey, Reason Malott, Allan Wall, Samuel Kane, Daniel B. Miller, Jephtha Sutton, William Kizer (south of Deerfield), William Jackson (head of Mud Creek, farmer). David Conner still had his trading post east of Deerfield. We had supposed that Conner left that post sooner than 1828.

Pardon Sherman was born in 1801, in Greene County, N. Y. He married Mary D. Parke, in 1826; they came to White River, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1835, and to Franklin Township in 1837. He entered eighty acres, on which he still resides, having been a farmer ever since. They have had six children; four are living, and two are married; one lives in Randolph County, Ind., one in Illinois and two in Minnesota. The settlers when he came here were William Wright, west of New Dayton, on Bear Creek; Seth Elliott, north of Wright's; Jonathan Addington, near Elliott's; Jesse Addington, near the Mississinewa; George Huffman, died in 1869; James Addington, near Jesse Addington's. After his arrival came Mary Helms, 1837; Jesse Helms, 1845; William Huffman, 1845; John Henry, 1841; Josiah Bundy, 1845. Mr. Bundy died in Kansas. The country settled slowly. It was difficult of access, and few people found it. Mr. Sherman is a Republican and a Methodist, residing at New Dayton. His son has kept a store there for many years.

Mr. Sherman was one of fourteen children, eight boys and six girls, all grown, only eight of whom, however, were married, and only two are now living. His wife died in January, 1882, and her husband ended his life among mortal men in about a month afterward.

Francis and James Stevens came in 1830, from Monroe County, Ohio, to Franklin Township, west of Ridgeville. Francis during his life had nine children, and James had seven children. They each entered eighty acres; they were both farmers, and have been dead fifteen or twenty years.

Andrew and Alexander Stevens came in 1835. Andrew had eight children, three now living. Alexander had twelve children, four now alive. Andrew has been dead twenty years. Alexander has been dead twenty-five years. James Stevens has three sons living in Jay County. Andrew Stevens has three sons living in the region, Garvin, Jacob and Francis. Alexander Stevens has two sons, Joseph and Elijah. The Stevenses have always been active farmers and Democrats from olden time.

Robert H. Sumption, Ridgeville, was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1817; moved to Deerfield, Ind., in 1835, and graduated at Green Castle, Ind., in 1845, teaching school more or less during his time of study. He married Berilla Ward, in 1845, and moved to St. Joseph County, Mich., teaching and farming till 1854. They returned to Ridgeville in that year, and he kept hotel in that place till 1872. Since that time, he has been a real estate dealer. They have three children; the two sons are railroad agents and operators. The daughter is a graduate of Ridgeville College; has been a teacher in Nebraska and is now employed in Ridgeville among her youthful acquaintances and friends, making a success of her chosen profession. Mr. S. is a Free Will Baptist and a Republican; he is an influential member of the community, being a member of the Executive Committee of Ridgeville College, and also the Treasurer of the institution, having been one of its active friends from the beginning. He was acquainted with the famous Indian trader, David Conner, in early times, especially during the residence of Mr. Conner at the place of his final settlement, below Marion, having taught school in his neighborhood, Mr. Conner being, also, among his most liberal patrons. Mr. Sumption has been a citizen of Ridgeville ever since the renewal of the town as the village of Newtown. The new name did not hold, however, but Ridgeville it was from the beginning, and Ridgeville it is to-day, and will continue doubtless so to be while countless ages roll, or at least while the "Yankee Nation" lasts on the shores of America.

[The name of Newtown did "stick" somewhat for awhile. In the "Soldiers' Record," a volunteer is said to have died (in 1863 or 1864, perhaps) in Newtown, Ind., meaning the new town of Ridgeville.]

John Woodard, Franklin Township, was born in New Jersey in 1801; married Sarah Lake; came to Green Township in 1837; has had ten children, six living and five married; is a farmer; entered forty acres when he came; was poor; has worked hard and has gained a competence for his old age. He is a Republican.

Early settlers: Peter Hester, Monroe Township; David Haas, buried on Hester's farm; William Gray, Green Township; Benjamin Lewallyn, Green Township, moved to Kansas; Joab Ward, Ridgeville; Jacob Winegartner, below Ridgeville; Andrew Martin, Monroe Township; David Call, Monroe Township.

There was once a little town called Rockingham, laid out by John Marine on the Mississinewa below Ridgeville. It has been extinct a long, long time. It never had much growth, and grad-

ually went down, until not a vestige remains. Hopewell Church (old) was built about 1840. Hopewell Church (new) was built about 1877. The cemetery there was laid out in early times, and has been in use as a burial ground for many years.

Joab Ward, Ridgeville, was born in North Carolina December 14, 1790; came to Ross County, Ohio, about 1800, and to Champaign County, Ohio, on King's Creek, between 1813 and 1819; married Amy Grave in 1813; moved to near Ridgeville April 7, 1819; changed his residence for a short time to a farm east of Winchester, for fear of the Indians, but returned soon afterward to his former abode, near Ridgeville, and never moved elsewhere from that time till his death. He bought of Meshach Lewallyn a small tract of land, reckoned to be fifty acres, at $3 per acre. The land was situated south of the river, near the present water tank. Mr. W. built a house, scutching down the logs and making a stick chimney and a clapboard roof. In about 1838, he put in new sills, raised the building to a story and a half, pebble dashed and shingled it, making, also, two brick chimneys, and it is a good house to this day, still occupied as a residence, after standing sixty-three years, A fine spring was near, which in those times was reckoned a very great advantage. He had fifteen children, one still-born, and twelve grew up, nine living still. William, died at seventeen; Mary (John Sumption), died in 1845, three children; Thomas, living at Winchester; Margery (McKew), living at Ridgeville, four children; Sarah, died a little girl; Berilla (Sumption), lives at Ridgeville, four children; Eleanor (Pettijohn), lives in Jay County, seven children; Edith H. (Moffatt), Hancock County, three children; Harriet P. (Thomson), Whitley County, three children; Susannah, died a child; David, died at Ridgeville in 1874, five children; Joel, lives near Ridgeville, three children; Lydia (Way), Winchester, four children; Joab, lives south of Ridgeville, three children.

[Note.—Eleanor's children were Elizabeth, Lot, Dan, Jay, Ella, Asa, Grace, all very short names but the first.]

Joab Ward had been a trader in Ohio, but he had "broken up," and plunged into the Western woods, going to the bounds of civilization, Ridgeville then being the extreme outskirt and corner of white settlement. His health was poor and his prospects were not bright. Without means, without health, with a growing family, he still lived in hope, and did his best, looking and wishing for better times. He first settled in a camp, cleared some land, made sugar, killed deer, etc. He was a great hunter, having killed more than once two deer with the same shot. At one time, he killed six deer and crippled the seventh in one morning before ordinary breakfast time. He used to hunt deer by driving sharpened stakes into the ground, with points upward at the places where the deer would jump into the field, often crippling them thus. Several times four were killed by him in a single day. He died November 7, 1874, having lived there nearly fifty-six years, and being eighty-four years old. He was a Whig and a Republican. His wife was a very religious woman, though she was deprived, by long distance, from meetings of religious societies; she died in 1864. Both are buried at White River Burying Ground.

Mr. Ward was employed for many years in building flat boats for sale to persons who wished to transport merchandise, during the season of floods, down the Mississinewa to the Wabash Valley for traffic with the Indians and the early settlers in that region. He was for nearly sixty years a prominent citizen of that portion of the county, the township receiving from him the name it still bears. When first formed, Ward Township comprised the entire north part of the county, out of which, in process of time, were created four distinct townships—Green, Franklin, Ward and Jackson. Mr. Ward was greatly respected and highly esteemed, though quiet and unassuming, and not inclined to press into active public life.

BENJAMIN ADINGTON, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville. Benjamin Adington was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 28, 1824. His father, Joseph, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ceilie Townsend, was born in North Carolina. They came to Randolph County, Ind., in the spring of 1834. The father died in 1837, and the mother in 1853. His grandfather Townsend was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Adington was married in 1850 to Rebecca Harrald, who died March 4, 1876. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are now living—Cornelius M., Sylvester, Milford, Elvira, Emma and Asa. Lincoln died in infancy. Mrs. Adington was the daughter of Amasa and Leah (White) Harrald. In June, 1878, Mr. Adington was married to Jane Day, his present companion. Her son, Joseph T., is a successful school teacher. Mr. Adington was engaged for some time in milling pursuits, but since the year 1863 he has given his attention to farming. He has 140 acres of land in Section 27. He is a Republican, and a member of the Society of Friends. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELISHA T. BAILEY, physician, Ridgeville. Elisha T. Bailey was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 19, 1821. His father, Hiram Bailey, was born in Sussex County, Va., in 1796, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Thomas, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1802. The parents removed to Wayne County, Ind., in 1830, where they remained until death. The mother died in 1868, and the father in 1872. Elisha, their son, attended the common school and worked on the farm until twenty-two years of age, and then began the study of medicine under Dr. Stanton Judkins, brother of Prof. Judkins, of Cincinnati. In 1846, he was examined by the Wayne County Medical Board, and licensed to practice medicine. In 1847, he located at Emmettsville, Randolph County, and practiced four years, then attended the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in that institution. In 1854, he located at Ridgeville, where he has ever since continued the practice of his profession. He was appointed Postmaster at Emmettsville in 1848, and at Ridgeville in 1862, having held the office ever since. He also served as Township Trustee four years. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his partner, James Addington, went into the Union army. In his religious relations, Mr. Bailey is identified with the Friends. He is also a Master Mason. He has fifty-five acres of good land in Section 2, and enjoys a comfortable share of worldly prosperity. In 1845, he was married to Julia A. Morgan, a native of Randolph County, who died in November 17, 1854. On the 27th of September, 1856, he married Paulina Mack. Her father, Jeremiah L. Mack, was a native of Ohio, and her mother, Matilda (Pierce) Mack, a native of Randolph County. The second marriage was blessed by four children—Minnie E., Roselle, Ralph and Ferrel. The mother died March 3, 1873.

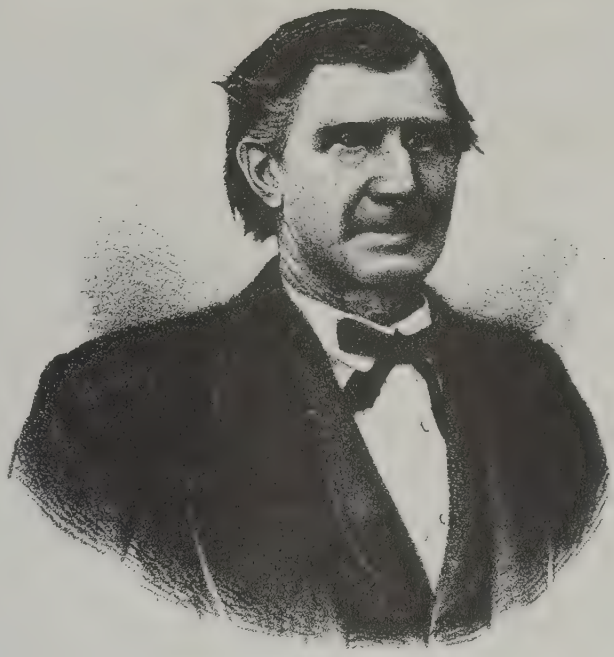
JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH.

Joseph Butterworth, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in England June 28, 1813, and came to the United States about the year 1820 with his father, Thomas Butterworth. They settled at Baltimore, Md., where the father died about the year 1826. His mother was also a native of England, and died at Baltimore, March 18, 1835, and was buried at Cedar Grove, fifteen miles away. Mr. Butterworth removed to Ohio April 25, 1836, and located within four miles of Dayton May 2, finding employment in a cotton factory. He came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1838, and entered eighty acres of land, afterward purchasing forty acres additional. He worked on the farm of Joab Ward, although he had no experience in farm work. He was married December 20, 1840, to Mary Sumption, a native of Darke County, Ohio. Her father, Charles S. Sumption, was born in April, 1791, and her mother, Mary Embry, was born July 12, 1799, in Tennessee. Her mother died March 24, 1839, and her father February 10, 1852. Mr. Butterworth and wife are the parents of six children—Charles S., James M., Susan M., Hannah E., Annetta and Thomas H. Thomas H. died March 3, 1864; Charles S. married Mary E. Parkison; Susan M. married Elisha B. West, and was united with her present husband, Charles Manford, in 1880; Hannah E. was married to John C. Minton, and Annetta was married in 1878 to Charles A. Minton. Mr. Butterworth and wife and three children are members of the M. E. Church. His son, Charles S. was a member of Company F, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN M. COONS.

John M. Coons, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 3, 1827. His father, Michael, was born in Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Alison, was born in the State of Delaware; his father died in 1865. The family came to Indiana in 1837, and settled on the line between Randolph and Jay Counties. The nearest neighbor was a mile distant. There was no schoolhouse near by, and the subject of this sketch often went as far as Richmond, Ind., to mill. He once killed a wolf and received $5 bounty for its scalp, at Portland. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, and his two brothers served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Coons is an ordained minister of the Christain Church, and one of the oldest members of the East Indiana Conference. His wife is also a member of this church. He is engaged in the pursuit of farming. He has about 300 acres of good land. He is a member of Doric Lodge, No. 362, and is at present Master of the lodge. His son, George F., is a Past Grand of Powers Lodge, No. 496, I. O. O. F., and his son, John W., is a Master Mason. Mr. Coons was married, on the 26th of October, 1843, to Margaret M. Wilson. They are the parents of six children—John W., George F., Sarah E., James P. and Martha Ann and an infant; the latter three are deceased. James Wilson, the father of Mrs. Coons, was born in Virginia in 1777, and died in Randolph County, Ind., at the age of seventy-five years. Her mother died in Virginia. Her father settled in Randolph County, Ind., in 1836.

JOSEPH EDGER, shoe dealer, Ridgeville, was born in Harrison County, Ky., September 25, 1822. His father, Thomas Edger, was born in the same State November 14, 1791. His mother, Nancy Edger, was born in Ireland. They moved to Butler Township, Darke County, Ohio, in 1824, where the father died April 1, 1836, and the mother October, 1829. Mr. Edger came to Randolph County in 1837 with his uncle Edward. He was educated in the common schools of this county. He served two terms as Justice of the Peace; was re-elected, and resigned. He was married, December 3, 1846, to Alice Kinnear. Her father was born in Virginia in 1780, and her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Gray, was born in Ireland in 1792. Mr. Edger and wife are the



J. BUTTERWORTH.

MRS MARY BUTTERWORTH.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, FRANKLIN TP. RANDOLPH, CO. IND.

parents of six children—Sarah E., Nancy, Eliza, James W., Thomas and Archibald. The two last named are deceased. Mr. Edger has long been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is now a partner with Arthur McKews in the mercantile business at Ridgeville. He has been in this business six years, and has the largest and best establishment of the kind in Ridgeville. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Chapter at Winchester, and Muncie Commandery, K. T.

JOHN R. FRENCH, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville. John R. French was born in Randolph County, Ind., May 6, 1859. His father, Howell B. French, was born in Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah F. Flood, was also a native of that State; his parents are both living in Randolph County; his Grandfather Flood, was perhaps the first Methodist preacher in this county, and he and his Grandfather French laid out the first burying-ground in Greene Township; his Grandfather Miller was one of the first settlers in Franklin Township. Mr. French formerly taught school, but is now engaged in the pursuit of farming. He was married, August 9, 1878, to Miss Alice A. Miller. They have one daughter—Leonora Garfield. Jacob Miller, the father of Mrs. French, is a native of Indiana; her mother's maiden name was Mahala Green; her father was a member of the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment during the late war, and was killed at the battle of Antietam a few days after his enlistment.

GEORGE L. GEGNER, harness-maker, Ridgeville, was born in Germany November 29, 1842, and came to the United States when six months of age; his parents, George and Johanna Gegner, were both natives of Germany; his father died at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 4, 1877. George L. received a good common-school education at Cincinnati; he came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1869, and has ever since been engaged in the harness business at Ridgeville; he enlisted in Company A, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Union army, at the first call for three months' volunteers, and re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Regiment for three years, working his way from the ranks to the office of First Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, Neal Dow Church, Decatur, Alatoona, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's, Nashville, Tenn., Smithfield, N. C., and others. On the 8th of March, 1866, he married Elizabeth Wayman, who was born at New Castle, Ind., December 2, 1842; her father, Milton Wayman, was born in Kentucky; he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Middletown, Md., and has been thus engaged for twenty-six years; he is now sixty-seven years of age. Mr. Gegner and wife have five children, viz.: Charles M., Mary, Jennie R., William L. and John W. Mr. Gegner has succeeded well in business, and is now in comfortable circumstances, having a good business block and residence. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was identified with the schools of Howard and Madison Counties as a teacher.

JOHN I. HOKE, jeweler, Ridgeville. John I. Hoke was born in Jackson Township, Randolph Co., Ind., May 12, 1849; his father, Seth Hoke, was born in Pennsylvania August 20, 1824; his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Johnson, was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1829. She came to Randolph County about 1833, and his father came about 1845. They are now living in Union City, and are probably the oldest settlers there. The father enlisted as a substitute for Eli Noffinger, Jr., in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment, in 1864, and took part in the battle of Nashville. The subject of this sketch was married, December 30, 1876, to Mary E. White, daughter of Thomas and Barbara White, of Jay County, Ind. Mrs. Hoke was born in that county December 1, 1854; her father, Thomas White, was born July 15, 1826, and her mother was born September 21, 1830. They are both living at Portland, Jay Co., Ind. Mr. Hoke engaged in the jewelry trade and has ever since followed that occupation; he has been in the business at Ridgeville for four years; he keeps an assortment of clocks and watches, and does a general repair business. Mr. Hoke and wife are the parents of one daughter—Edith L. His Grandfather Johnson served in the Revolutionary war. His grandmother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Coblentz, married Thomas Young. They lived together about three years, and had one son—John. One day, in 1820, the elder Young started to Dayton, Ohio, with a load of corn, but disappeared mysteriously, and nothing further was ever heard from him. Mr. Hoke's grandfather subsequently married the supposed widow of Young. The son, John, was subsequently killed in a distillery at La Fayette, Ind.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, A. M., Ridgeville, was born at Thirsk, in Yorkshire, England, in 1813. His father, early in life, became a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and continued in the ministry until his death, at the age of seventy-seven. The son received a liberal education at an academy, commencing the study of Latin when only eleven years old. As he early evinced a fondness for reading, he was put to the printing business, at an office in connection with which there was a large book store. Here, he acquired a an extensive acquaintance with general literature. At the age of seventeen, he began to preach and lecture. After residing some time in the city of York, he came, in 1835, to the United States, and located at Springfield, Ohio, where he was associated with John M. Gallagher (brother of William D., the poet), in editing and publishing the Springfield *Pioneer*. Not relishing the bitterness and acrimony of party politics, he disposed of his interest in the business, and in 1841 became assistant editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, C. Elliott, D. D., being the principal. Here he remained until 1848, when, meeting with an accident which resulted in the loss of a limb, he determined to turn his attention to teaching. For some time previous, he had an inclination in this direction, thinking it a fine field for usefulness, notwithstanding its arduous duties. He wrote to his friend, S. Howard, D. D., then Principal of the High School at Springfield, Ohio, who offered him a position in the institution. Here he labored until 1852, when, upon the invitation of a number of friends, he opened an academy in New Carlisle, where he remained until the breaking-out of the rebellion. Nearly all the young men left and joined the Union army. He then spent a short time in lecturing, when he was elected Superintendent of the Union Schools of Springfield. In 1864, he was elected President of Moore's Hill College, Indiana. During the six years he remained there, the average number of students was about 350 annually, while previously it was about 150. Having several sons who had received an education there, and who wished to prepare for business life, he thought it advisable to move to a larger place, where they could have the requisite facilities. In 1872, he was elected Principal of the High School at Shelbyville, Ind., several of the citizens there desiring to have a more extended course of study in the institution. In 1878, after attending a normal school and some county institutes, where he had a large amount of teaching and lecturing to do, he was attacked with nervous prostration, and suffered severely for several months, but by rest and the unremitting attention of his family, he was restored to health. In 1880, he was elected Acting President of Ridgeville College, and Professor of Latin and Greek. During 1880, the number of students was double that of the preceding year. While connected with literary institutions, Prof. Harrison has made it a practice to go about the country on Saturdays, lecturing on science and education, and preaching on Sundays. Three of his brothers became ministers of the Gospel, and one, Judge Harrison, of Columbus, Ohio, a Member of Congress. One of his sisters married a minister, and two of his nephews are ministers of the Gospel, making eight ministers in the family and its connections. His wife is a sister of C. Morris, attorney at law, Troy, Ohio. For several years she was President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Sixth Congressional District of Indiana. One of his sons is a lawyer, one a physician and the other an editor. One of his daughters is the wife of Prof. R. W. Wood, and the other of Dr. Cushman. The Professor is the originator of the Numeral System of Musical Notation, and author of several works on music. He is also author of a work on elocution. His attainments as an educator and scholar have called forth the heartiest commendation from prominent literary men, among whom are Dr. Elliott, of the *Advocate*; Mr. Hobbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Indiana; Prof. Staley, of the Frankfort (Ind.) *Crescent*, and many others.

CHRISTOPHER C. HIATT, physician, Ridgeville, was born in Randolph County, Ind., March 18, 1832. He is the son of Silas and Mary Hiatt, both natives of Virginia. His father, Silas Hiatt, came to Randolph County, Ind., in the year 1818, and helped to build the first cabin in Winchester, near the present site of J. Norman's bank. In 1862, the subject of this biography enlisted as a private soldier in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Ninetieth Regiment. He was promoted to the office of Surgeon. He was in the Department of the Ohio, and was present at the first capture of Knoxville, September 1, 1863. He was also in the battles of Blountville, Danville, Bean Station, Walker's Ford, and other engagements. After the battle of Walker's Ford, they were sent to join Gen. Sherman's command at Tunnel Hill, and his regiment was sent with Gen. Stoneman to raid on Macon, but were nearly all captured by the rebels. Surg. Hiatt was detailed to return to Marietta, Ga., to take care of the sick and wounded, and was shortly afterward sent to Indianapolis, Ind., before the State election of 1864, and remained until after the Presidential election, and was assigned to do duty as Examining Surgeon of Recruits. Rejoined his regiment—those who were taken prisoners having, in the meantime, been exchanged. The regiment was again fitted for the field, and ordered to Nashville, to participate in the last fight at that city, but arrived too late to take any part in that action. They were next sent to Pulaski, Tenn., where Dr. Hiatt was placed in charge of the hospital as Surgeon, remaining until September, 1865. He had charge of all sick and wounded and about 400 small-pox patients, as well as the sick in the military prison. He finally fell a victim to small-pox, but escaped with a light attack. Under a law giving three months' pay as a bounty to all officers who should remain to the close of the war, he remained and drew the bounty.

MILTON R. HIATT, druggist, Ridgeville, was born in Jay County, Ind. He is the son of Jonathan Hiatt, a native of Virginia. His grandfather was one of the early settlers of Randolph County, Ind. Mr. Hiatt enjoyed a common-school education in his native county, and afterward attended the college at Oberlin, Ohio, for one year. He graduated in the Commercial College at Dayton, Ohio, in 1866. In 1869, he married Levina Mastick, a lady of fine accomplishments. She was at one time a teacher in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, also in the college at Ridgeville in this county. Her father, Owen Mastick, was a native of Vermont, and her mother a native of Connecticut. Until twenty-six years of age, Mr. Hiatt was engaged in farming, but afterward adopted mercantile pursuits. For fourteen years, he has been engaged in the drug trade at Ridgeville, and has one of the finest stores in Randolph County. It is situated on the corner of Walnut and Main streets. Mr. Hiatt was elected Town Clerk at the organization of Ridgeville, and served four years, and is now the Treasurer of the corporation and Secretary of the Board of Bidgeville College, in which capacity he is serving his second term. By his own efforts and industry, he has succeeded in accumulating property to the value of several thousand dollars. His brother, John W., who now resides in Nebraska, was a soldier in the Union army. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

GEORGE W. HOLOWELL, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born July 11, 1842. His father was William Holowell, and his mother before marriage, was Catharine Newburn. Both were natives of Ohio. Mr. Holowell came to Indiana in 1847. He enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served four years. He participated in the battles of Mill Creek, Ky., Chickamauga, Nashville and other engagements, and at Kenesaw Mountain he was wounded in the arm and breast. He was married, February 6, 1868, to Julia A. Stephens, daughter of John Stephens; her parents are natives of Monroe County, Ohio. They have seven children living, viz., John W., Francis S., Jacob W., Jane G., George E., Adda E. and Oliver P. Adda E. died April 22, 1881. Mr. Holowell has a good farm of 160 acres, and is comfortably situated. In politics, he is a true Republican.

HALE HOLOWELL, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Randolph County, Ind., April 4, 1854. His father, William Holowell, was born in Preble County, Ohio; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth McKerr; his paternal grandfather served in the war of 1812. Mr. Holowell was married,

December 31, 1874, to Luzena Riddlebarger, daughter of David and Mary A. Riddlebarger, both of whom are now living at Ridgeville. They have one daughter living. Mrs. Holowell's grandfather served in the war of 1812; her father, David Riddlebarger, was born in Virginia; her mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Rhoades, was born in Indiana.

HENRY D. HORN, farmer, P. O. Sherman, was born in Randolph County, Ind., February 15, 1840; his parents, Jacob and Sarah Horn, were natives of North Carolina; they came to Randolph County in 1830; his mother died in 1873 and his father in 1878. His grandfather Wood was in the war of 1812. Mr. Horn was married to Sarah J. Maltbie December 29, 1860. They have four children living, viz., Ida M., Annie B., George Thomas and James A. Mrs. Horn is the daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth O. (Brown) Maltbie, the former a native of Ohio and the latter a native of Kentucky; her mother is living at Farmland. Mr. Horn is engaged at the pursuit of farming. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics a Republican. His wife is a member of the Disciples' or Christian Church. She has two sisters—Malinda A., wife of Stephen Norman, Rachel M., and two brothers—George W. and Robert T., both of whom are dead.

MARION L. JACK, tinner, Ridgeville, was born in Ward Township, Randolph County, Ind., November 4, 1856. His father, John W. Jack, and his mother, Mary E. (Lewis) Jack, were both natives of that township, and his grandfather, Robert Jack, was one of the very early settlers of this county. Mr. Jack is engaged in the tinware and stove business at Ridgeville. He is an enterprising young man. He was married, December 4, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Collins, a native of Jay County, Ind., and daughter of Martin T. and Victoria Collins.

WILLIAM M. JANES, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Campbell County, Ky., October 29, 1817. His father, Samuel Janes, was born in Virginia October 15, 1796, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth McCollum, was born in Kentucky October 26, 1798. His father was an officer in the war of 1812, and fought gallantly in a number of battles. At the surrender of Hull at Detroit, he forced his sword into the ground and broke it, rather than humiliate himself by handing it to a British officer. The subject of this biography first visited Randolph County in 1828, but did not settle here until 1868. On the 10th of February, 1842, he was married to Lucinda Baughman, a native of Virginia; her parents were both natives of that State. In early life, Mr. Janes was engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He kept hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863 and 1864, and in Covington, Ky., for the next three years. He has been engaged at the carpenter's trade ever since, and is still an able and efficient hand. He has a good residence on the corner of Main and Portland streets, Ridgeville, and seven and a half acres of good land adjoining the town. He served as Justice of the Peace three years and Trustee six years in Adams County, Ohio. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was made a Master Mason in 1842, and a Royal Arch Mason in 1844. His mother died at the age of eighty-four years six months and ten days. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than fifty years. Mr. Janes and wife have two adopted daughters—Mary A. and Annie Belle, both estimable young ladies.

MRS. ELMIRA McKEW, farming, P. O. Ridgeville. Elmira Taylor was born in Virginia February 14, 1837. Her father, James Taylor, and her mother, Ann (Thomas) Taylor, were both natives of that State. Her grandfather served in the war of 1812. Her father died in Virginia. Her mother still resides there, at an advanced age. Miss Taylor was married, in 1855, to George McKew, a native of Ireland. He came to Randolph County in 1836, and died in 1870. She has two children living, named Ella and Robb, respectively. Mrs. McKew has 140 acres of good land in section 12, under a fine state of cultivation.

ISAIAH C. MILNER, farmer, P. O. Clark's. Isaiah C. Milner was born in Randolph County, Ind., September 10, 1822. His father, John Milner, was born in Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Case, was born in North Carolina; she died August 25, 1846, and his father died May 23, 1850. They came to Randolph County about the year 1820. His grandfather Milner was in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded, and, although entitled to a pension, he always refused to apply for it. His maternal grandfather, Case, also served in the Revolutionary war for five years. Mr. Milner was reared in the county in which he now lives, and is well known. He taught school in his younger days during the winters, and worked at the carpenter's trade during the remainder of the year. For the past twenty-eight years, he has been engaged in farming. May 8, 1853, he was married to Elizabeth A. Freeman. They have three children—Mary J., Sarah S. and Nathaniel M. Mrs. Milner is the daughter of Thornton S. and Nancy P. (Holingsworth) Freeman, both natives of South Carolina. Her mother is still living; her father died February 19, 1849. Mr. Milner was elected Township Trustee in 1859, and, after serving four years, was re-elected. He also served as Land Appraiser and Assessor. He has 160 acres of good land, in Section 26, where he located when thirty-two years of age. He is a Republican in politics. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY T. KITSELMAN, merchant, P. O. Ridgeville. Henry T. Kitselman was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 17, 1853. His father was Joseph Loven, but he was adopted and reared by Davis S. Kitselman. He enjoyed good educational advantages in youth, and attended college for more than two years. He was married to Martha Niswonger in January, 1874. Her parents, Joseph and Elizabeth, are both living at Ridgeville. Mr. and Mrs. Kitselman are the parents of three children, two of whom (Nina and Zella) are now living; Elsie died in February, 1880. After the close of his school life, Mr. Kitselman acted as express agent for three years, but has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is now the senior member of the firm of Kitselman, Seaney & Co., dealers in dry goods, clothing, etc. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife; he is also a member of Ridgeville Lodge, I. O. O. F. He has long been identified with the Republican party, and has served as Town Clerk and Councilman, and is at present a member of the School Board. He has some valuable town property, and is comfortably situated.

DAVIS S. KITSELMAN, hardware, Ridgeville. Davis S. Kitselman was born in Chester County, Penn., October 23, 1819. His father, John H., and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Graham, were both natives of that county, and both died there—the father in 1841, and the mother in 1849. John H. Kitselman served in the war of 1812, and his father in the war of the Revolution, and was in the encampment at Valley Forge. Davis S. Kitselman came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1854, and has resided here ever since. He married Mahala A. Starbuck, a native of Indiana—born October 19, 1833. She is a member of the Baptist Church; her father was a native of North Carolina. This union was blessed by seven children, viz., Alva L., Mary A., Davis M., Ida F., Carle M., Edwin F. and Anna B.; they also have an adopted son, Henry T. Mr. Kitselman was reared on a farm, but has, at various times been engaged in other pursuits, among them, the occupation of milling, and has spent a good portion of his life in mercantile pursuits. For six years he was engaged in the drug trade, with Dr. Ward, and for the past seven years, has been in the hardware trade at Ridgeville. His store is on the corner of First and Walnut streets, where he keeps a general assortment of hardware, stoves and tinware. He has been a member of the Town Council of Ridgeville, and is a Past Grand in Ridgeville Lodge, No. 207, I. O. O. F. He has 135 acres of good land, a neat, comfortable residence and several town lots.

ARTHUR McKEW.

Arthur McKew, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Ridgeville, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, August 12, 1819. His parents came to the United States from Ireland, and were married in Pennsylvania. They removed to Fayette County, Ind., when their son, Arthur, was but a child, and he grew up among the scenes that marked the pioneer period in this State. His educational privileges were necessarily very limited, yet by close application and faithful study he acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to conduct intelligently and successfully an extensive business in later years, and qualify himself for a varied and successful career as a merchant, miller and banker. When about twelve years of age he came to Randolph County, Ind, with his parents, and located with them on a farm directly across the river from the present site of Ridgeville. Here a great portion of his time was employed in assisting his father to clear his land and cultivate his farm, until he had nearly attained his twenty-first year. During this period, however, he spent a term of four months at school in Fayette County, which closed his school life. Upon nearing his majority, he started out to earn a livelihood for himself, and for the next three years worked as a farm laborer, at very low wages, but managing to save a portion of the little pittance he earned. After working thus for about three years, he learned the plasterer's trade, without assistance from any one, and was engaged at this pursuit, in connection with farming, until about twenty-eight years old. By that time, he had saved enough from his earnings to enable him to purchase a small farm, and invested it accordingly. He purchased sixty acres, and opened a store at what was then the cross-roads, but now the principal part of the town of Ridgeville. This little farm was the nucleus of a large landed estate, comprising 1,200 acres in a body, and the little store the beginning of a prosperous mercantile career. He conducted a large and promiscuous trade with farmers throughout the surrounding country, buying from them everything convertible into cash, and keeping his store supplied with the class of merchandise most in demand. His personal popularity, and his honorable and manly treatment of his customers secured to his establishment a large trade from all the surrounding country throughout a period of many years. His business grew with the years, and he became identified with other enterprises, thus making his interests varied and extensive. In 1854, he built a large and commodious storeroom at Ridgeville, and, in 1859, erected the "River Mill" at that point. In 1866, however, he tore down this establishment, replacing it with a larger and better mill, introducing steam power, and in every way improving his facilities for manufacturing the best of flour. He sold this mill in 1870, and purchased one at Walton, Ind., in 1875, removing it to Ridgeville. This mill, with all its fine machinery, together with a valuable lot of grain, were destroyed by fire on the 5th of May, 1877, but not discouraged by this disaster, he at once began the erection of a fine fire-proof mill, with all its appointments and machinery of the latest and most approved style. His industry and fine financial ability could not fail to return him golden rewards, and his fortune accumulated rapidly. Yet he never possessed any sordid propensities, and, instead of seeking to add to a fortune already ample, he found the greatest pleasure in disbursing his money in ways that would do good to his fellow-men, and ease the burden of some one less fortunate than he. It was written of him, by one who knew well, that "there is no material improvement in the town of Ridgeville that is not a monument to the industry and public spirit of this good man. There was never, during his lifetime, any good work commenced in this community that did not have him for a leader. He was one of the men born to lead; one of the men to whom it was given the power to succeed in almost every undertaking, and one of the grand old pioneers whose hands molded the growth and improvement of this county, and whose heart and pure life assisted to form habits aright in the lives of our people."

He was liberal to the poor, and his many acts of kindness and charity to this class gained him a place in their hearts that can never be filled by another. He contributed largely of his means to encourage public improvements throughout the county, and using his influence for the success of every enterprise designed to benefit the public. It is chiefly to his influence that Ridgeville is indebted for its excellent railroad facilities. He was one of the earliest friends of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, and served as one of its Directors.

Although himself a Methodist, he gave to Ridgeville College (a Baptist institution) the ground upon which it is located, and this, with other donations,

swelled his bounty toward this institution to the munificant sum of $11,000, while it proved his freedom from sectarian bias. He served as one of the Directors of this college from its founding until his death. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Winchester, and was the first Cashier of that institution. He founded the Ridgeville Bank, and served as its President until his decease.

In his political affiliations, Mr. McKew was at first an anti-slavery Whig. Later, however, he identified himself with the Republican party, and was a valued member of that organization. He filled several elective offices, among them that of County Commissioner, in which capacity his fine judgment proved of great value to the material interests of the county. He was an uncompromising temperance man, and a strong ally of the temperance cause. He united with the order of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in 1851, and for more than thirty years was an active member. He transferred his membership to Doric Lodge, No. 362, at Ridgeville, upon its organization, and was identified with it at the time of his death. He was a Royal Arch Mason in the Council at Winchester, and was unanimously admitted as a Sir Knight in the Commandery at Richmond, Ind., but was never initiated. He died on the 1st day of January, 1882, mourned by all who had known him in life.

He was married, in March, 1844, to Margery, daughter of Joab Ward, and sister of Hon. Thomas Ward, of Winchester. Six children were the fruits of this union, all of whom are now deceased, save Melissa E., wife of W. F. Studebaker, of Ridgeville. His wife still survives him, occupying the home where they spent the years of a happy wedded life, ere death severed the tie that had so long bound their hearts as one.

Although dead, Arthur McKew has left a name that will always be honored and revered by those who knew him in life, while his connection with the public improvements of this county have placed him among its leading citizens.

ASA ORCUTT, carpenter, Ridgeville, was born in Randolph County, Ind., October 10, 1840. His father, Jacob C., was born in Massachusetts, and his mother, whose maiden name was Christina Rarick, was born in Pennsylvania. They came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1838, where the father died in 1846, and the mother in 1873. His father was a soldier in the Indian wars, and his grandfather Rarick in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Orcutt was married, on the 24th of August, 1862, to Miss Anna E. Haershman, daughter of Jacob Haershman, a native of Pennsylvania. He died in 1863. They have one son—Reuben, born January 23, 1864. Mr. Orcutt was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation until sixteen years of age. He learned the carpenter's trade, and has ever since been engaged in that vocation. He has succeeded by industry, and is now comfortably situated.

HENRY A. RARICK, milling, Ridgeville, was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1846. His father, Dr. H. J. Rarick, was born in Germany, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Wertz, was born in Pennsylvania. Both are now living at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Rarick came to Indiana in 1876. In 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, and was engaged in thirteen battles, among which were the battles of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Stone River and Chickamauga. He was in the Red River expedition, and was twice wounded, but not seriously. He was mustered out of the service in 1865. On the 16th of October, 1867, he was married to Isabella Ray, daughter of William Ray, a tanner, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Rarick has long been engaged in milling pursuits, but has recently adopted the vocation of farming. He has a good farm of eighty acres in Section 22. He was a member of the Seventeenth Independent O. B. Light Artillery, and still retains, as a relic, the saber he carried through the war.

ABRAHAM ROE, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Ohio April 10, 1819. His father, Ezekiel, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Funk, a native of the same State. His father died June 20, 1860, and his mother in 1863, both in Randolph County, Ind. Mr. Roe came to this county at a time when Indians and wild game abounded. He has killed, according to his own testimony, 970 deer, the largest part of this number having been killed in this county, and his father was also a successful marksman. Mr. Roe was married, February 28, 1844, to Hannah Renbarger, a native of Randolph County, Ind. They are the parents of four children, only one of whom, Elizabeth, now survives. She is the wife of L. L. Williams. Mrs. Roe is the daughter of Abraham and Rachael (Luellen) Renbarger, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Roe has always followed the occupation of farming. He has eighty acres of fine land, and is a successful farmer. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and in politics he is identified with the Republican party.

MRS. ANGELINE WHIPPLE, housekeeper, Ridgeville, was born in Randolph County, Ind. Her father, Reuben Whipple, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in January, 1834. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Orcutt, was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 18, 1838. Mrs. Whipple was married, on the 4th of May, 1876, to Newton McKew, a native of Randolph County, Ind., and son of Arthur McKew. Her husband was born July 13, 1854, and died July 6, 1879. They had two children—Newton A. and Ida, of whom only the former survives. Ida died September 25, 1878, aged thirteen months. Mr. McKew was a member of the M. E. Church, and a life member of the Missionary Society. Reuben Whipple was a member of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment. He enlisted in 1861, and served three years.

ALEXANDER WOOD, farmer and lawyer, Ridgeville, was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 30, 1832. His father, Samuel Wood, was born in Virginia May 22, 1794, and his mother, Elizabeth (Thompson) Wood, was born at Elizabethtown N. J., March 4, 1801. His grandfather was born July 4, 1760, in North Carolina, and his grandmother, Jemima Phillips, was born in Delaware January 26, 1774. They were married January 15, 1793. Mr. Wood's parents came to Randolph County, Ind., in February, 1837. His father served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather Wood in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Greene. He was wounded in the hip at Gilford Station, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill, Eutaw Springs, and others. His grandfather, Thompson, served one year in the war of 1812. Mr. Wood was reared on a farm in this county, and in youth enjoyed good educational advantages. After completing the common school course, he graduated in the classical department of Ridgeville College. He studied law, and on the 4th of July, 1855, was admitted to the bar. His time since that has been devoted more or less to his profession, and by diligence in his chosen field he has made life a success. He has a handsome residence and 100 acres of land adjoining the corporation of Ridgeville, also a good business house on Walnut street, in Ridgeville. His brothers, George and William, were both killed by Indians, in Minnesota, in 1857; his brother, Charles R., enlisted in Company G, Eighth Indiana Regiment, in August, and died on the field in November of the same year; another brother, Elijah, enlisted in the three months' service when but sixteen years of age, and re-enlisted, in 1863, in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry. He received a wound in the arm, from the effects of which he died in August, 1864. Elisha, the twin brother of Elijah, enlisted in Company B, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out under the general order disbanding the troops. The latter was a graduate in the classical course at Ridgeville College, also at Ann Arbor, Mich., Law School, and is now practicing law at Long Prairie, Minn. He has been engaged in some very important cases, and the Omaha papers speak of him in the highest terms as a lawyer and orator, when he was a member of the bar in that State.

ANDREW J. WOOD, grocer, Ridgeville, was born at Ridgeville, Randolph Co., Ind., September 12, 1842. His father, Samuel Wood, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Elizabeth, in New Jersey. They came to Randolph County, Ind., about the year 1836, where the father died in 1846. Mr. Wood enlisted in the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, July 15, 1861, and re-enlisted in 1864, serving as Second Duty Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Gainesville, the second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Fitzhugh's, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, and minor engagements. He was wounded in the hip, while bearing the flag of his regiment. He has saved a portion of the flag, as well as the ball that pierced him. The flag was literally torn into shreds by the storm of bullets. His ancestors were soldiers, his father having served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather in the war of the Revolution. He was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Wood was reared on a farm, but since the war has been in the grocery trade at Ridgeville. He has built up a good trade, and by industry has accumulated a comfortable share of this world's goods. He was married, July 25, 1867, to Rebecca Finch, a native of Ohio. Her parents were natives of the same State. Mr. Wood and wife are the parents of six children, viz.: Maud, Rex, Lenna, Alonzo, Annie, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Wood was made a Master Mason in 1864. He was Marshal of the town of Ridgeville for three years, and has held other positions of honor and trust. He recently spent three months on a hunting excursion in Montana, Dakota and Wyoming. During the war, a minie ball struck his cartridge-box, exploding sixty rounds of ammunition.

JOHN W. SEANEY, merchant, Ridgeville, was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 5, 1843. His father, Owen Seaney, was born in North Carolina, and came to Wayne County, Ind., at an early day; he married Martha Grimes, a native of the latter county. Both died in that county, the mother in June, 1846, and the father on the 17th of March, 1871. John W. Seaney came to Randolph County, Ind., and was married to Rosannah Starbuck December 5, 1866. Her father, Robert Starbuck, was a native of North Carolina, and her mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Addleman, was a native of Chester County, Penn. Her mother died April 8, 1870. Mr. Seaney and wife are the parents of five children, viz.: Erminnie, Oran E., Bertha E., Ina Ethel, Erma E., and of this number the eldest, Erminnie, is deceased. Mr. Seaney was reared on a farm; he taught school five years, then, in 1866, began the dry goods trade, as the successor of E. T. Bailey; he was also in the grocery trade for a time; he is now a member of the dry goods firm of Kitselman, Seaney & Co., who carry the largest stock of dry goods and ready-made clothing in Ridgeville. In 1870, Mr. Seaney was elected Trustee of Franklin Township, and served four terms consecutively. He has a good residence on the corner of Portland and Second streets, and is comfortably situated. His wife was born February 20, 1842. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an estimable lady.

ANDERSON SLUSHER, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 15, 1842; his parents, George and Sarah Slusher, are both natives of Virginia. They came to Randolph County in 1844, and now reside in Franklin Township. Mr. Slusher served the Union cause as a member of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, and participated in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. In the latter engagement, he was shot through the face, and was honorably discharged in consequence of his wound; he was married, in June, 1865, to Eliza Ann Silvers; her father, George Deboyd, was born in Virginia, and her mother, Millie Waters, in Kentucky. Mr. Slusher and wife are the parents of six children, viz.: Annettie, Lucy, Alice, Nora, Arlie and Ella. Mr. Slusher has 112 acres of fine land in Section 21, and is a successful farmer.

JOHN E. SMITHSON, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Randolph County, Ind., May 15, 1830; his father, George W. Smithson, was born in Virginia; his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Thornburg, was born in North Carolina. They came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1824, and settled in Stony Creek Township; his father was the second Justice of the Peace elected in that township; he was elected to this office in 1827, and re-elected in 1832; he was subsequently the candidate of the Abolition party for the office of Commissioner, but his party being in the minority, he was defeated. He was President of a society for the promulgation of the doctrines of Abolition. Grandfather Smithson was a Revolutionary soldier. The subject of this biography enjoyed a common-school education; he was reared a farmer, and has followed that occupation in connection with stock-raising all his life; he was married, March 14, 1850, to Caroline Beck. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Eliza Jane, Elvin L., George M., William H., Kellie S., Sater,

Charles W., John M., Finley S. and Ira E., all of whom are now living. Mrs. Smithson's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother a native of Maryland. Mr. Smithson and wife are both members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Smithson is a member of the Masonic fraternity; he has 139 acres of fine land adjoining the farm of his father, in Section 15.

ISAAC N. STRATTON, merchant, Ridgeville, was born in Jay County, Ind., February 12, 1839. His father was born in Pennsylvania. His mother was born in West Virginia, but was reared in Ohio. They moved to Jay County, Ind., in 1837. His mother died in that county in 1857. His father still resides there, and at the age of eighty years is still hale and hearty. Mr. Stratton enjoyed a common-school education, and afterward taught school. He followed the occupation of farming in early life, and up to the outbreak of the late rebellion, but has since been otherwise engaged. He enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in July, 1861. Subsequently his regiment was supplied with horses, and served as mounted infantry. They "veteranized" in 1864, and were known as the Eighth Cavalry. Mr. Stratton participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stony Creek, Chickamauga, the battles around Chattanooga, and the entire series of battles from Atlanta to the surrender of Johnston. He was commissioned Lieutenant in 1862, and assigned to Company C. He was promoted to the office of Captain in 1864, taking command of Company I, and was mustered out in 1865. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he was wounded in the shoulder. Since the close of the war, he has been engaged chiefly in mercantile pursuits, and is now in the grocery trade at Ridgeville. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F., and stands high in the community. On the 14th of February, 1867, he was married to Emma F. Hiatt. Her father, William Hiatt, was born in Randolph County, Ind., June 24, 1822. Her mother's maiden name was Malintance E. Ward. Both her parents are now deceased. Her father died in 1862, and her mother in 1868. Capt. Stratton and wife have five children living, viz.: Nellie G., Alice C., Melvin B., Ruth W. and Edith M.

ROBERT H. SUMPTION, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 30, 1817. His father, Charles L., moved to Randolph County in 1835. His mother, Mary Embree, was born in Tennessee and died in Franklin Township, Randolph County, in 1839. His father died in 1851. The latter was Captain of a company in the war of 1812, and served under Gen. Harrison during the entire war. Mr. Sumption was married on the 23d of April, 1845, to Berilla Ward, who was born in Randolph County, Ind., January 25, 1825. Her father, Joab Ward, was born in North Carolina and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1819. Her mother, Amy Ward, was also a native of North Carolina. Mr. Sumption and wife have three children living, viz.: Josephine, David W. and Albert O., and one, William, deceased. Their children are all at present residing in the State of Nebraska, the sons being agents on the Union Pacific Railroad, while the daughter, Josephine, is teaching school at Madison, in that State. She was elected preceptress in the female department of Ridgeville College for 1881, having graduated at that institution with the highest honors. She stood at the head of her classes and had no superior in the school. Mr. Sumption and wife, as well as two of their children, are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He has been Postmaster for ten years and a Notary Public for eight years. He is Treasurer of the college at Ridgeville, a member of the College Financial Committee, and one of the College Trustees. He has a good private residence and two business houses at Ridgeville, also a number of town lots. D. W. died April 15, 1882; Josephine was married to Mr. Al Tyrrel, a banker of Madison, Neb., October 5, 1881.

JOAB WARD, JR., farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Franklin Township, Randolph County, Ind., May 14, 1846. His father, Joab Ward, was born in North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Amy Graves, was born in Ohio. Both parents are now deceased. His father came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1819, and died November 5, 1874, at the age of eighty-four years. His mother died in 1864, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Ward was married, April 26, 1866, to Ann Webb, who died July 5, 1875. There were four children by this marriage, two of whom, Della and Grant, are now living. On the 20th of November, 1879, Mr. Ward was wedded to Ruth Resur, his present companion. They have one son, Kit Carson. Mrs. Mary Ward is the daughter of Cyrus and Mary (West) Resur, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. She is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Ward is a member of the M. E. Church, a Republican in politics and a good citizen. He has a good farm of 146 acres in Section 13. His brother, David, served in the Union army for three years. He was a member of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiment, and was appointed Hospital Steward. After the war, he practiced medicine. He died January 26, 1874.

GEORGE W. WESLER, farmer and proprietor of saw-mill, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 26, 1847. His father, Thomas Wesler, was born in Chester County, Penn., April 12, 1799. His mother, Susanna (Conkle) Wesler, was born in the city of Philadelphia. She died in September, 1879, from the effects of injuries sustained by being thrown from a buggy. His grandfather, Conkle, was a Captain in the American Navy during the Revolution. He was captured by the British and held a prisoner until the close of the war. His great-grandfather was also a Revolutionary soldier, and was at the attack on Quebec. The elder Wesler, father of George W., settled in Wayne County, Ind., in 1834. The subject of this sketch enlisted, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served five months. On the 23d of April, 1868, he was married to Miss Emily Henley. They have two children, Lizzie F. and Harry. Mrs. Wesler was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 8, 1850. Her father was a native of the same county. Her mother, Lucy A. Meridith before marriage, was born in North Carolina. Both her parents are now living at Richmond, Ind. Mr. Wesler engaged in the pursuit of farming, and was also a partner in the saw-mill firm of Wesler & Bornes, at Stone Station. He was an energetic man, and had made life a success. His wife is a member of the Society of Friends. On the 3d day of March, 1882, Mr. Wesler was instantly killed while getting ready to begin work in his saw-mill by an explosion of the boiler in the mill which destroyed the building and the machinery; three other men (employes in the mill) were also killed at the same time.

WARD TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL.

As at present constituted, it embraces Township 21 north, Range 14 east of the Second Principal Meridian, comprising a full township of thirty-six sections, equal to 23,040 acres. It lies wholly in the Mississinewa Valley. That river passes through the township in a direction nearly west and toward the north side of the township, the larger portion being south of the river. Massey's, Hickory and Mud Creeks, from the south, and Goshen Creek, from the north, flow through the township to the Mississinewa. It is one of the northern tier in the county, extending on the north to the Jay County line. The surface is level or moderately rolling. Near the river the land is somewhat hilly; farther toward the head of the streams, it becomes rather level, though less inclined to be marshy than if nearer the "divide" between the two rivers.

Originally, like the county in general, the earth was covered with a thick and heavy forest of many kinds of trees, the weight and burden of which sixty years of wearisome labor, performed by two or three generations of hardy yeomanry, have scarcely been able to remove. Indeed, much still remains, greatly more, in fact, than the farm needs of the county require. To get rid of the timber has, in days gone by, been a fearful task; a task, too, till within a few years, well-nigh useless, except that it was taken out of the way. The labor of clearing the ground and of fencing the fields, is greater by far than would readily be supposed, and the amount of work of that kind that the farmers of Randolph County have accomplished since first the white man's ax became a factor in the human problem in this region, is past all belief. The ringing ax, the crashing branches, the thundering trunk, the resounding maul, the cracking of the teamster's whip, all the various noises of a woodman's life, have for ages past been the music of the clearing. It is true, indeed, that now, when the timber is nearly gone, a market begins to spring up. The increasing needs of civilization in town and in country, the numberless uses of material of wood, the growing scarcity of forest trees throughout the country—all these conspire to create a larger demand for the timber product. Not twenty years ago, the stately walnut trees abounding throughout the woods were reckoned no more than oak or ash, and men employed that wood for uses of an ordinary kind. But now the highly increased price has swept the walnut almost wholly from among us, and ash is rapidly taking its place. Even the elm, that tree in olden time so utterly worthless, too mean to burn itself up, has lately come to be a marketable commodity, and farmers get more for the elms themselves than no long time ago the choicest woods could command.

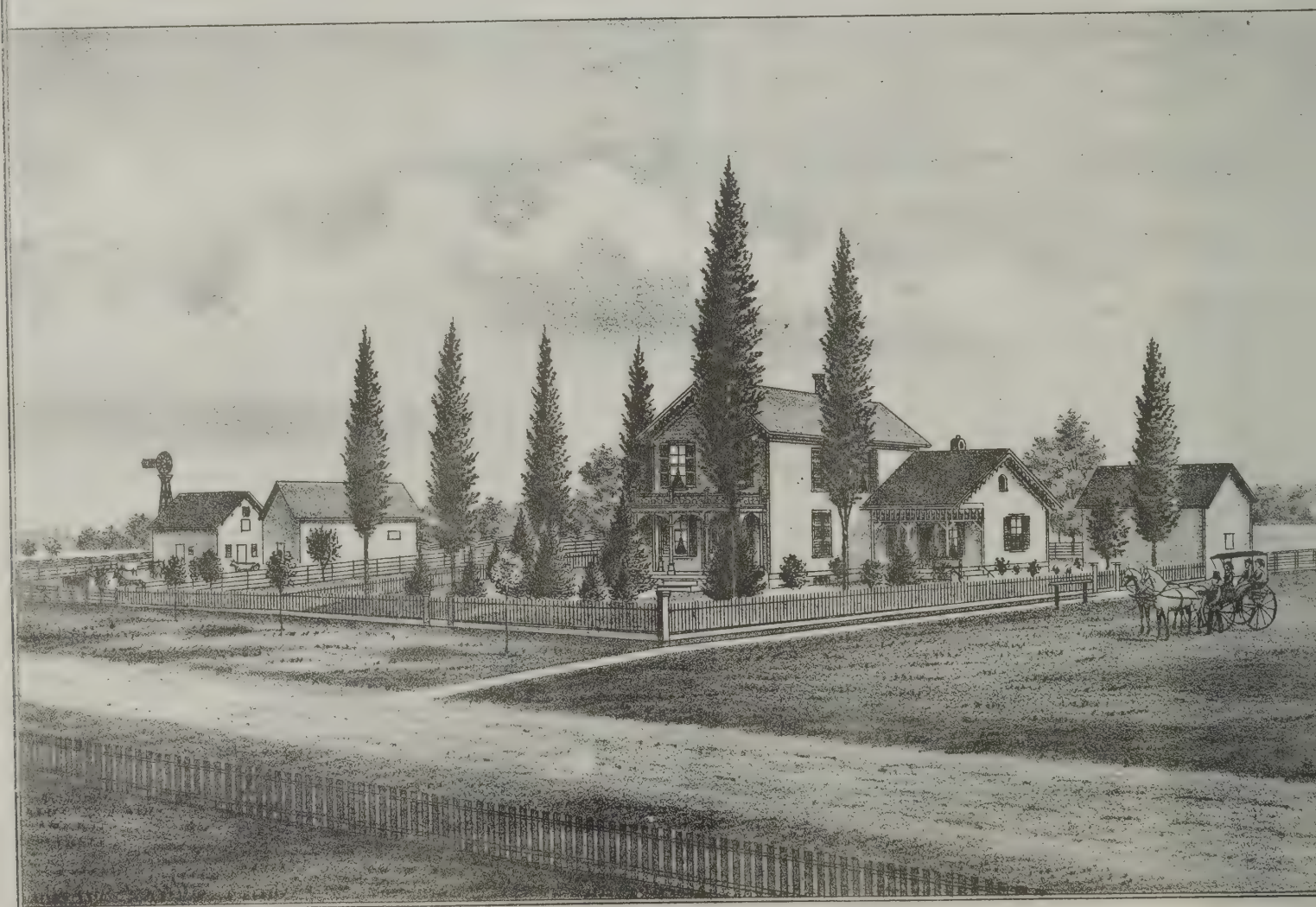
The growth of the manufactures of the county, and that of the towns, large and small among us, and everywhere, the pike roads for convenient hauling, the railroads for general marketing, conspire to make the small remnant of the timber product

MAP OF WARD TOWNSHIP

R 14 E
DEERFIELD
RANDOLPH
SARATOGA
Mississinewa
Mill Creek
Hickory Creek
Michael
Clark
Franklin
Jackson
Monroe
Harrison
Washington
Jefferson
Adams
Wayne
Union
Boundary Line
Pike
Free Pike
Toll House
Scale House
Store
Wind Pump
Christian Church
Cemetery
Old Ch.
Mill
Tile Works
Depot
Station
Whitenech
Moorman
Pierce
Ritenour Hrs.
Niswonger
Fetter's Hrs.
Bowsman
Carver
Mullen
Shirling
Long
Almanrode
Gray
Aspera
Ross (et. al.)
Hobbick
Ramsey
Hirsch
Shook
Kinney
Kelly
Smiley
Warren
Evans
Adamson
Taylor
Evans
Pogue
Baker
Simmons
Conklin
Summers
Grove Hrs
Nickey
Sipe
Fields
Hawthorn
Vorhis
Clevenger
Byers
Wirick
Smiley
Jackson
Baker
Towell
Denney
Lollar
Shirling
Rupert
Allender
Bera
Mace
Long
Almanrode
Gray
Hirsch
Ramsey

ALEX. VORHIS.

MRS ALEX. VORHIS.



RESIDENCE OF ALEX. VORHIS, {RANDOLPH.} WARD TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

which is yet in existence, worth indefinitely more than the whole vast body that sixty years ago hid the surface in everlasting shadow. The forest is melting away, and the tilled and fertile fields have been, through all these years, slowly and painfully, but with the certainty of fate, taking its place. The cabin has given way to the hewed-log house, and that again to the tasteful and neat frame dwelling, or even the palace-like brick or stone mansion. The scrub cattle roaming through the woods are beheld no more, but the well fenced pastures are adorned with the splendid blooded stock, the product of ages of improvement; the "elm peelers," those marvels of voracity and fleetness, that could gnaw the bark off the trees and could outrun a dog—oh! where are they? and echo answers, Where?

In all these changes for the better, Ward Township has enjoyed a reasonable share. Her farms are cleared, her dwellings have arisen, tasteful and sightly, through all her borders; her barns receive with joy the overflowing products of her soil; her orchards and her grain fields and her meadows gladden the eyes, and enrich the pockets as well, of her skillful and prosperous farmers. But not of this latter state, but rather of the rude beginning of things do we purpose to speak.

EARLY HISTORY.

A few settlers found their way upon the Mississinewa very rly in the history of the county. When, in August, 1818, the first election was held in the then new county of Randolph, several families resided in the Mississinewa Valley, and most of them east of Deerfield. Just who were there at that early time cannot now with certainty be determined. The first entry in the Mississinewa Valley and in Ward Township as well, appears to have been near the river, and not far from the east side of the township. It comprised a whole section, Section 13, Town 21, Range 14, and was entered by James Strain. The tract lies between Judge Miller's old farm and the Mississinewa. Whether Mr. S. settled on the tract is not now known. We have not met his name in any account of the primitive settlement of the valley.

The next entry was by Daniel Richardson, S. W. Section 12, Town 21, Range 14, May 21, 1817. The land lay directly north of Strain's section, and on both sides of the river. June 10, 1817, or three weeks after Richardson's entry, eight other entries were made, all quarter sections but one, 1,360 acres in all. The parties were James Wilson, Benjamin Lewallyn, David Kite, Daniel Kite, James and John Jacobs, Joel Canady, James Reed. These tracts all lay in Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10, Township 21, Range 14, comprising one-quarter of Section 7, three-quarters of Section 8, one half of Section 9 and three eighties in Section 10. These lands extended from Burkett Pierce's, on the west, to one and one half miles east of Deerfield, three miles in length, but did not include the town itself. With Meshach Lewallyn's and James Strain's, the whole extent of the river for seven miles had been taken up, except one and three-fourths miles in two "gaps." In the course of three years, or by October, 1820, most of the rest of the land on and near the river and several tracts along Mud and Hickory and Goshen Creeks, had been purchased.

Martin Boots and Henry Kizer had located on Mud Creek, the latter far up near Stone Station. James and Tense Massey, Allen Wall and others, had settled on the river east of Deerfield. Robert Taylor was on the creek which comes from the north to the Mississinewa, at the Ritenour Church.

Samuel Cain, Jeremiah Lindsay, Jacob Weaver and William Jackson had entered land on Hickory Creek, south of Deerfield. James Jacobs had entered the Ritenour land. Joseph Hinshaw entered the land embracing the west part of Deerfield, June 23, 1817. The east part was in Section 16 and therefore school land.

But though the Mississinewa Valley was nearly all occupied within three or four years, or by the close of 1820, yet the growth of the region was exceedingly slow. The valley was isolated. The settlers could scarcely get out in any direction. They were away from any great route of travel. One of the chief western thoroughfares passed through Winchester, and connected the central portion and the White River Valley with the world at large. But not so with the Mississinewa. The regions north did not open till 1835 to 1837, and then only was the whole county occupied, and the world "swallowed them up" with settlements on every side. Deerfield sprang up and for many years became an important trade center. The swamps between Winchester and Deerfield stood almost as an impassable barrier until a late period. As late as 1859, there was a "corduroy bridge" on that northern road, one and one-fourth miles long. Imagine the road then, thirty or forty years before that time. But the forests have been cleared, and the swamps drained and the northern "pike" has been built, and Ward Township has gained full connection with the rest of the world.

Through the whole county, and in Ward Township as well, religion found early and effective entrance. As soon, perhaps, as 1823 or 1824, may be even before that, the "circuit riders" had ridden through swamps and crossed those creeks and found and fed those sheep in the wilderness. Meetings were had at Riley Marshall's, Allen Wall's and elsewhere east of Deerfield, and at some friendly dwelling west, perhaps at Mr. Ritenour's. But very early Ritenour's Meeting House was built and that graveyard established, and not long afterward, the old Prospect Meeting House was erected, and that second cemetery also dedicated to the memory of the dead ones dear. Two generations have come and gone, and those now ancient meeting houses have completed their work and fulfilled their mission. How many, many times have their sacred walls echoed the sound of the Gospel message as it fell upon the eager ears of the scores or even hundreds of anxious listeners gathered from their simple forest homes to take part in the holy service, and feed their longing souls with heavenly manna. But the cemeteries remain open, in those solemn inclosures, as of old, and often, alas! does the ground receive the dead from sight. Slowly, too, O how slowly, did the delights of knowledge and the means of instruction find their way among those people so far, so far away from their fellow-men. Still, schools were found even there. The log cabin, the huge stick chimney, the greased paper lights, the split pole seats, the puncheon floors, the slab writing desks against the wall, were prepared by these forest dwellers, and not a few who have since "made their mark" among men had their "start" in the wooden schoolhouses of Ward Township. Hon. Thomas Ward, Hon. Enos L. Watson, Thomas Kizer, Esq., Col. Martin B. Miller and more besides, emerged from those dim forest shades into the brighter sunshine of the county seat, or elsewhere. Mr. Ward says that he never attended any school in his life, except those taught in a greased paper log cabin.

But enough; we can no longer dwell upon the history in detail of Ward Township. Much that is of interest concerning its affairs will be found in the treatment of the topics which are considered in connection with the county at large. The entries of land in the early time, as they appear in the office of the County Auditor, are given below:

Ward Entries—James Strain, Section 13, 21, 14, October 16, 1816; Daniel Richardson, S. W. 12, 21, 14, May 21, 1817; James Willson, N. W. 10, 21, 14, June 10, 1817; James Willson, W. S. W. 10, 21, 14, June 10, 1817; Benjamin Lewallyn, S. E. 7, 21, 14, June 10, 1817; David Kite, N. E. 8, 21, 14, June 10, 1817; Daniel Kite, S. E. 8, 21, 14, June 10, 1817; James and John Jacobs, S. W. 8, 21, 14, June 10, 1817; Joel Canady, N. E. 9, 21, 14, June 10, 1817; James Reed; Jacob Graves, S. W. 7, 21, 14, June 19, 1817; James Reed, S. W. 9, 21, 14, June 10, 1817; David Connor, N. W. 9, 21, 14, July 4, 1817; Joseph Hinshaw, N. E. 17, 26, 14, June 23, 1817; James Jacobs, N. E. 18, 21, 14, July 18, 1817; John S. Reed, E. N. W. 17, 21, 14, August 28, 1817; James Massey, W. S. W., 11, 21, 14, January 26, 1818; Tence Massey, E. S. E. 10, 21, 14, January 26, 1818; Robert Taylor, N. W. 8, 21, 14, March 23, 1818; Richard Beeson, N E. 21, 21, 14, October 5, 1818; Samuel Cain, E. S. W. 21, 21, 14, October 26, 1818; James Massey, N. W. 24, 21, 14, November 5, 1818; Joseph Cravens, E. N. E. 14, 21, 14, May 11, 1819; William Jackson, S. E. 21, 21, 14, October 2, 1819; Eli Blount, W. S. E. 12, 21, 14, October 12, 1819; John Halt, E. N. W. 28, 21, 14, November 18, 1819; Jeremiah Lindsey, W. S. W. 28, 21, 14, November 26, 1819; Jacob Weaver, N. E. 28, 21, 14, December 8, 1819; Martin Boots, E. N. E. 20, 21, 14,

March 28, 1820; Henry Kizer, N. W. 29, 21, 14, October 21, 1820; Henry Kizer, N. E. 31, 21, 14, October 21, 1820; Henry Kizer, E. S. E. 30, 21, 14, May 4, 1822; William Simmons, N. E. S. E. 12, 21, 14, June 17, 1826; Samuel Helm, N. W. S. E., 24, 21, 14, June 17, 1826; Samuel Hodges, S. E. S. W. 5, 21, 14, October 17, 1826; James G. Birney, E. S. E. 29, 21, 14, November 2, 1826; John Baugh, S. E. S. E. 12, 21, 14, December 15, 1826; Israel Taylor, N. E. N. W. 14, 21, 14, May 21, 1828; Burgett Pierce, E. N. E., 7, 21, 14, April 5, 1832; Daniel B. Miller, E. N. E., 23, 21, 14, July 15, 1831, Perry Fields (part of) 16, 21, 14, May 31, 1834; Andrew Key, N. E. S. E. 14, 21, 14, January 30, 1836.

Ward is bounded north by Jay County, east by Jackson, south by White River, west by Franklin. Ward Township was entered mostly between 1836 and 1838 inclusive, during which time an immense amount of land was purchased in Randolph County of the United States, and great numbers of families took up their abode within its limits. Among the chief settlers on the Mississinewa may be named Burkett Pierce, Joab Ward, Elias Kizer, Daniel B. Miller, William Simmons, Messrs. Ritenour, Parsons, Cain and others not now in memory.

Mr. Parsons built the first mill on the Mississinewa after Lewallyn's at Ridgeville. That mill stood some years; was washed away, and Mr. Ritenour built another, 100 yards lower down.

Joab Ward's house was the scene of the encounter of the Indians with Ward and Kizer, and the shooting of Fleming in the bushes by Jesse and John Gray was near by. David Connor's trading house was above Deerfield, and the Mississinewa Valley witnessed many early trials and perils springing from the whisky so freely dealt by the traders of those times to those poor natives of the forest wilds. But those were days of ignorance. The children of many of the whisky-sellers of pioneer times are among the most sturdy advocates of total abstinence of the present day. Let our motto be, "Out of the darkness, into the light." Rather than widely parade in unseemly prominence any of the evil traits in the characters of the ancestral dwellers, it were better to follow the primal example of filial affection, and, like the children of Noah of old, taking a garment upon the shoulders of two, with mingled feelings of reverence and sorrow, lovingly to shield the unsightly failings from public gaze, and, in the full noontide radiance of this latter day, walk ever forward toward the light, onward and upward, ever into the light, honoring our fathers for their heroism, copying filially their virtues, shunning their failings, that our pathway may be like "the path of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day."

ROADS.

Three old routes of travel passed through Ward Township—from Winchester to Ridgeville, from Winchester to Portland via Deerfield, and from Greenville northwest through Deerfield, Ridgeville and Fairview.

Two railroads pass through the township now—the Pan-Handle and the "Shoo-Fly," or, more strictly, the P., C. & St. L., and the Richmond & Grand Rapids Railroads. Three stations are in the township—Saratoga and Randolph, upon the P., C. & St. L.; and Stone Station, upon the Richmond & Grand Rapids Railroad. They are but small towns. The larger towns adjacent—Union City, Winchester, Ridgeville, Farmland—sap their vitality and prevent their growth.

One principal pike, the one extending north toward Portland, has been in existence for several years, and it is of priceless value to those low and level regions, erewhile wellnigh impassable. The smooth and gravelly surface, the solid highway, is widely in contrast to the "corduroy" that used to stretch its rough and weary length for miles and miles at intervals toward the northern regions—northward, constantly northward, farther and still farther, across swamps, through jungles, over creeks and rivers, through bottomless morasses, into the gloomy, overshadowing forests, those rude paths, those primitive roads—they could not be called highways—would unroll their endless extent. And now these awful "corduroys," which used to jerk and shake and pound and rattle, with their endless "pounce" and "bounce," by sunlight and starlight, in rain or in shine, come winter come summer, do that fearful work no more forever!

Other pikes also are in process of construction—one east and west through Stone Station, through Saratoga east and west, and perhaps others still.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 21, Range 14—Section 1, 3, 19, 1836–37; Section. 2, 22, 1837; Section 4, 15, 1836; Section 5, 25, 1832–37; Section 6, 27, 1837–38; Section 7, 9, 17, 1817–36, Benjamin Lewallyn, Joel Canady, Joseph Hinshaw; Section 8, 1817–18, Jacobs, Kite, June 10, 1817; Sections 10, 12, 18, 1817–37, James Wilson, D. & J. Richardson, James Jacobs; Section 11, 23, 1831–37; Section 13, 1816, James Strain, October 16, 1816, first entry in township (whole section at once); Section 14, 1819–38, Joseph Cravens; Section 16, school land; Sections 20, 29, 1820–37, Martin Boots, Elias Kizer; Section 21, 1818–36, Richard Beeson, October 5, 1818; Section 24, 1818–37, James Massey, November 5, 1818; Section 28, 1819–36, John Hall, November 18, 1819; Section 30, 1822–38, Henry Kizer, May 4, 1822; Section 31, 1820–38; Sections 26, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, 1836–38. Ward was entered between 1816 and 1838, inclusive.

TOWNS.

Deerfield—Location, Sections 16 and 17, 21, 14, south side of Mississinewa River; Curtis & Butler, proprietors; twenty-nine lots; streets, north and south, Meridian; east and west, Sycamore, Main, Hickory. Recorded October 14, 1833.

Lank's Addition (east of old town)—S. D. Woodworth, surveyor; twenty-six lots. Recorded October 10, 1837.

Edger & Searl's Addition—E. Edger and —— Searl, proprietors; twenty-eight lots. Recorded June 3, 1852. Winchester, seven and a half miles; Union City, ten and a half miles; Randolph, one mile; Farmland, fourteen miles; Stone Station, four miles; Ridgeville, three miles; Fairview, twelve miles; Portland (Jay County), ten miles.

The village was laid out in 1833, by Messrs. Curtis & Butler, and surveyed by D. W. McNeil, of Portland. The town is located north of Winchester, on the State road laid out from Greenville west, and running by Fairview into Delaware County. A pike connects the place with Winchester. The "Pan-Handle" (P., C. & St. L.) Railroad is within about a mile south of the town. The village grew at one time to be of considerable size, and was in early days the center of a large and prosperous trade, the best time in that respect being from 1845 to 1855. The principal business men of the place during or before that time were Messrs. Butler, Searl, Edger, Whipple and others. Much travel passed northward and westward upon the roads crossing each other at that place, although those highways, especially from Winchester north, were often wellnigh impassable, notably in the winter and spring. Much grain and stock changed hands there; many goods were sold; a woolen factory, a grist-mill, etc., were built, and altogether, that town became a lively place.

But the era of railroads in this region began, and drew the current of business elsewhere. Especially since the Union & Logansport and the R. & G. R. R. R.'s have been made has the town rapidly declined. There is now very little business. There is one small store; the wool factory has been burned; no grain, etc., is bought or handled, and trade is wellnigh extinct. The grist-mill still prospers, though its custom has fallen off. At one time it had a great run of business, people coming from Wabash, Centerville, Greenville, etc. There were other mills, but the Deerfield Mill had a great reputation, and drew much custom from an extensive region. A large number of business men have been at the town during its existence. Merchants: Edward Edger, Searl, U. Pierce, Fitzpatrick, George Wilt, Robert Watson, John Collett, David T. Holly, William Drew, Sam Clevinger, Daniel Pierce.

Hotels—Messrs. Thomas Butler, Searl, Mock, Voris, Wall, Pierce, Collett, Whipple, etc.

Physicians—Messrs. Longshore, McAfee, Banks, Washburn, Snow, Hearn, Smith, Hall, Bosworth, Lambert, Purcell, Ballard, Clevinger, etc.

Mr. Ritenour built a water grist-mill on Mississinewa River

in early times, which was bought by Jason Whipple in 1847, and run by him till 1855. Jason Whipple built a new steam-mill in 1855, still in operation. A woolen factory was here for many years, owned at different times by Robert Murray and Dennis Hess, etc. It was twice burned, and the last time (1875) was not rebuilt. There was at one time a tannery and an ash factory.

There are at present one small store, one grist-mill, one smith shop, one church (Methodist), one schoolhouse, one post office, one toll gate, one saw-mill (near by). A new station (Randolph) has grown up where the pike crosses the Pan-Handle Railroad, one mile south of Deerfield.

The principal citizens of Deerfield and vicinity are Jason Whipple, Willis Whipple, Daniel Pierce, Benjamin Clevinger, Dr. Purcell, Burgett Pierce, William C. King, John Clapp, Quincy Pierce, John Michael, John Sipe, David Harker, Benjamin Clevinger (east of town), Robert Collins and others. There is a thriving store a mile north of town, on the pike which crosses the Mississinewa just north of the place.

At one time, Deerfield was the only post office between Winchester and Fort Wayne. Deerfield contains thirty houses and 200 people.

Randolph—Location, on Pan-Handle Railroad, eleven miles west of Union City, one mile south of (old) Deerfield, three miles east of Ridgeville, at the point where the Deerfield & Winchester Pike crosses that railroad, upon Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21, 21, 14. I. H. Fitzgerald, proprietor. Recorded May, 1867; seventy-four lots; size of lots, 44x125 feet; streets sixty feet wide; Main and Line streets, eighty feet wide; alleys, twenty feet wide.

Miller's Addition—Sylvester Miller, proprietor. Recorded July 8, 1874; twenty-four lots. The streets of the town are, north and south, Diamond, Pearl, Pike; east and west, Miller, Line, Main, South. The town lies on both sides of the railroad.

The growth of the place has been slow, and it is yet quite small, being too near Ridgeville (a point where two important railroads cross each other) for extensive trade. Some business, however, is done, and considerable grain and stock are handled.

There are as follows: One store, one smith shop, one warehouse, one post office, one toll gate, one schoolhouse, one lodge F. & A. M., one lodge I. O. O. F. Its chief citizens are Alexander Voris, Enos Myers, Benjamin Hawthorne, Thomas Addington, Darius Orr and others. The town contains about twenty houses and one hundred people.

Saratoga—Location, Section 25, 21, 14, on Pan-Handle Railroad; fifty-two lots; J. C. Albright, proprietor. The streets are, north and south, Barber; east and west, Washington. Recorded August 10, 1875

[Note.—Saratoga has been a town ten or twelve years or more than that.]

The town was begun under the name of Warren Station, about 1867, when the Pan-Handle Railroad was built, though the plat seems not to have been recorded till 1875. It grew up immediately upon the completion of the Union & Logansport Railroad, and has become the center of some trade.

There are three stores—John & J. F. Warren (grain-buyers), Cyrus Bowsman, Jacob Lucas. The smith shops are Davis, Elijah Frazier. There are two wagon shops—William Davis, Philip Devore; one saw-mill, J. St. Johns, corn-cracker; one milliner shop, Miss Bowsman; one post office, Cyrus Bowsman; one hotel, Cyrus Bowsman; one schoolhouse, two rooms; two churches—United Brethren, frame, 1870; Methodist Episcopal, brick, 1877; two physicians—Messrs. Evans and Ford; three carpenters—Harrison Pogue, George Browse, Enos Cole; thirty houses, 150 people, one cemetery.

The town has some growth, and does a fair business. It is seven miles from Union City, four miles from Randolph and five miles from Deerfield.

Residents in vicinity not already named are John Warren, in town; James Evans, southwest; Freeborn Charlton, west; Cyrus Cox, south; William Gaylor, southwest; Elisha Lawler, west; Joseph Lawler, north; V. R. Warren, north; Elihu Warren, north; Mrs. Lawler, west; N. Bowsman, north; George Limbard, northwest.

Stone Station (Clark Post Office)—Small unincorporated town and station on Richmond & Grand Rapids Railroad, on Sections 30 and 31, 21, 14, four miles from Winchester and four miles from Ridgeville.

It is not a laid out town, but a small station on the Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, started about the time of the completion of that road, 1870. The place is small, with but little business.

There is one little store, kept by Thomas H. Johnson. There is a post office, Thomas H. Johnson; also one grain-buyer, Thomas H. Johnson. There is a saw-mill owned and run by Barnes & Clark. The place contains five or six houses. One stock-buyer lives near—George Wesler. He buys stock extensively, and Mr. Johnson handles a fair amount of grain. One pike has been built, passing east and west through the place, intending to connect the pike running north from Farmland with the Winchester & Deerfield pike. There seems no reason why Stone Station should not become a thriving little country center, suitable for a quiet village residence, near the railway but away from the bustle of a crowded town. A Free-Will Baptist society was formed in the vicinity in 1880–81, the meetings being held in Clark's Schoolhouse, one-half mile from the station. A church is soon to be built.

A fearful casualty occurred at the place in March, 1882. The boiler of a steam saw-mill exploded, killing several persons outright, and wounding others.

BIOGRAPHY.

Benjamin Clevinger was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and came to Randolph County, Ind., about 1850; married first in Pennsylvania, but lost his wife there, and was married again, in Randolph County, in 1851. His second wife was Sarah Ann Smiley, who was born in 1838, and whose parents moved to Randolph County the same year. Mr. Clevinger moved to Pennsylvania after living awhile here, but he returned again and took up his permanent abode where he now lives, two miles east of Deerfield, on the Greenville State road. He has had only three children. He is a thriving farmer, owning about one hundred and forty acres of land; a Democrat in politics, and has been Township Trustee during two terms—1876–80. He is very careful of the public funds. Some think a little freer use of money would have been better economy in the long run. Mr. Clevinger is a respectable and influential citizen.

William Doty was born in Maryland. He came to Butler County, Ohio, and to Randolph County, Ind., the latter removal having been made in 1828. He was the father of eleven children, nine of whom are still living, and seven are married. Mr. Doty was a farmer, residing just across the Mississinewa River from Deerfield. He died about twenty years ago, and his wife sixteen years ago. There were but few settlers in what is now Ward Township when Mr. Doty came. The Masseys had come and gone; the Kizers, Burgett Pierce, Mr. Ritenour, Daniel B. Miller, Riley Marshall and a few others were living in the woods in that region. The town of Deerfield was not laid out (at least not recorded) till five years afterward (1833). A few settlers found their way to the Mississinewa very early, but the whole region remained nearly a wilderness till after 1825.

Samuel Emery. Among the quaint personages of the pioneer times of Randolph Co., Samuel Emery was conspicuous. We regret that no detailed history of him has been obtained. He was an early settler, among the first, and he died, a very old man, only a short time ago, yet no one has been found who can give a definite history of his life. Andrew Aker, in his "reminiscences," furnishes a hint from which to draw a picture of the odd, quaint, sturdy, brave, honest backwoodsman. He says, in substance: "There came to my store in Winchester a strange, uncouth-looking fellow, with a bundle of skins on his back. His pants were buckskin, and ripped up to the knee; the rim of his straw hat was half torn off, his shoes were ragged and tied up with hickory bark, and everything else in proportion. He wished to 'trade out' his roll of buckskins. He got several articles; we reckoned up, and found the account nearly even. He then said, 'I wish to get some other things—powder, lead and flints; will

you trust me?' I asked Charles Conway. 'Oh, Sam Emery is all right; he is one of the substantial citizens out on the Mississinewa.' So I 'trusted' him, and he paid promptly. He traded much with me afterward, dealing always fairly, like the honorable man that he was." But no other story of him is at hand, and we add no more. [Mrs. Evans, daughter of Allen Wall, who settled on the river in 1819, says that Samuel Emery came years after her father, probably in 1826. He lived two miles north and one mile east of Deerfield, north of the river.]

Since writing the above, another incident has come to hand, which is so odd that we cannot withhold it. As to the truth of the tale we can say nothing, for we know nothing. A truthful man told us, but how it came to him we cannot tell.

Samuel Emery lost some money, and was considerably worried, for "money was money" in those times; besides, no one likes to lose a thing by having it stolen, at any time.

Edward Edger, then at Deerfield, thinking perhaps he could guess where the money had gone, since "boys will be boys," and sometimes think they need more than their "pap" thinks they do, advised Mr. Emery to a certain course, which he followed faithfully. He took the Bible and read a certain chapter five nights in succession, and told his family that he was doing it to find out who took his money, and that the one who had taken it would die on the fifth night. The last night, as the old man took down the Bible for the fifth time and began to read, one of the boys sang out, "Stop, dad; you might have a death in your own family!" He stopped, and made no more inquiry for his money (at least, not among the outside world). What transpired between "dad" and the boy, this deponent saith not, for a very good reason—he does not know. The boy who is concerned may be alive yet for all the author knows; if so, it is to be hoped that the whilom lad, be the story true or not true, will not be angry, since the crime, even if it were so, was not a very heinous one; and the story was really too good not to be told; and because, in so large and dry a work as a history has to be, some fun is, in fact, a *sine qua non* (thing indispensable); since also, according to the old couplet,

> "A little nonsense now and then
> Is relished by the best of men."

Some of the descendants of Mr. Emery are living in the region still.

Perry Fields lives east of Deerfield, on the old State road, and is a prosperous farmer and land-owner. He was born in North Carolina in 1802. His father moved to Tennessee in 1804. Perry Fields married Millie Bragg in 1826, and in 1833 they emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., settling in Ward Township. He bought 160 acres in the school section, and, soon after, forty acres more. He has kept on buying at various times until he now owns 365 acres. They have had five children. Three only are living, and they are married. Mr. Fields is a Methodist and a Democrat. He is aged, but active and sprightly for his years. Mrs. Fields died very suddenly in the early winter of 1880 (not far from Christmas). She was found in the morning, just before breakfast, sitting in her chair, entirely dead. She had been a member of the Methodist Church for nearly sixty years; in fact, ever since she was a young girl. She was an active Christian, and is greatly missed from her circle of friends and acquaintances. Her remains lie buried in Prospect Cemetery, and her aged, sorrowing companion is sadly, patiently waiting the final hour, when his body shall be laid solemnly and quietly by the side of that of this life-long bosom friend, and when his ransomed spirit shall go to meet her in the Paradise of rest on high.

[Perry Fields died August, 1882, aged eighty years.]

Jesse Gray was born September 9, 1789, at Newberry, S. C. His mother was a native of Ireland, and his father, having been born in Maryland, fought through the war of the Revolution, and emigrated to Wayne County, Ind., in 1810. Jesse Gray married Sarah Stone in 1808, and in 1811, in company with a brother-in-law, they set out for Indiana, the wives, children and movables "being brought upon horses equipped with pack-saddles." They did not sleep under a roof upon the route, but, finding some relatives in Knox County, Ky., they stopped there, doing this the more willingly since the Indians north of the Ohio River were hostile; the war with England was at hand, and the Indians mostly sided with the British. At the first call for volunteers, Jesse Gray answered the call, and joined the first company from that region. They were placed under Gen. Harrison's command at Cincinnati, and served in Northwestern Ohio. Returning from the war at its close, he found a wife overjoyed to see her husband once more, no word from him having reached her ears during his absence. They next moved to Wayne County, Ind., soon afterward to Butler County, Ohio, and in 1820, according to his memory, they emigrated to the banks of the Mississinewa River, in Randolph County, where he spent the time upon which, in his old age he looked back as his happiest years. His life was, however, by no means quiet, but full rather of adventure and romance. Deer-hunting, bear-killing, Indian-shooting and such like were but the events of his every-day career. He roamed the forests far and wide, Wayne, Randolph and Jay Counties, and we know not how much larger a scope of country, were the scenes of his wild pranks and his narrow escapes. Northern Randolph is full of verbal reminiscences of the old hunter, but accurate details are nevertheless not easily obtained. When Fleming, the Indian, was killed at Lewallyn's by Jesse Gray, and Smith, the mulatto whom Fleming had wounded, Gray was living on Mud Creek, near Elias Kizer's. On account of the trouble arising from that homicide, he left the county and the State, and resided for several years near Hill Grove, Ohio. Mr. Clapp, resident near Deerfield, saw him at Bridge's Mill, below Greenville, in 1826. Tyre Puckett says that Jesse Gray was indicted for the killing of Fleming, and that his father, Joseph Puckett, was one of the grand jury that found the indictment. William Warren says he was at Jesse Gray's house in 1832, and that he resided then near Hill Grove, Darke Co., Ohio. A lady resident near Deerfield says that her sister lived on old Jesse Gray's place five years, from about 1845 to 1859, and that that was north of the Loblolly, near the line of Adams and Wells Counties; that he was then a very old man, with a number of great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren. [She seems to be mistaken as to his great age at that time, since, if he was born in 1789, he would be in 1859 only seventy years of age.] His adventures were wild and romantic, and at least one person has written a life of the old pioneer, which, however, remains in phonetic manuscript, having never been published. The facts as to his early life before coming to Randolph or its vicinity were obtained from the gentleman who prepared the manuscript referred to, and who still [1881] has it in possession. Judge Wharry, of Greenville, an old man, and an almost life-long resident of that town, says that Jesse Gray, as early as 1824, had killed the Indian Fleming, had fled from Randolph on account of it, and was living near Hill Grove. He had a good farm there of 100 acres, but was a famous hunter. Judge Wharry says he has bought great quantities of furs and deerskins from Jesse Gray while he dwelt at Hill Grove, and also that Mr. Gray must have moved away to the "Loblolly" about 1840. Darke County History mentions Jesse Gray as settling probably the first in Jackson Township, a mile or two from Union City, Ohio, and not far from Hill Grove. After residing for many years north of the Loblolly, he is said to have removed to Jay County, in the region of Camden, and to have died there some years ago. His father, John Gray, is thought to have lived and died one mile north of Deerfield, having had eleven children. Jesse Gray himself was twice married, and had a large family. His brother, Hezekiah, went to Texas, and died there.

It is related of him in Darke County History that he used to tell of himself that at one time he encountered an armed Indian. He was armed also, and, being on equal footing, they, by mutual agreement, fired off their rifles and started for the next town. They came to a creek, and the Indian stooped down to drink. Jesse said that he left the Indian at the creek. What was done with him was not told, but the inference is that the old hunter made way with the Indian.

David S. Harker was born in Gloucester County, N. J., near Woodstown, January 22, 1827. His parents emigrated to Ohio

in 1830, crossing the mountains in a wagon. He is the eldest of nine children—six boys and three girls. His father was a farmer, renting land in Butler and Warren Counties, Ohio. D. S. Harker, when twenty-one years old, married a daughter of Cornelius Whitenack, near Foster's Crossing, Warren Co., Ohio. Like his worthy father, they were very poor. His father gave him a cow and two pigs, and his mother gave him a bed; and they began housekeeping in an old shanty that had long been the resort of cattle, sheep and swine, having no chimney, windows nor doors, and built of round logs, in the middle of an open field. His wife's parents were also from New Jersey. They had a family of twelve children. The parents of both are dead, except his wife's mother, who is eighty years old, having 100 grandchildren and many great-grandchildren. Five years passed after he was married before he owned a horse. That time was spent in working by the day, month or job, cutting cord-wood, carrying rock on Gov. Morrow's mill-dam, up to his knees in water, etc., etc. He then purchased a team and began farming as a renter in Butler County, Ohio. In three years, he came to Ward Township, and purchased land where he now resides, and where he expects to spend the rest of his days. They have had twelve children; ten are living—three sons and seven daughters. Mr. Harker has been an active and earnest Methodist for more than thirty years, zealous for the church and for education, temperance and every good cause. He is a firm believer in the religion of the Bible, maintaining that Christ instituted His church for the salvation of the world, and that all other organizations are only "side-shows," good enough, perhaps, in their place, but powerless to save the souls of men. He says: "I believe that any man that preaches temperance and smokes and chews tobacco a hypocrite, and also that any young man who will choose an honorable occupation and stick to it, with economy, health and good habits, will certainly succeed."

Mr. Harker is an active, intelligent, estimable man, an honor to the community and respected by all who know him. He is a thorough Republican, and presents a pleasing spectacle of successful activity, being the owner of an excellent farm, with a good and substantial dwelling, for the comfort of his swarming family of ten living children.

Henry Kizer was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1776; came to Ross County, Ohio, and then to Randolph County, Ind., in 1821. He had entered land in 1820, east of Stone Station, in Ward Township. The log house which he built not long after coming to the county is standing yet. His wife was born in 1770, being six years older than her husband. He died August 12, 1823, and his wife died the next day, August 13, 1823, both in middle life. They were earnest Methodists. Thomas W. Kizer, in speaking of his grandmother, when looking at the old family Bible, feelingly remarked: "There is not a word in this old Book that Grandmother has not read over and over." They had four children, all sons—Elias, Henry, Adam, William. Mr. and Mrs. K. are buried near Stone Station, in a private graveyard.

Andrew McCartney was born in Virginia or Tennessee, of Irish descent. He is said (how truly we do not know) to have been the father of twenty-seven children; was in the war of the rebellion, though old enough to have been exempt years before, belonging to the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and serving from August 21, 1862, to February 27, 1863.

Mr. McCartney is said to be a jovial and eccentric old man, and to have had a strange and eventful history, having resided in many places, and been married several times. His last marriage was in Ward Township, to a lady who is the daughter of [illegible] Key, an early pioneer of the Mississinewa Region from [illegible]ate of Tennessee, and a sister of John Key, a prominent [illegible]nt of that township.

[illegible]ld Mr. Key and his wife are both dead, and Mr. McCartney his wife occupy the old Key homestead. Andrew Key and wife were both buried at Prospect Graveyard, but no tombstones have been placed at their graves.

Mr. McCartney, true to his life-long adventurous instinct, has left his last wife, who is said not to be grieved above measure at her loss, and found for himself a residence in some other locality.

Daniel Mock was born in Rowan County, N. C., in 1784, coming afterward to Greene County, Ohio; he was in the war of 1812, receiving afterward a pension as a soldier. He became a settler in Ward Township in 1824, fixing his location on Clear Creek, south of the present residence of John H. Sipe. Mr. Mock had ten children, eight of whom were married, and are still living. His first wife died forty-three years ago, and his second wife eight years ago. Of the children, five reside in Indiana, two in Minnesota and one in Illinois. Mr. Mock purchased 160 acres, somewhat improved, and resided upon the tract until his death, not many years ago, a very old man. He was a farmer and a Democrat.

John Mock, the son of Daniel Mock, settled east of Deerfield, on Clear Creek, being born in 1811, and coming there with his father from Ohio in 1824. John Mock married Elizabeth Cain, and also Miss Watson, a sister of Hon. E. L. Watson, of Winchester, Ind. Mr. Mock had a large family; was a farmer and a merchant of Deerfield, and a prominent citizen in Randolph County. He was Justice of the Peace, and also Associate Judge with Peter S. Miller during the term including the year 1848. He emigrated West, and resides at Cambridge, Henry Co., Iowa, being a solid farmer of that region. He was in early times a Whig, and in later days a Republican. His second wife is still living. While residing in Randolph County, James G. Birney, the noted Abolitionist, and the first Liberty candidate for President of the United States, came into that neighborhood on business, and spent some time at his house, one result of which was that Mr. Mock also became an Abolitionist, and another result was that Mr, Birney became an extensive purchaser of lands in Randolph County, which land lay unoccupied, belonging to Mr. Birney's estate and his heirs, for many years. Mr. Mock was an active man in Randolph County, especially in his early manhood, and was well versed in pioneer affairs; and it is his delight now, in the evening of his bustling life, to dwell in memory upon those stirring scenes, and tell to listening friends the tales of his younger years. We had hoped to obtain for insertion in these columns an account of pioneer life and times from his lively pen, and have not been disappointed. The statement will be found in the "Reminiscences."

Amos Orcutt was born in 1825, in Darke County, Ohio, coming with his father to Randolph County, Ind., in 1838. He married, in 1848, Phœbe Ann Sutton, and has six children. They are all living, and four are married. He resides two and a half miles northwest of Deerfield, and is a farmer, owning 156 acres of land. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a thriving citizen, and is prominent and respected.

Joseph Orcutt was born in 1795, in New York State; came to Rossville, Ohio, and to Darke County, Ohio, and, years afterward, to Ward Township, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1838. He entered seventy-six acres of land. His wife was Christina Rarick, sister of Philip Rarick, of Jay County. They were married in Darke County in 1820, and had eleven children. Ten of them grew up and were married, and nine are living now. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, receiving a wound in that war. Joseph Orcutt was a farmer, and also a teacher. He belonged to the Christian (New-Light) Church, and in politics was a Democrat. He died in 1848, only ten years after his emigration to this county, and while the region around him was still new and wild. His wife survived him twenty-four years, dying in 1872, having been left a widow with a large, dependent family.

Robert Parsons came of a distinguished stock in Tennessee. Three of his brothers were prominent attorneys in the Southern States, and one of them died by the bursting of a blood vessel while speaking on the stump as a candidate for Congress. Robert Parsons was born in 1775; removed in youth to Kentucky; about 1810, to Wayne County, Ind.; and in 1828 or 1829, he came to Deerfield, Randolph Co., Ind. Deerfield, however, was not laid out till years afterward. Mr. Parsons settled half a mile west of Deerfield, entered eighty acres of land, and built the first mill on the Mississinewa after Lewallyn's mill at Ridgeville. It was a log building, with two run of stones, grinding both corn and wheat. At first, flour was bolted by hand, but before long by water. The mill did a good business for those

times, and stood some ten years. It was finally washed away, and Mr. Ritenour erected another, 200 yards farther down the river. That also has been gone for many years. Mr. Parsons married Mary Johnson, of Tennessee, a relative of President Andrew Johnson, and they had twelve children, only five of whom grew up and were married, and only one is now living. Mr. P. died near Deerfield about 1863, eighty-eight years old. His widow died in Miami County, Ohio, aged eighty years. Mr. Parsons was buried in Ritenour's Graveyard, west of Deerfield. He was a Democrat, voting, however, once for Henry Clay, with whom he was well acquainted. Two brothers of Mr. Parsons were slaveholders, owning 400 slaves apiece. His youngest brother, Silas, was living in Louisiana not long ago. The whole connection were prominent among their fellow-citizens, and many have become distinguished in the different professions.

Burgett Pierce was born in Virginia in 1793. His father and mother were Samuel and Delilah Pierce, and they moved to Ross County, Ohio, in 1800, ten miles from Chillicothe. Mr. Pierce was married to Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Joab Ward and sister of Thomas Ward, in 1815, she having been born in 1797. They moved to near Deerfield, Randolph County, in 1819 or 1820, and Mr. Pierce has resided in the same vicinity ever since that early time, more than sixty-three years. He owns the same farm still which first he occupied, though he has had his residence for some years with his son-in-law, William C. King, half a mile below Deerfield. His wife departed this life in 1859, aged about sixty-two years. Their children have been seven in number, to wit: Matilda, born in 1816, married Jeremiah L. Mock, had eight children, and died in 1876; Uriah, born in 1818, married Martha A. Mock, had six children, and died in 1878; Delila, died an infant; James, married Mercy Whipple, had thirteen children, three pairs of twins; Joel, married Sarah Collins and Julia Sherman, the last having one child; Nancy, 1828 (W. C. King), no children; Sarah, 1832. Burgett Pierce's descendants live mostly in Randolph County, and many of them are well-to-do farmers. Mr. Pierce is in his ninetieth year. Until lately, he has been hearty and sprightly. For a short time past, his powers have been failing, though he is still doing very well, considering his great age.

William Simmons came to Jackson Township very early, some say as early as 1827. He was an older brother of James Simmons, of Jackson Township. He used to live in Wayne County, Ind, as early as 1821, traveled through the region, hunting, to and from Fort Wayne along the "Quaker Trace." He moved to Blue River, and afterward returned to Randolph County. He died in middle life, having been the father of twenty-one children, all by the same mother. The children were all raised by hand, the mother being unable to suckle them. Twelve of the twenty-one became grown, and ten are living still. Several of the children were twins, and the statement has been made—whether true or not we cannot tell—that the children were all born within thirteen years. The fact of his having twenty-one children by the same wife seems to be undisputed and well authenticated. William Simmons lived on the Mississinewa, just south of New Pittsburg, and he is the same man who is mentioned in the history of Jay County as having been lost in the woods and nearly frozen to death about the time of the first settlement of that region, and as having been found by the Hawkins boys after he had been some days in the depths of the forest, and so severely frozen as to be made an almost helpless cripple during the rest of his life.

John B. Sipe is the son of Samuel Sipe, of Ward Township. He joined Company C, Ninetieth Indiana Regiment (Fifth Cavalry), August 8, 1862, and served nearly three years, receiving his discharge after the close of the war, June 30, 1865. Two of his brothers were in the same company, viz., Isaac and Martin (Van Buren). The latter was prisoner of war at Richmond, Belle Isle and Andersonville for many months, but was at length set free and joined his regiment. They were all mustered out together. John B. Sipe is married and has quite a large family of children. He resides on the old homestead; is a farmer and a Democrat. The voters of Ward Township chose him as their Trustee in the spring of 1880. He seems a genial and intelligent citizen, and will no doubt make a faithful and efficient public officer, and fully justify the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

John H. Sipe is a farmer of Ward Township. He was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1802; married Mary Brubaker in 1824, came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1842; has had nine children, five living and married. He bought at one time 120 and at another time 150 acres of land, but he has sold it all to his son. Four of his children reside near him, and one, a daughter, in Minnesota. In the early time of his settlement here, he engaged extensively in teaming, and made much money in that way. John Thomas and Perry Fields had had a sawmill near Mr. Sipe's, where the State road crosses Clear Creek, east of Deerfield. Mr. Sipe rebuilt the mill, and has kept it in operation till the spring of 1880. He enjoys good health, notwithstanding his age, appearing not more than seventy years old. In politics, he is a Democrat, as are, in fact, a great majority of the citizens in that Democratic stronghold.

Samuel Sipe was born in Pennsylvania in 1798; married Barbara Brubaker in 1823, and came to Ward Township, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1847. They have had ten children, nine of the number being now alive, and all of them are married. He entered no land, as he came to the county too late for that. He owned, however, 240 acres, was a thriving, prosperous farmer, a prominent and energetic citizen, and was a member of the Democratic party in politics. He died in 1875, being about seventy-seven years old, and was buried in Deerfield Cemetery, near the old chapel west of the town. His wife still survives her husband, enjoying a genial old age, and residing on the old farm with her son, John B. Sipe. [October 8, 1882, his aged widow, Mrs. Barbara Sipe, lay down to her last earthly rest, having borne the storms and trials of this earthly existence about seventy-seven years six months and twenty-six days, and in hope of a blessed immortality and an endless life in the upper and better kingdom].

Temple Smith was born in 1806, in Adair County, Ky.; went to Highland County, Ohio, in 1811, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1819. He has resided thirty-six years west of Bloomingsport—six years at Buena Vista, two years at Farmland, and fifteen years east of Stone Station, Ward Township. He married Priscilla Crossley in 1827 (born in 1809). They have had twelve children; six died in childhood and youth, and six have been married, and they have had thirty-seven grandchildren; three of the sons died of diphtheria, at the ages of nine, eighteen and twenty respectively. His wife died in January, 1882.

Allen Wall was among the very first residents of the Mississinewa Valley, above Deerfield. He was born in North Carolina in about 1779. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Beechy, and they had ten children, all grown and married, and seven are living yet. One daughter, sixty-five years old, is the wife of Jacob Evans, of Saratoga. Mr. Wall entered forty acres about two miles east of Deerfield, north of the Mississinewa, settling in the region about 1817–18. Samuel Emery lived not very far away, though he came years later. Mr. Wall died in 1835, aged about fifty-six. His wife died in 1841. He was a farmer, and he and his wife were Methodists. Nearly the only settlers east of Deerfield in 1819 were the Masseys and the Jacksons. Robert, James and Tense Massey were there some time before. James, at least, was in the county and on the Mississinewa in the summer of 1818. James and Tense Massey appear to have made their first entry in Sections 10 and 11, January 26, 1818, and William Jackson in Section 21, October 2, 1819. Mr. Wall was a farmer, and he and his people were Methodists. It is likely that he was a Democrat, as most (though, indeed, not all) of the dwellers in that region were and are of that political faith.

John R. Warren was born in North Carolina in 1813; came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1821, and married Ann Newton in 1834; moved to Ward Township, Randolph County, in 1836; entered 160 acres of land, and, shortly afterward, 160 more. He owned at one time 980 acres, and had it all under fence. He now owns none, but has his property in other forms. His first wife died in April, 1878, and his second wife in October, 1879. He has had ten children—three dead, seven living—seven married—all

in the neighborhood, but one in Minnesota. Mr. Warren was a farmer and stock-dealer, and managed a large business; but he has now retired from active life. Both his wives have died within about one and a half years, and he feels deeply their loss. He is a Methodist of twenty years' standing, and a life-long Democrat.

Jason Whipple, Deerfield, was born in 1804, in Rhode Island; came to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1817; married Eliza H. Bass in Rhode Island in 1824; moved to Jay County, Ind., near and north of Liber, in 1836, and to Deerfield, Randolph County, in 1847, where he has resided ever since. He has had thirteen children, eleven of whom are living. They reside in Randolph, Jay and Adams Counties, Ind., in Missouri, Minnesota, and still elsewhere. He has been a farmer, a mechanic and a miller. Mr. Whipple built a steam grist-mill at Deerfield in 1855, and it is still doing good and extensive work, being now owned by his son, Willis Whipple. He has been twice married, and his second wife is yet living. Though in his seventy-eighth year, Mr Whipple is strong, hearty and vigorous, and does not look more than sixty-five. He has been an enterprising citizen, and his family form a valuable addition to the strength of the community. He is a sturdy Democrat of the olden time, clinging with unflinching tenacity to the political affiliations of his youthful days. Coming of age during the administration of the younger Adams, his first Presidential vote was given at the election of the grand old hero of New Orleans to the Chief Executive chair, and he has witnessed and taken part in the struggles, the victories and the defeats of that ancient and famous party of freemen from that time to the present. Long crowned with triumphant success, the leaders of that historic body of men administered with a bold and steady hand the affairs of the nation for nearly all the years since the accession of the stern and iron-willed Jackson to the Presidential office up to 1861; shut out since that time from the occupancy of the White House, except, indeed, during the incumbency of Andrew Johnson, who had been elected as a Republican with the lamented Lincoln, and who assumed the responsibilities of Presidential authority upon the assassination of his distinguished predecessor; they have, nevertheless, clung together, firm, notwithstanding defeat, and faithful through adversity, looking backward with admiration—nay, with reverence!—upon their ancient leaders, with fond affection and melancholy regret, upon their victorious progress during the years now long past and gone, and looking forward, moreover, with fond and anxious hope, with ardent desire and with longing expectation, to the successes which may yet, in the years that are still to come, by them again be accomplished.

THOMAS L. ADDINGTON, farmer, P. O. Randolph, is a native of Wayne County, Ind., and was born January 26, 1829. His father, James Addington, was a native of South Carolina, and came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1806. About the year 1809, he married Miss Nancy Lewellyn, by whom he had thirteen children, seven of whom they raised, viz.: John L. (deceased), William (killed by lightning in 1852), Benjamin G., Rachel, Thomas L. (our subject), Isaac and Mary. The elder Addington died in Kansas in 1860, while there visiting friends. His father-in-law, Meshack Lewellyn, came to this county about the year 1818, and erected the first mill on the Mississinewa River. He came from Tennessee to Wayne County, Ind., in 1806. Our subject, Thomas L. Addington, came with his parents to this county in 1832, and settled in the woods; he attended school in a log cabin with slab seats, greased paper windows and a board, supported on pins in the wall, for a writing-desk. The deer, wolves and other wild game were abundant. He was married, in September, 1852, to Miss Marybeth Woodard, by whom he had two children—Melissa and William. Mrs. Addington died in 1854, and in 1857 he married Miss Nancy Pierce, daughter of Burket Pierce, of whom we shall speak elsewhere in this work. By her he had four children—Marybeth (deceased), Elizabeth, Elsworth and Anthony. Mr. Addington resides on Section 20, and owns 130 acres. In March, 1850, he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in the fall of 1868, he became a member of the order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Addington are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Addington filled the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years.

DAVID ALMONRODE (deceased) was born in Rockbridge County, Va., November 16, 1814, and was a son of George and Margaret Almonrode; he came to this county with his widowed mother about the year 1836; he was first married, June 7, 1838, to Miss Esther Bousman, daughter of Adam Bousman, an early settler of this county. They had six children—Margaret, Susannah, Janetta (deceased), Adam, Rachel and Nancy J. Mr. Almonrode died July 14, 1880, loved by all. He was a worthy member of the United Brethren Church, and an ardent worker in the temperance cause, and was always ready to assist the poor and needy. Mrs. Almonrode is also a member of the church. Her son, Adam, was a soldier in the late war.

JOHN BEARY, farmer, P. O. Saratoga, was born in Virginia August 16, 1809, and is a son of Joseph and Barbara Beary (deceased). Joseph Beary was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was married in February, 1839, to Miss Susanna Overhulser, and the following fall emigrated to this county and located in the woods, where by hard labor he made a farm. He had two children by his first wife—John H. (deceased) and Barbara A. Mrs. Beary died, and he again married, January 23, 1845; this time to Miss Susannah Grow, by whom he had nine children, seven living—Isabelle, Catherine, Sarah, Elizabeth, Emeline E., Josephine S. and Daniel F. Mr. Beary was a member of the German Reformed Church. Sarah died June 13, 1882. Subject died August 15, 1881.

CYRUS BOUSMAN.

Cyrus Bousman was born in White River Township, Randolph Co., Ind., February 27, 1845, and is the son of George W. Bousman, one of the early settlers of this county. His father's father came from Germany, and finally to Preble County, Ohio. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born and raised in Rockbridge County, Va., and was there married to a man by the name of Holmes, who died at the end of five years, leaving her with two children and but little means. After the death of her husband, she loaded her worldly effects into a one-horse wagon, and with her two little girls and her young brother, traveled the distance of more than six hundred miles to Preble County, Ohio, where she met G. W. Bousman, to whom she was married in 1837. In the following year, they came to this county, with only means enough to enter a quarter section of land, upon which they settled and proceeded to make a farm. The land was then an unbroken wilderness filled with wild game, and they were without neighbors nearer than three miles, and but three neighbors within five miles. Upon this farm the subject of this sketch was born in 1845, and when nine years of age, was injured by a horse stepping on his foot and crushing it. This injury confined him to his bed for one year, after which he apparently recovered, but at the age of fourteen, the trouble again came on, this time confining him to his bed four years, and leaving him crippled for life. On account of this continued disability and poor school facilities, his education has been limited, being confined to three terms of school at the "old lost schoolhouse," and two terms at a seminary in Winchester.

In 1865, Mr. Bousman was married to Miss Margaret Ann Frase, and in 1866, they began life upon a rented farm. They changed location about once each year until 1869, when he took a lease on a piece of woodland belonging to his father, upon which they settled and on which he worked hard for four years. At the end of this time, poor health compelled a change of occupation. In 1873, they removed to the village of Saratoga, where Mr. Bousman engaged in a huckstering business for one year; he then learned photographing and carried on a gallery at Saratoga for three years. This business ceasing to be remunerative, he quit it in 1877, and started into a general store, selling dry goods groceries, and whatever is necessary and profitable in a small town. At the same time his wife opened a millinery store. These businesses they still carry on. In 1874, Mr. Bousman was made Postmaster at Saratoga, which position he yet fills, and all the time his wife has been his assistant. He has for some time been Freight and Ticket Agent for the Pan-Handle Railroad at Saratoga; also agent for the Adams Express Company. It is readily seen that he is a concentrated inhabitant, and is a useful and respected citizen. By integrity in business he has gained the confidence of the community in which he lives, and by energy, perseverance and correct habits, he has earned a competence, has accumulated property, and is in a fair way to enjoy a prosperity which a proper life will merit.

Margaret Ann Bousman, née Frase, is the daughter of John and Nancy Frase, and was born near the town of New Madison, Darke Co., Ohio, August 28, 1846. In 1851, she was brought to this county by her parents, where she was raised on a farm, and educated in the common district schools. In 1865, she was married to Cyrus Bousman, since which time her life has been parallel with his, and for whom she has been a helpmate and valuable assistant, and with whom she has made a comfortable success of life, with him attaining creditable social position, against adverse circumstances.

THOMAS H. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Clark, was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 26, 1846, and is a son of Thomas and Susannah Clark, also natives of Warren County, and who came to this county in 1847, and now reside in Winchester. Mr. Clark was brought up on a farm, and received a common-school education. He served twenty-two months in the late war in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Wise Fork and others. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Barbara Hobbick, by whom he had two children—Ida and Elmer. Mrs. Clark died in 1872, and, in 1875, he married Mrs. Jane Rittenour, by whom he has one child—Susannah C. Mrs. Clark had one child by her first husband, viz., William Rittenour. Mr. Clark is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns eighty acres of valuable land.

JOHN M. COLLETT, grain merchant, Randolph, was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 23, 1842, and is a son of Presley and Permelia Collett, who removed to Jay County, Ind., in 1852. He was married in 1863 to Miss Cynthia A. Whitenack, by whom he has seven children—Ida E., Permelia L., Florence R., Jasper I., Isaac N., Charles P. and William E. Mr. Collett served three years in the late war in Company H, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge; he was wounded at the last-named battle. He came to this county in 1870, and in 1873 engaged in the grain business at Deerfield Station, which he still successfully follows.

DR. ROYSTON FORD, physician and surgeon, Saratoga, was born in Darke County, Ohio, November 28, 1845, and is a son of Mordecai and Mary (Tillman) Ford, natives of Preble County, Ohio. The Doctor was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He began reading medicine at

the age of fifteen, and entered the Allopathic Department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor in 1872, where he took a thorough course in medicine. He practiced medicine in Darke County, Ohio, until the fall of 1876, when he removed to Saratoga. Here he built up a good practice, and in the winter of 1879–80, attended the Cincinnati Hospital and School of Medicine and Surgery, graduating from the latter with high honors February 27, 1880. He then returned to his practice in Saratoga, Randolph Co., Ind., where he not only has his old practice but many new patients have been added to his list. The Doctor was married January 22, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Albright, daughter of Simpson Albright, of Arcanum, Ohio. Our subject served in the late war in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the summer of 1864.

DAVID S. HARKER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Deerfield. Mr. Harker was born near Woodstown, Gloucester Co., N. J., January 22, 1827, and is a son of Enoch and Christiana Harker, also natives of New Jersey. His parents removed to Butler County, Ohio, in 1830. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools. February 3, 1848, he married Miss Mary Whitenack, a native of Warren County, Ohio, and daughter of Cornelius and Mary Whitenack. They began as renters, and lived in an old log cabin. Mr. Harker worked for ex-Gov. Morrow, of Ohio; he cleaned out his mill race; he cut wood for 40 cents per cord and boarded himself; but, by economy and hard work, he saved $200 the first two years of his married life, and he then began to farm. He now owns 303 acres of valuable land. He came to this county in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Harker have had twelve children, of whom ten are living, viz., Rebecca, Joseph, Charles, Alice, Emma, Christiana, David, Hattie, Jennie and Adella G.

JOHN KEY, farmer, P. O. Saratoga, was born in Green County, East Tenn., February 6, 1829, and is a son of Andrew and Susannah (Fields) Key, who came to this county in 1829. They settled in the woods. The wild animals and turkeys were very numerous then. Mr. Key was formerly a pupil of Ebenezer Tucker. He helped clear his father's farm, and has since cleared two farms for himself. He was married in 1858 to Miss Avis Smith, a native of Hawkins County, East Tenn., and a daughter of Caleb C. Smith. They have had ten children, six of whom are living—Joanna, Ruth, Henry C., George, Nancy E. and Stella. In early life, Mr. Key taught school for the most part for nine years. He is now farming and raising stock, and owns 130 acres of land. In 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Key returned to their native State on a visit.

WILLIAM O. KING, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Deerfield, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, June 21, 1833, and is a son of Bennet and Susan (Proud) King, the former a native of Fayette County and the latter of Ross County, Ohio. They came to this county in 1837, and settled in the northwest corner of Green Township. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and received a limited education. At the age of nineteen, he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1855. He was married, March 8, 1855, to Miss Sarah Pierce, daughter of Burket Pierce, who came to this county in 1819, and is still living, in his ninetieth year. Mr. King also buys and ships stock. He resides on Section 17, in a fine brick house which cost $4,000. He is a member of the Odd Fellows; has passed all the degrees and filled all the chairs. He filled the office of Assessor two terms and Land Appraiser one term. Mr. King's mother died September 7, 1882, in Oregon, Holt Co., Mo.

WILLIAM LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville. This worthy old settler is a native of the town of Belbrook, Ohio, and was born September 3, 1826. His parents, Joel and Mercy Lewis, removed with their family to this county in 1827, and settled in the woods, where the deer, wolves and turkeys were numerous. The Indians were also in this locality at times. Our subject knows all about grubbing and picking brush, rolling logs, etc., and other hard farm work. He attended subscription school in an old log cabin, sat on a split-log seat, and wrote on a board supported by pins in the wall. The schoolhouse was covered with clapboards, which were secured by weight-poles. He was married, October 24, 1850, to Miss Anna Riddlebarger, by whom he has had eight children, six living—David J., Mary E., Thomas H., Isaac N., George W. and Jesse J. Mr. Lewis is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns 225 acres of land.

ELISHA L. LOLLAR, farmer, P. O. Saratoga. The subject of this sketch is a native of Randolph County, was born May 18, 1841, and is a son of Joseph Lollar, an early settler of this county, having located here in 1837. His mother was Sarah Pogue, daughter of William Pogue, also an early settler of this county. Mr. Lollar was brought up on a farm and educated mostly in the common schools. He was married, April 24, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Warren, daughter of John R. Warren, of whom we shall make further mention elsewhere in this work. They have had four children born to them, of whom three are living—Minnie A., Ezra E. and Annie C. Mr. Lollar is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Ward Township, and owns 185 acres of valuable land. In 1862, he left home and loved ones, and went into the rebellion to fight for the liberty of his country. He served in Company E, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded, and afterward discharged on account of disability occasioned by said wound. Mr. and Mrs. Lollar are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, farmer, P. O. Clark, was born in Guilford County, N. C., December 12, 1799, and is a son of Samuel and Mary Montgomery. His educational advantages were limited. He attended school in a log cabin, with puncheon seats and a dirt floor. He and his schoolmates employed their noons in cutting wood for the huge fire-place. He was married, in 1829, to Miss Sarah Hiatt, by whom he has had twelve children—John (deceased), Eli, Phineas, Priscilla, Betsy A., Joseph N., Cyrena, Thomas N (deceased), Lovina, Susannah (deceased), Milton M. and Christena. Four sons were in the late war—Eli, Phineas, Jasper and Thomas. Thomas N. died in the service. Mr. Montgomery came to this county in 1833, and settled in the woods, where nearly all kinds of wild game abounded. The Indians were also in or near the locality in which he settled. On one occasion, while out hunting, Mr. Montgomery became lost in the woods, and while wandering around he came to an Indian wigwam which was occupied by a lone Indian and his dog. The hospitable "red man of the forest" shared his narrow cot of leaves and deer skins with him, and they slept "heels to heels," for it was not wide enough for two to lie at one end. Mr. Montgomery owns eighty acres of land, and is engaged in farming.

THOMAS J. MOORE, laborer, New Pittsburg, was born in Liverpool, Eng., and is a son of Thomas and Margaret Moore. He came to America in 1834, and to Randolph County in October, 1870. He is an engineer by trade; was on Lake Ontario two years, and on the Hudson River one year. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM G. MOULTON, teacher, Saratoga. This enterprising young teacher is a native of Richmond, Ind., and was born August 5, 1856. His parents were George W. and Mary A. Moulton, of Auburn, N. Y., and New Paris, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and educated in Ridgeville College and Winchester Normal School. He began teaching in September, 1876, and is now Principal of the Saratoga Schools, which, under his wise management, are in a prosperous condition. He uses the latest normal methods in his work, and has established a systematic course of instruction. The Professor was married, April 25, 1880, to Miss Eva R. Koon, daughter of Harvey W. Koon, of New Pittsburg, this county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the Epsilon RhoLiterary Society of Ridgeville College.

THOMAS G. MULLEN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Clark, was born in North Carolina January 28, 1828, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy Mullen, who removed from North Carolina to this county in 1829. Mr. Mullen received a common school education, and assisted his father on the farm. He was married, October 1, 1852, to Miss Susannah Johnson, a native of this county and daughter of John Johnson. They had six children, four living—James M., Louis A., Samantha J. and Phœbe A. Mrs. Mullen died, and on the 1st day of January, 1866, he married Mrs. Elmina Thompson, by whom he has had seven children; of these, six are living—Ida B., Frank, Flora and Clarence (twins), Bessie and Charles. Mrs. Mullen had one child by her first husband—Emma Thompson. Mr. Mullen owns 320 acres of land. He served in the late war for fourteen months in Company G, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf and Thompson's Hill.

URIAH PIERCE (deceased) was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 21, 1818, and is a son of Burket Pierce, who came to this county in 1819, and is still living at the age of ninety years. The country was wild, and there were no educational advantages except to study by his father's fire-side. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Martha A. Mock, a native of Greene County, Ohio, and daughter of Daniel Mock, who came to this county in 1824. They had six children, of whom three are living, viz.: Thomas N., John Q. and Daniel M. Thomas and John were soldiers in the late war. Mr. Pierce taught the first public school in his district, No. 3, Township 21; and organized the first Sabbath school in the neighborhood. He was a worthy member of the M. E. Church, a benevolent man, and a valuable member of society. He died March 11, 1878, loved by all.

ELWOOD O. PIERCE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Randolph County August 27, 1855, and is a son of Joel Pierce (deceased). He was left an orphan, and his grandfather, Burket Pierce, raised him until fourteen years of age. He was educated at Ridgeville College; was married, October 2, 1876, to Miss Edith E. Thompson, by whom he has had two children, one living, viz.: Laura Alice. Mr. Pierce is engaged raising stock on Section 7, and owns ninety-four acres of valuable land.

DAVID POGUE, retired farmer, P. O. Saratoga, being an old settler of Randolph County, is entitled to more than a passing notice in a work like this. He was born May 26, 1828, and is a son of Robert Pogue, who came to this county in 1837, and now resides in Union City at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Pogue was brought up on a farm, and educated in a subscription school, which was taught in a log cabin, with a huge fire-place in one end, and a window the length of the building and only one light high. He sat on a puncheon seat, and wrote on a slab which was supported on pins in the wall. The door of schoolhouse was made of clapboards, as also was the roof, which was secured by weight-poles. When the Pogues settled in Ward Township the land was "in the green." Much credit is due to these old pioneers for their untiring labors in preparing the way for the prosperity of future generations. Many a day has Mr. Pogue worked in the clearing in his bare feet, sore and bleeding, and the ground frozen hard. They had to go to Richmond to mill, a distance of twenty-six miles. Our subject was married, February 15, 1855, to Miss Mary Barber, daughter of George W. Barber, an early settler of this county. They have no children, but have raised two others. Mr. and Mrs. Pogue are worthy members of the M. E. Church in Saratoga.

DR. JOHN PURCELL, physician, Deerfield, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., February 12, 1834, and is a son of David and Grace Purcell, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New Jersey. The Doctor was brought up on a farm, and educated near and at Mount Gilead, Ohio. He read medicine under Dr. William Turner, of Waterford, Ohio. In 1867, he began the practice of medicine in that place, and in the fall of 1870 came to Deerfield, where he has built up a good practice. He was married, December 18, 1873, to Miss Sarah Lipps, by whom he has three children—David Guy, Frank M. and Charles M. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities.

JESSE RIDDLEBARGER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Deerfield, is a native of Botetourt County, Va., and was born October 2, 1825. He is a son of David and Ann Riddlebarger, who removed with their family to near Dayton, Ohio, in 1829, and to this county in 1830. Mr. Riddlebarger was raised on a farm, and attended school in a log cabin with a greased paper window, clapboard roof, puncheon floor, and split slab seats. In those early days they went to Richmond to mill, a distance of over thirty miles. Mr. R. has many a time crushed corn in a hominy block. He was married, September 28, 1852, to

Miss Lucinda Barnhart, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and daughter of Valentine Barnhart. They have had nine children, eight living—Josephine, Ella, Eva, Thomas, Claud, Mark, Oscar and Hattie. Mr. Riddlebarger owns 240 acres, and resides on Section 18.

MILES SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Harrisville. The subject of this sketch, having resided in Randolph County for nearly fifty years, is identified with its history, and is, therefore, entitled to more than a passing notice in a work like this. He was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 17, 1831, and is a son of Edward and Chloe Scott, who came to this county in 1832. He was brought up on a farm, and educated mostly in a subscription school, taught in a log cabin, with slab benches, a board supported by pins in the wall for desks, and greased paper pasted over a hole in the side of the house for a window. Mr. Scott knows all about grubbing and picking brush, rolling logs, and other hard work attending the making of a farm in the woodland. He was married, March 2, 1850, to Miss Sarah Ann Coffin, a native of Randolph County, and daughter of Stephen Coffin, an early settler of this county. They have had eight children, of whom four are living—Stephen C., Edward W., Luzena M. and William H. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are worthy members of the Christian Church at Harrisville. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace acceptably to his many constituents in Wayne Township for twelve years, and is the present incumbent.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, teacher, Harrisville. This enterprising young teacher is a native of Randolph County, and was born April 22, 1858. His father, Miles Scott, of Harrisville, came to this county when a small boy. Our subject was brought up on a farm and educated at Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. He is now teaching an interesting school at Randolph, Ward Township. He uses the latest approved normal methods in his work and has reduced his labors to a perfect system which the pupils all well understand. He is a member of Christian or New-Light Church.

JAMES A. SIPE (deceased) was born in Bedford County, Penn., May 12, 1823, and was a son of Conrad Sipe. During the progress of the Mexican war he enlisted in the service of the United States, in the company known as the Bedford Greys. He was at the cities of New Orleans, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Mexico and others. He came to this county in 1848, and October 6, 1850, he married Miss Nancy Sipe, daughter of John H. Sipe. They had twelve children, ten living, viz., Orlando, Almaretta, John O., Lucy L., Mary J., George M., Clara A., James F., Emma R. and Henry O. Mr. Sipe was a worthy member of the M. E. Church. He died March 27, 1875. He was a respected citizen, a benevolent man, and strong advocate of temperance.

JOHN SMILEY, farmer, P. O. Pittsburgh, was born in Botetourt County, Va., March 1, 1824, and is a son of Walter and Susan Smiley, also natives of Virginia. Mr. Smiley was educated in a subscription school taught in a log cabin. He came to this county in 1841, and settled in the woods; was married, September 10, 1857, to Miss Louisa Bragg, daughter of Ephraim Bragg, an early settler of this county. They have had twelve children, eleven living, viz., Hezekiah, Sarah J., Martha L., McLellan, William S., Mary A., Ezra, Emma, Henry, Noah and Pearla. Mr. Smiley owns forty acres of land on Section 12. Mr. and Mrs. Smiley are members of the Pleasant Grove Christian Church.

WALTER B. SMILEY, farmer, P. O. Randolph, was born in Green County, E. Tenn., June 1, 1826, and is a son of Walter and Susannah Smiley, natives of Botetourt County, Va. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. From 1844 to 1849, he worked in a woolen factory. He then learned the painter's trade, which he has followed more or less ever since. He came to this county in February, 1839. Was married, June 24, 1860, to Miss Huldah Bragg, a grand niece of Gen. Bragg. They have had ten children, of whom eight are living—Clement G., Janetta A., Sarah E., Emma B., Mary J., James C., Anna L. and Clara R. Mr. Smiley held the office of Constable for two years. Mrs. Smiley is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM STICK, farmer and mechanic, P. O. Randolph, was born in Adams County, Penn., March 25, 1846, and is a son of Casper and Julia Stick, who removed with their family to this county in 1853. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Stick learned the carpenter trade, at which he has worked, for the most part, ever since. He was married, August 14, 1873, to Mrs. Sarah Alexander, daughter of Joel Williams, of this county. They have one child—Clyde H. Mrs. Stick had two children by her first husband—Harry O. and Violetta L. Alexander. Mr. Stick is engaged in farming at present, and owns thirty-six acres of land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. Stick is a member of the M. E. Church.

ALEXANDER VORHIS.

Alexander Vorhis was born September 7, 1842, in Hunterdon County, N. J., and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1852, with his father, Cornelius Vorhis. The latter was an enterprising, industrious man, and, had he lived, would doubtless have identified himself with the history and improvements of this county. He located near the village of Deerfield, in this county, and erected a dwelling house upon his land, but eleven days after the completion of his home he died. He left only a moderate estate to his family, and they were thrown largely upon their own resources for a livelihood. His wife kept hotel at Deerfield, pursuing this enterprise until her death, in 1864, and deriving a fair income from the public patronge. His son, the subject of this sketch, was employed about the hotel, assisting his mother in her labors, and attending the common schools in winter. His education, however, is largely self-acquired by a patient course of study at home, after the day's work was done, and the blazing fire on the hearth at night furnished him the light to pursue this effort to acquire knowledge. As he grew up he manifested a taste for business, and to those who watched his course it was apparent that he possessed the qualities that give assurance of success. He was sober, honest and industrious, and found plenty of friends to encourage him. At the age of twenty-two years, he opened a store at Deerfield, the capital for this enterprise having been loaned him by some of his friends. In due time he had paid his indebtedness and had a flourishing business. Two years later, he removed to Randolph, a station then recently established on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, and for the next thirteen years was successfully engaged their in mercantile pursuits, serving as Postmaster at that point during six years of this period. In May, 1880, he began the study of the law, without a preceptor, having purchased the necessary text books, and devoted all his leisure time to this object. In November, 1881, he was admitted to the bar of Randolph County, and is rapidly rising in the estimation of the public and the legal fraternity. He has retired from the mercantile business, and devotes all his energy to the practice of his profession. He has the qualifications of a good lawyer, and his well-known integrity secures for him the confidence of all within the scope of his practice who have legal business to transact, while those who know him best predict for him a professional success not less pronounced than that which attended his life as a merchant. His industry and prudent management in mercantile life returned him a fortune which, though not colossal, is yet ample to secure him against the possibility of want, while his uniformly honorable dealings in business transactions secured for him the public confidence. Personally, he is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, tall and well proportioned, weighing 300 pounds; jolly and good-natured, able to receive or give a joke, and looking always at the bright side of life. His personal characteristics have won him friends, and perhaps no man in the community is more universally respected. In 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Hettie M. Drew, a native of Steuben County, N. Y., and daughter of Rufus B. and Mary A. Drew, both of whom are now living in Steuben County, N. Y. His wife is an estimable lady, and shares with her husband the affectionate regard of the community in which they reside.

JOHN R. WARREN, having resided in this county for over forty years, is entitled to more than a passing notice in our county history. He was born in Randolph County, N. C., April 12, 1812, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Warren, who came to Wayne County about the year, 1821. James Warren was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the field when peace was declared. Our subject was raised on a farm, and attended subscription school in a log cabin, where he sat on a slab seat and wrote with a goose-quill on a board supported by pins in the wall. He was married, January 9, 1834, to Miss Ann Newton, and in 1836 removed to this county and purchased a pre-emption right to eighty acres of land on Section 26, in Ward Township. There was but ten acres of this cleared, and, except the ten acres, he has made a farm. He kept adding to this until at one time he owned one thousand acres. He sold his landed estate in 1875, and has retired to quiet life, and resides in the pleasant village of Saratoga, in Ward Township. He had ten children by his first wife, of whom seven are living, viz., Henry, Mary A., William, Mahala, Joseph, John F. and Martha. One of the deceased, Elizabeth, lived to the age of eighteen years. Mrs. Warren died April 21, 1877, and he again married to Mrs. Ann Dixon; she lived but about nine months, and he married a third time, September 16, 1880, this time to Mrs. Sarah A. Reid. Mr. and Mrs. Warren are members of the M. E. Church.

JAMES M. WARREN, farmer, P. O. Union City, is a native of this county, and was born May 18, 1840. He is a son of Dolphin and Nancy Warren. He was married, September 6, 1860, to Miss Sarah E. Miller, a native of this county, and daughter of Daniel B. Miller, late of Winchester. They have had four children, three living—Sarah E., Nancy A. and Daniel D. Mr. Warren is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns 390 acres of land. He also buys and sells stock. Mr. and Mrs. Warren are members of the Disciple Church.

WHIPPLE & HARKER, millers, Deerfield. This enterprising firm own and operate the flouring-mill at Deerfield. They run four set of buhrs, and make the best of flour. The mill was erected in 1854, by Willis Whipple, and his father, Jason Whipple. The mill now contains one purifier, and has a capacity of forty barrels in twenty-four hours. Willis Whipple, the senior member of the firm, was born in Rhode Island, November 25, 1827. His parents removed with their family to Jay County, Ind., in 1838. In 1848, he came to this county, and has been engaged in milling for the most part ever since. He was married, December 29, 1849, to Miss Margaret S. Miller, by whom he had one child, Mary A. (deceased). Mr. Whipple is a member of the M. E. Church. The junior member of the firm, Joseph E. Harker, was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 24, 1850, and is a son of David S. Harker, of Ward Township, who came to this county in 1857. Mr. Harker was educated at Ridgeville College. On the 10th of April, 1872, he married Miss Mary A. Whipple, daughter of Willis Whipple, of whom we spoke above. They had two children—Alma and Leamy W. Mrs. Harker died November 5, 1878.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL.

Wayne Township was created (as it stands at present) in 1838. It lies on the east side of Randolph County, Ind., with Jackson Township north, Darke County east, Greensfork Township on the south and White River Township at the west. The township is about eight miles north and south, and five miles east and west, containing about forty sections. It lies on both sides of the old (Wayne's) boundary, embracing most of Township 17 and the south part of Township 18 north, Range 1 west, and the north part of Township 19, and all of Township 20, Range 15 east. It is located upon Greenville and Dismal Creeks, and also on White River and Little Mississinewa River. The surface is mostly level, and some of it quite low, though probably its entire extent is tillable by proper drainage. Greenville Creek is in the southeast, Dismal in the central east, Little Mississinewa in the center and northeast and White River in the west. The western part was first settled in 1818 and onward. The Greenville & Winchester State road passes through the southern part of the township, a part of that thoroughfare being piked. There are parts of four pikes within its bounds: First, State Line pike, from Union City south to the old Greenville State road, six and one-fourth miles; Winchester & Union pike (north), ten miles; Winchester & Union pike (south), ten miles; Arba & Bartonia pike (in the township), one mile. The country is under pretty good improvement, there being some fine residences and many good farms. The first settlers were at Jericho. Amos Peacock, Benoni Hill, Hiram Hill and Abram Peacock were perhaps the first. They came in 1818. Joshua Foster (on the Griffis farm) came very early, in 1819 or 1820. Robert Murphy, three and a half miles south of Union City, came in 1834. Settlers in that region and soon after were James Griffis, on the Williamson place, came in 1833. Smith Masterson lived one mile west of Murphy's. William Kennon lived on State road, near Bartonia, in 1832. He was the father of Smith Kennon, northwest of Bartonia. John Dixon lived one and a half miles north of Murphy. Mr. Green lived on the State road. The first important mill in Wayne Township was Cox's, on White River, about five miles east of Winchester, built in 1825, removed about ten years ago. It was sold to Joseph and Benjamin Pickett before a long time, and bought afterward (1853) by William Pickett, and run till 1864; stood idle through five dry years, and was pulled down in 1870. The first school probably was in Jericho settlement, among the Friends, in 1822 or 1823. Mariam Hill taught the school, in Friends' Meeting House, with twenty or twenty-five pupils. Friends' Meeting was established about 1821, at Jericho. The first school near Robert Murphy's, he says, was about 1838. Several settlers came in that year, and the neighbors built a little log cabin schoolhouse, with no windows, but a log cut out for light. The first meeting-house in his region was at South Salem. They used to go to Coletown, Ohio, at first where was a Congregational Church, Rev. Springer. The members of the Friends' Meeting were Benoni Hill, Amos Peacock, Henry Hill, Abram Peacock, Elijah Cox, William Cox. There was no preacher in the meeting for a long time. The first one in the bounds of the meeting was John Jones. It was a quaint but affecting sight to witness those faithful souls gathering in that humble woods cabin, and sitting in utter quiet, without a word of prayer or exhortation or song, waiting in stillness on the Lord for the power of His purifying spirit in their hearts, meeting thus week by week, month by month, year by year, without weariness and without failing, humbly and in love both with God and with men.

Different settlers came at various times. Some of those who are now prominent came later. James Griffis moved to the Griffis farm in about 1838; Norton, near Bartonia; Graves, old town of Randolph; Bailey, who kept a store and tavern just east of Randolph in 1846, and for years before and after, came very early The father of Thomas S. Kennon, northwest of Bartonia, came in 1830. Mr. Shockney, father of Samuel Shockney, west of Bartonia, emigrated from Maryland in 1840. Williamson, on the State Line pike, south of Union City, Ind., settled there in about 1838. Elihu Cammack, on the State road, east of Bartonia, settled there in 1846, but was born near Arba in 1817. William Pickett settled in White River Township in 1828, and in Wayne Township, at the Cox Mill property, in 1853. The Pollys and the Masons came in early. George Thomas, son of Benjamin Thomas, near Newport, Ind., settled in Randolph County (Jericho), in 1835, and his wife in Wayne Township in 1818. William A. Macy, north of Elihu Cammack's, came there in 1852. John Hartman, northwest of William A. Macy, settled there in 1848. Gullett, west of Robert Murphy's, came to that place about 1836. Poor settled near the Griffis farm. Joshua Foster came to the same neighborhood early—1820 or sooner; Sheets, north of Union, in 1830.

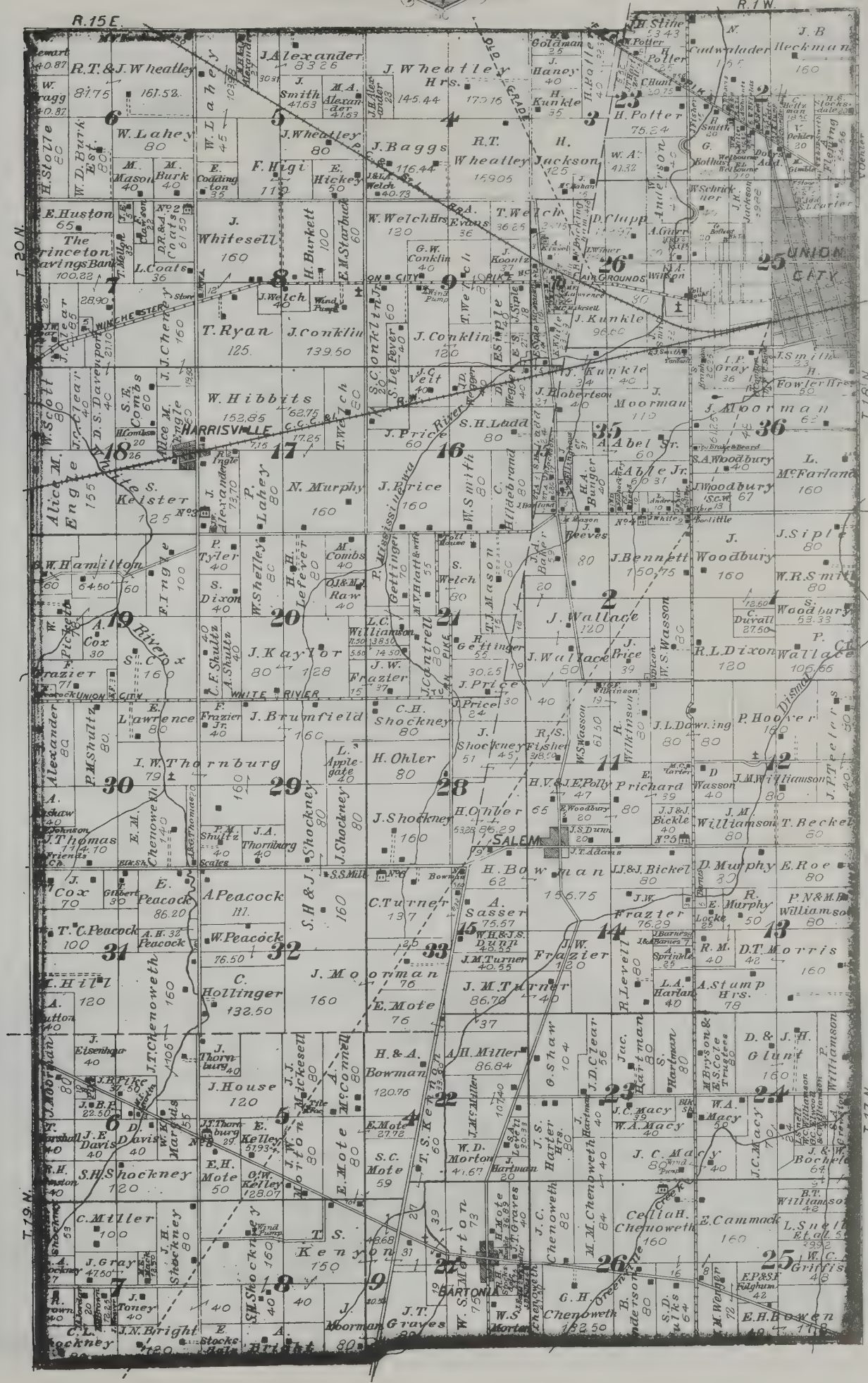
Two important railroads traverse Wayne Township, crossing each other at Union City—the "Bee Line" and the "Pan Handle," Union City being at the crossing, and Harrisville on the "Bee Line." The "Bee Line," the original Indianapolis & Bellefontaine road, was the second road in the State, built in 1851–53. The "Pan Handle" was begun about the same time, and constructed to Union City from Columbus soon after, but completed to Logansport about 1867. These roads are now parts respectively of two immense railroad corporations, holding each thousands of miles of track, and millions of dollars' worth of fixtures and apparatus.

The Greenville State road west through Wayne Township and Winchester was for many years one of the chief routes of travel between the East and the West.

At first, emigrants in great numbers passed westward, and in a few years vast droves of cattle came East on the same route. Many persons kept hotel and pasture and feed stations for people and for droves. Immense crowds of cattle used to go East along this route during twenty or thirty years—in fact, until the Bellefontaine Railroad dried up the business, in 1853—seven or eight hundred fat cattle would be in a single drove. The road would be tracked in straight, deep hollows, as if logs had been "plumped" down lengthwise and taken up, leaving a huge mark across the road.

In Wayne Township, James Griffis kept one of the chief stations for droves for many years. William Robison, whose father lived not far east of Winchester, says his father kept a tavern, and also fed cattle more or less. The charges seem to have been low enough, compared with these times. The price for man and horse (supper, lodging and breakfast for both) was 37½ cents. He says also that the boys had often to sleep in the barn on the hay-mow to make room for the travelers in the house. The business of feeding droves seems to have been lucrative. At least, the men who followed it appear generally to have become wealthy, principally, perhaps, for two reasons—first, they had of course large tracts of land for pasture; second, the feeding gave them a home market for all the corn and hay they could raise. The business of keeping tavern was indeed important in those early days. When all the travel from East to West went through "by land," great means of accommodation would be needed; and, as it is always, a public demand created a general supply, and on all the chief roads and in every town, one of the chief occupations used to be to keep travelers. Now that business is reduced to a minimum. The travel all goes on the railroads, and very little of it stops at all for anything, except, indeed, for a "smash-

MAP OF WAYNE TOWNSHIP


R. 15 E.
R. 1 W.
T. 20 N.
T. 19 N.
T. 18 N.
T. 17 N.
HARRISVILLE
UNION CITY
SALEM
BARTONIA
WHITE RIVER
Mississinewa River
Wabash & Erie Canal
Dismal
Greenville
Chenoweth
Kenyon
Mote
Shockney
Frazier
Williamson
Dixon
Wallace
Moorman
Abel
Woodbury
Bennett
Wasson
Prichard
Bickle
Morris
Stump
Glunt
Macy
Cammack
Griffis
Bowen
Toney
Bright
Graves
Hartman
Miller
Sasser
Turner
Dunn
Peacock
Hollinger
House
Thornburg
Davis
Kelley
Marks
Lahey
Ryan
Conklin
Price
Murphy
Hibbits
Ladd
Kunkle
Wheatley
Baggs
Jackson
Clapp
Wilson
Polter
Potter
Stine
Huston
Princeton Savings Bank
Keister
Hamilton
Cox
Taylor
Lawrence
Brumfield
Thornburg
Ohler
Applegate
Bowman
Levell
Harlan
Murphy
Locke
Hoover
Downing
Becket
Williamson
Dunn
Adams
Fisher
Wilkinson
Duvall
Siple
Fowler
Gray
Brake & Beard
Mc Farland
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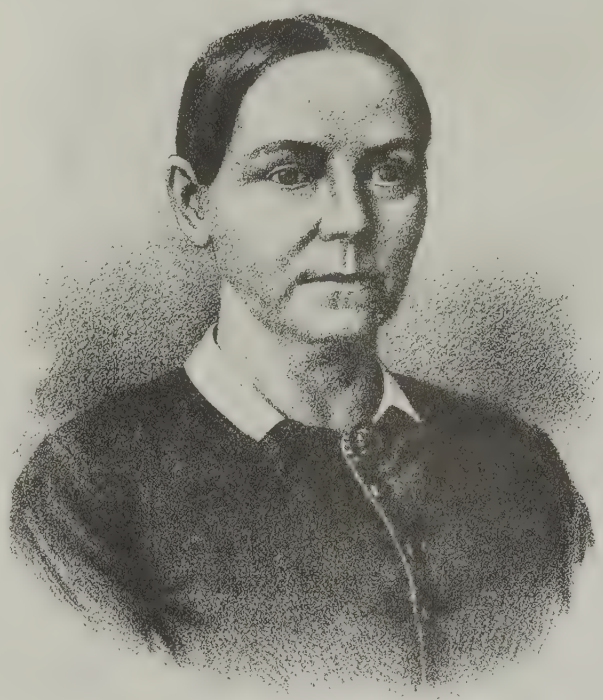
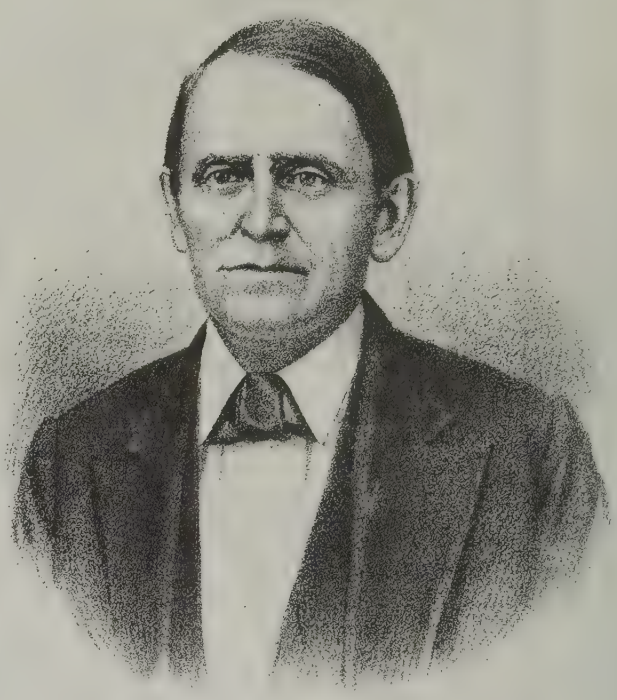
Wallace
Williamson



MRS A.J. CHENOWETH.



ABRAHAM J. CHENOWETH.

RES OF MRS ABRAHAM J. CHENOWETH. WAYNE TP. RANDOLPH, CO. IND.

up," and that occurrence pays no attention to hotels or anything else. The "Quaker Trace" passed through the township from south to north, via Bartonia and Salem, toward Fort Wayne. The township is tolerably well drained by White River to the west, Little Mississinewa River to the north, and Greenville and Dismal Creeks toward the east; yet portions of the township need ditching badly, and future years will doubtless witness solid improvement in this respect. Several pikes lie partly in the township. The State Line pike, north and south, from Union City, the two pikes connecting Union City with Winchester, the Union & Salem pike northward, a new one eastward from Winchester toward Jericho, and the pike westward from Greenville toward Bartonia, as also the Arba & Bartonia pike. If the Greenville & Winchester pike were only made through, and one extended northward from Bartonia via Salem, and from Elihu Cammack's northward to the Winchester & Union pike, Wayne Township would be "well out of the mud." For which joyful consummation let all good men earnestly labor and strive.

A new and free pike is in construction from the Wayne County line straight north to the toll-gate southwest of Union City, which will be a very important road.

Politically, Wayne Township is stongly Republican. There is a considerable Democratic element, but it is largely in the minority.

CONTENTS.

Wayne Township contains sections as follows:

Township 17 north, Range 1 west, Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23 to 27 inclusive; Township 18 north, Range 1 west, Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; Township 19 north, Range 15 east, Sections 4 to 9 inclusive; Township 20 north, Range 15 east, Sections 3 to 10, 15 to 21 and 28 to 33, inclusive.

Some of the sections are fractional, but the township embraces about forty-five square miles, or 28,800 acres.

Entries of land were made in Wayne Township by the record as follows: Jeremiah Moffitt, N. W. 18, 20, 15, 160 acres, Dec. 1, 1812; William Chenoweth, S. E. 24, 17, 1, 160 acres, September 24, 1817; William Chenoweth, S. E. 25, 17, 1, 160 acres, September 24, 1817; Abram Chenoweth, N. E. 26, 17, 1, 157.83 acres, September 24, 1817; Abram Chenoweth, N. W. 26, 17, 1, 157.83 acres, September 24, 1817; Abram Chenoweth, S. W. 26, 17, 1, 127.83 acres, September 24, 1817; Jeremiah Cox, Section 19. 20, 15, 640 acres, February 6, 1818; Abram Peacock, N. E. 30, 20, 15, 160 acres, April 15, 1818; Henry Hill, E. S. E. 30, 20, 15, 80 acres, April 15, 1818; Amos Peacock, E. N. E. 31, 20, 15, 80 acres, April 15, 1818; Benoni Hill, E. S. E. 31, 20, 15, 80 acres, April 15, 1818; Jeremiah Cox, S. E. 18, 20, 15, 160 acres, May 29, 1818; Christopher Baker, W. S. E. 20, 20, 15, 80 acres, May 17, 1818; Joshua Cox, W. N. W. 30, 20, 15, 80 acres, December 10, 1822; Amy Cox, W. N. E. 29, 20, 15, 80 acres, September 24, 1824; Jefferson L. Summers, N. W. N. E. 33, 17, 1, 39.64 acres, April 12, 1826; Solomon Cox, E. N. E. 29, 20, 15, 80 acres, May 16, 1826; Joshua Buckingham, E. N. E. 6, 19, 15, 79.60 acres, August 11, 1826.

The rest of the township, i. e., the great body of the land therein, lay vacant for several years, being entered chiefly from 1834 to 1838.

The first entry in the county seems to have been made within the present bounds of Wayne Township. The location is about a mile west of Harrisville, on the White River. How the man who made the entry got away in there, so far from any settlement, and why he entered that particular quarter-section, would be interesting at this day to know, but probably the facts will be forever hidden in the tomb of the forgotten past. This entry was made more than a year before the first settlement, which took place in April, 1814, and some fifteen miles southeast, on Nolan's Fork.

M. Moffitt did not settle on the land he had entered—not at that time, at any rate.

The next entry was made by the Chenoweths, directly east of Bartonia, on Greenville Creek, being Section 26, 17, 1, a part of which is still owned and occupied by the widow of Abram Chenoweth, who died a few years ago. Abram Chenoweth, the father of the Abram of later days, entered three quarter-sections in Section 26, on both sides of Greenville Creek, in 1817.

During the winter following (February 6, 1818), Jeremiah Cox, of Wayne County, who had been employed in milling for years in that region, came up to White River, a mile or two above Harrisville, and entered a whole section—Section 19, 20, 15—on both sides of the river, with a view of erecting mills after awhile in that new county—a purpose which he accomplished about 1825.

The same year, April 15, 1818, Abram and Amos Peacock and Henry and Benoni Hill made entries and effected a settlement shortly after, i. e., in 1818. They are supposed to have been the first actual settlers in Wayne Township.

The growth of this region was but slow. After the Chenoweth entries and the Jericho colony, but little was done till many years later. The Chenoweth land was not settled till more than twenty years later (1840). The Coxes, the Peacocks and Hills came in from Wayne County and the south, but the next considerable movement entered the territory south of Union City, breaking across the line from Ohio and the East.

The Chenoweth who entered the land so early in Wayne Township (September 24, 1817), lived near Spring Hill, Darke Co., Ohio. He was the grandfather of Abram Chenoweth, who died a few years ago, south of William A. Macy's, near Greenville Creek.

The first Chenoweth who resided on the land was Abram Chenoweth, cousin of the one spoken of just above. He made the settlement about 1840, and the other one, whose widow lives there now, came later.

By the end of 1826, only eighteen entries had been made, and that by fourteen persons. These entries comprised about thirty-one hundred acres. Nearly all, or 2,650 acres, were taken up in a few months, almost at first, from September 24, 1817, to May 29, 1818, by the settlement of Friends. They lived there, nearly in seclusion, for years, having communication with the White River settlers toward the west, but not much any other way, except, indeed, to go to the Whitewater Mills for grinding, and the Whitewater Yearly Meeting for religious purposes.

The first religious meeting in Wayne Township was probably that of the Friends, at Jericho, and the first school the one in their meeting-house.

There are not many churches in this township. There are, outside of Union City, only four—Methodist, at Bartonia; Friends', at Jericho; Christian, at Harrisville; and Disciple, at Salem. The Friends began their society about 1820; the church at Bartonia was built about 1850; the one at Harrisville, about 1860; and the one at Salem, perhaps about 1855.

The schools in Wayne Township are in a good condition. Four of the schoolhouses have been lately built new. They are substantial and sightly edifices, well suited to their purpose.

The Trustees of Wayne Township have been Robert Murphy, Alexander Gullett, Jacob A. Macy, William Turner and Robert McKee. Mr. McKee is building (fall of 1881) two new schoolhouses of brick.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 19, Range 15—Section 4, 1832–35; Section 5, 1833–38; Section 6, 1826–37, Joshua Buckingham August 11, 1826; Section 7, 1826–36, George W. Farrens, October 17, 1826; Section 8, 1833–37, Stanton Bailey, September 16, 1833; Section 9, 1831, Stanton Bailey, October 4, 1831.

Township 20, Range 15—Sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 21, 28, 1836–37; Sections 6, 8, 10, 1836; Sections 15, 17, 1837; Section 16, school land; Section 18, 1812–37, Jeremiah Moffatt, December 1, 1812, below Harrisville, on White River, first entry in the county by some fourteen months; Section 19, 1818, Jeremiah Cox, next up the river from Harrisville, one and one-half miles from that town, Cox's Mill built in 1825; Section 20, 1819–37, C. Baker, 1819; Section 29, 1824–38, Amy Cox; Sections 30, 31, 1818–38, Henry Hill, Amos Peacock, Benoni Hill, April 15, 1818; Section 32, 1835–38; Section 33, 1835–37.

Township 17, Range 1 west—Sections 1, 2, 14, 1835–37; Section 3, school section; Section 10, 1836; Sections 11, 12, 1831–38, William Kennon, Isaac Gullett; Section 15, 1836–37;

Section 22, 1833–37; Section 23, 1834–37; Sections 24, 26, 1817–35, William Chenoweth, September, 1817; Section 25, 1817–36, William Chenoweth, 1817; Section 27, 1831–35, James Green, September 10, 1831; Section 33, 1837.

Township 18, Range 1 west—Section 23, 1830–33, James Emerick and John Sheets, January 15, July 6, 1830; Section 24, 1831–37, John Sheets, September 21, 1831; Section 25, 1835–36, John Royer, September 21, 1835; Section 26, 1832–36, Thomas Peden, October 2, 1832; Sections 35, 36, 1836–37.

TOWNS.

The towns in Wayne Township are, or have been, Bartonia, Harrisville, Randolph, Salem and Union City. We describe them in order:

Bartonia.—Edward Barton, proprietor; A. D Way, surveyor; location, junction of Spartansburg & Arba pike with Greenville State road; twenty-seven lots; recorded October 1, 1849; streets, none named in the plat. Distances: Spartansburg, four miles; Union City, seven and one-third miles; Winchester, eight miles; Harrisville, six miles; Saratoga, four and three-fourths miles; Arba, seven and four-fifths miles. The town is located at the point where the Richmond pike running northward reaches the Greenville & Winchester road, and stands upon Section 26, 17, 1. Some business has been done in years past, but not very much. A store, a smith shop, a wagon shop, a physician, a post office and a church have been there much of the time for twenty-five or thirty years. At one time there were two stores, a smith shop, a cabinet shop, a turning shop, a post office, a meeting-house and two physicians. But little is left at present. The town has dwindled, many of the dwellings are removed, the others decayed and things are in a dull way indeed. There are now one store, one smith shop, one post office and one church (Methodist Episcopal). Principal residents near are W. S. Morton, west; T. S. Kennon, northwest; John Hartman, north; James Ruby, south; Daniel Stockdale, south; Richard Stockdale, southwest; Graves, Esq., west; Mr. Chenoweth, east; Branson Anderson, east; Reagan, east.

Bartonia is one of the polling places of Wayne Township, the other two being Union City and Harrisville. Bartonia is half a mile east of the site of the old town of Randolph, which, however, has been extinct for thirty years or more. The country around is rolling and fertile, and the residents are thrifty and prosperous, and some possess a comfortable fortune.

Harrisville.—Location, in Wayne Township, upon Sections 17, 18, Town 20, Range 15; on the Bee Line Railroad, four miles west of Union City, and seven miles east of Winchester; recorded June 17, 1854, Job Harris, proprietor; E. L. Watson, surveyor; seventeen lots. Dickinson's Addition, William Dickinson, proprietor; recorded August 18, 1854; E. L. Watson, surveyor; streets, north and south, Elm; east and west, North; lots eighteen to thirty-five, eighteen lots. J. Alexander's Addition, Joseph Alexander, proprietor; thirteen lots; recorded November 17, 1877; streets, east and west, Main; north and south, Mill and Sugar. Distances: Union City, four and one-half miles; Bartonia, six miles; Winchester, six and one-half miles; Saratoga, five and one-half miles; Arba, thirteen and a half miles; Spartansburg, ten miles; New Pittsburg, ten miles.

The town arose with the Bellefontaine Railroad. The business of the town was but little at first, and the improvement of the village has since been slow. There is but one public road, and that running north and south across the railroad track. The town is too near Union City to command much business. However, some growth has been attained, and it has become the center of a meager trade. Two small additions have been made to the plat of the village, indicating an increase of population. The antecedents and commencement of the place are as follows: In 1841, just forty-one years ago, and about ten years before the birth of the town, two small cabins stood upon the site where now appears the hamlet of Harrisville. One was occupied by Michael Ingle, father of Philip Ingle, still a resident of the town. Mr. Ingle died of cholera some years afterward on the Mississippi. The other settler was William Dickinson, who lived near where the church now stands. Others came and at length Job Harris. About 1851, Job Harris undertook to open a small store. He shortly afterward laid out the town. Before long, William Locke set up a blacksmith shop, and William Benson built a saw-mill. Mahlon Fous followed, making pumps, and sometimes tried his hand at repairing wagons. Dr. Dreer undertook to practice medicine, and Mr. Bone made and mended shoes. Job Harris kept a post office. Here we have the picture of the town in its earlier years, and truth compels us to state that the business of the ambitious little "ville" is not greatly more extensive at the present day. Some increase indeed there has been. The saw-mill was burned. Mr. Keister built another. That, too, was burned, and he built still another, attaching to it a grist-mill, and the two in one are there to-day. One store has sufficed for the trade of the town until the spring of 1881, and now there are two. A church (Christian) was formed in 1865, and a meeting-house was erected by them in 1866. Mr. Keister built a warehouse in 1880 and bought some grain. There are a smith shop and a post office, and the pump-maker continues his vocation; there are a physician and a clergyman and a Justice of the Peace, and the mill still rears its head amid the dwellings of the place. About twenty-five residences are found upon the various streets, and the church opens its hallowed doors for the services of religion. In those twenty-five residences, one hundred and nine people find a home and a resting-place, so that, take it all in all, Harrisville is quite a town—much more than many a one that persists in maintaining a name and a place in the world.

Its merchants have been Messrs. Harris, Benson, Millett, Parker & Horner, Hullinger, Eyinger, Sutton, Albright, Ackels. The physicians have been Messrs. Dreer, Adams, Hullinger, States, Owens. Blacksmiths: Messrs. Locke, Frazier, Kelzy, Robinson. Those now doing business are as follows: Selling goods, Messrs. Albright and Ackles; physician, Dr. Owen; clergyman, Rev. D. S. Davenport, Christian; blacksmith, Mr. Robinson; pump-maker, Mahlon Fous; miller, Mr. Keister; grist mill, Smith Bros. reside at Union City; Postmaster, Mr. Albright; grain dealer, Mr. Keister. Its citizens seem to have been attached to the place. Philip Ingle has resided here from the first. Mahlon Fous and William Locke also. Mr. Keister and Mr. Davenport have been here some fifteen years. No liquor is sold in the town. The Bee-Line Railroad passes through the place, and furnishes to the vicinity the convenience of a daily mail. No pike extends to the town, but it stands between two, the nearest about a mile off. When the citizens will arouse and put in that "gap," they will have free intercourse both by gravel pike and by rail with the whole boundless continent. May the wish and anxious hope ere long become a blest reality. Their school is about a half a mile away.

Wayne Township is divided into five voting precincts, and the polling places are Bartonia, Harrisville and three at Union City. The great body of the voting is done at the latter place, though Union City is near one corner of the township. In population, Harrisville ranks twelfth in Randolph County, the towns with more people being Union City, Winchester, Farmland, Lynn, Spartansburg, Morristown, Huntsville, Bloomingsport, Saratoga, Windsor. Messrs. Smith, proprietors of the foundry and machine shop at Union City, have lately (1882) fitted up a fine grist-mill at Harrisville, and they seem likely to command a good patronage and to achieve a substantial success for themselves, as well as to furnish a convenience to the region in which it is situated.

Settlers near Harrisville: William Dickinson and Michael Ingle came to the neighborhood about 1837. Samuel Conkling came from New Jersey about 1836, settling east of Whitesell's Graveyard; he raised ten children, and died in 1860, aged seventy-three. Thomas Welch the same year; he was an old man and died soon after; his son took the farm and resided there until he died, three years ago. William Martin came about 1835, living near the second toll-gate, west of Union; he died in 1872, sixty-six years old. Joel Elwell came from New Jersey in September, 1838; has been twice married, and has had eleven children, ten grown, seven married and six living. His first wife was Elizabeth Huston, and the second wife Mary Cole, married in 1878. Mr. Elwell

was born in 1806, and is now in his seventy-sixth year. George Whitesell came in 1841; he settled two and a half miles northeast of Harrisville; had fourteen children, twelve grown and eleven married—seven living; he was born in 1790, in North Carolina, and died in 1863, seventy-three years old. He and his wife both died in Fountain County, Ind., in about a month after their removal thither, she being about sixty-five years old; his son, Tobias Whitesell, resides at Harrisville. Jacob Whitesell came to the neighborhood about 1839, settling near the Whitesell Cemetery, west of Union City, on the north pike; he died in 1877, in his seventy-ninth year, and Mary, his wife, in 1863, in her seventy-second year. Ezra Coddington came about 1855, from Richland County, Ohio; he is an old man, with a family of seven grown children. Much of the land north of Harrisville was owned and held by speculators, and thus was kept from occupancy. Some of it came into actual use only so late as 1880.

Randolph (old).—One mile west of Bartonia, on Greenville State road, on the east side of the "Old Boundary," Section 27, Town 17, Range 1; John McKim, James Green, proprietors; fourteen lots; recorded May 20, 1836; streets, east and west, Main (State road); north and south, Main Cross. Distances: Winchester, eight miles; Bartonia, one-half mile; Spartansburg, four miles; Union City, nine miles.

Randolph was probably the first town laid out in Wayne Township, but the business was never considerable. In 1846, there were two stores and one hotel, but probably nothing else. The hotel was kept by Bailey, and the stores were by Bailey and McIntosh. The town did not prosper, and was wholly extinct by 1852. At one time, James Polly kept hotel in the town. It is a curious reminiscence of that old dead town that one of its lots was sold for taxes, and was bid off for a dollar or so by an old colored man named William Lewis, and he undertook to make it a residence, hauling logs there to build a house. The owner of the farm which included the town forbid him entering upon the lot, and he never made good his title to the premises. What a man with plenty of money could have done, cannot now be told, but the colored man had to succumb and lose his dollar, and his labor in hauling the logs to boot. Citizens in the vicinity are Messrs. Graves, Mote, Kennon, Morton, Shockney, etc. The country is slightly rolling and slowly improving. There is no pike near the place, and no road but the State road, which in muddy weather is terrible. An old graveyard is near the town, which is still in use. Many of the residents in the region are thriving farmers. Messrs. Kennon, Shockney and Morton are especially prominent and enterprising.

Salem.—Location, Sections 11 and 12, Town 17, Range 1, southwest of Union City, east of "Old Boundary." Nine lots; plat recorded December 25, 1849, David Polly, proprietor; no streets named in the plat. Polly's Addition, David Polly, proprietor; seven lots (ten to fifteen inclusive); recorded October 5, 1858. Salem is located on the road running east from Jericho, three miles from the latter place. McIntosh & Polly had a store there in 1847. The town began about 1850. A post office was established about 1852 by the name of Balaka. Silas Gist had a cabinet shop. J. Locke had a smith shop. The persons who have sold goods there have been D. Polly, McIntosh, Wiggs & Polly, Joseph Shaw, Elijah Frazier, Hardin Law, Downing & Harkrider, Alfred Dixon, Montgar. The black smiths have been J. Locke, Joshua Harlan, Amos Coughren, Thompson, William Anderson and others. Cabinet shops: Silas Gist, John T. Adams, Springer, Harlan, etc. Wagon shop, Harlan. There has been a Disciples' Church thirty years or more, which has lately been revived. Among the settlers in the region have been Benjamin Dixon, Silas Dixon, Samuel Downing, Robert Murphy, William Woodbury, 1839; Nathan P. Woodbury, 1839; Edwin R. Woodbury, 1839; Peter Hoover, Ezekiel Gullett, Samuel Gullett, David Polly, 1840; Barnahill Polly, 1840. The town was begun mostly in the woods, and did some business for a time, but it has had the common fate of small towns near, but not on, a railroad. Business has all died out. A few old houses remain, most of which have families living in them. The store, the smith shop, the post office, all are gone. Only the church remains, in which services are held at irregular intervals. Salem is about four and a half miles from Union City, in a southwest direction. There is no pike near the town. Only mud roads exist there, and the country being level and the surface clay, the highways are, in the wet season, nearly impassable. The country thirty years ago was mostly in the woods, but improvement has gradually made its way till there are now good farms and comfortable residences to be found in the vicinity. A saw-mill has been in operation in the neighborhood for thirty years, until within a year or two, but now it is gone. In 1852, teams used to come down through the woods—roads newly cut out and bridged up a little, from Union City that had just started, after lumber to help to build the infant town. The immense lumber yards that are now the pride and the wonder of the thriving city, had not then been thought of. Alfred Lenox, in 1852, went from Union to Pollytown (as it was then called) and hauled a load of lumber to Union City, with six yoke of oxen. The load was a whopper, and men did not believe that he would get the load through, but he did. The region around is similar to the rest of this part of the country—somewhat level and inclined to be low, and needing good thorough draining, but improving gradually, and having some good farms and building.

Hayesville—Is a little suburb of Union City, Ind., located about a mile southwest of that town, at the junction of the south pike leading to Winchester and the new pike, extending from the south line of the county northward to Union City. It has grown up within six or eight years, having been named at the inauguration of President Hayes, in March, 1877. The statement is made that the people there resolved that, if Hayes should be declared elected, their suburb should be christened Hayesville, and if not, the name should be Elizabethtown. The place contains a store, a smith shop, a toll-gate, a schoolhouse and eight or ten dwellings not far off. Of course, the close proximity prevents business from centering there, yet it is a neat and pleasant hamlet, the houses being comparatively new and the residents quiet and industrious citizens.

JAMES ALEXANDER, a prominent farmer of Wayne Township, was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 8, 1818, being a son of Daniel and Sarah Alexander, who removed from the county of their nativity to Preble County, Ohio, in 1823, and not very long afterward to Warren County, in the same State. Daniel Alexander was a farmer, and James grew up a farmer's son, sharing from boyhood the labors and hardships of those rough and rugged days. His marriage occurred September 2, 1840, with Miss Julia A., daughter of Jacob Alexander. Eight children have been born to them, and six of the eight survive, viz., Milton H., Mary J., Sarah E., Hugh T., Henry J. and James B. Mr. Alexander is not an early pioneer of Randolph County, emigrating thither not till 1851; some portions of the county, however, were still uncleared, and he managed to settle in the woods, even at that late day. His wife and self are members of the Christian (New-Light) Church, and he is, in politics, a Republican. Mr. Alexander is a modest and retiring, yet an estimable and reliable citizen.

BRANSON ANDERSON. Born in 1814, in North Carolina, he came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1833; he entered forty acres adjoining John Hartman's old place on the west, but resides at the present time on the Greeneville State road, east of Bartonia. Mr. Anderson married Hester Green, in 1842, and they have had ten children, five of whom are still living. He now owns eighty acres, where he has his residence; he is a substanial farmer, and a reliable, life-long Democrat.

JOHN ANDERSON, born in 1785 in Maryland; went to North Carolina when young; married Priscilla Sexton about 1802; came to Richmond, Ind., 1829; came to Randolph County in 1833; settled north of Greenville Creek, near Abram Chenoweth's (Jacob Macy farm), entering forty acres of land there. He had twelve children, all grown, and ten married before he died. His children were eight boys and four girls. He died in 1850, and his wife in 1863, at the age of seventy-seven years; she was buried in Hoover's Graveyard. Mr. Anderson was a Democrat.

LEVEN BARTON (father of Mrs. Norton, of Bartonia) came to Bartonia about 1850, or probably sooner; he lived there about two years, then moved to Iowa, and died there. Edward Barton, son of Leven Barton, came to Randolph County, Ind., about 1846. He laid out Bartonia in 1849 (plat recorded October 1, 1849), and resided there about six years, and then removed to Iowa, in 1852, and died there. He was an enterprising citizen, a member of the Methodist Church and an excellent, upright and trustworthy man.

JACOB BENNETT lives south of the toll-gate southwest of Union City, near Hayesville. He was born in Virginia in 1809; came to Meigs County, Ohio, in 1840; moved to Jay County, Ind., in 1850; moved to Mercer County, Ohio, in 1852, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1866. He married Rachel McLaughlin in 1830, who died in 1854; he then married Elizabeth Beechan in 1855. He has had fourteen children, of whom ten are now living. Mr. Bennett has been an active, enterprising farmer all his life. He owns 146 acres of land,

is a Republican and an Episcopal Methodist, and has been a Methodist local preacher for thirty years.

HENRY BURKET was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac and Catharine Burket, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Burket was raised on a farm, receiving only a common education. In 1854, he married Miss Jane Hulse, by whom he had five children, three of whom are yet living. His wife died on April 12, 1870, and on the 17th of the following September he married Mrs. Rachel A. Grim, by whom he has three children, all living. Mr. Burket has, since 1854, been the owner of a saw-mill, but in business he is classed as a farmer, living on his own farm of 160 acres, three miles west of Union City, and besides this he owns 80 acres in Darke County, Ohio. He and his wife are members of the German Reform Church.

ELIHA CAMMACK, son of John Cammack, born in Arba in 1817; married Rebecca Wiggs in 1837. Lived near Arba on the old farm till he moved to his present home on the State road, east of Bartonia, in 1846, in the green woods. He now owns 168 acres there, 80 acres near Spartansburg, besides several tracts of land elsewhere. He has resided where he now lives thirty-four years (except that he sold goods at Arba a few years, returning in 1873). He has been Commissioner of Randolph County ten years. He has a fine young vineyard with several hundred vines, giving splendid promise for the future. He is supposed to be the oldest living person native of Randolph and now residing in its limits. His wife was sick for years, lay very low for many months, and finally died in the summer of 1880. They have had six children—John Henry, born in 1838, twice married and has six children, is a farmer and sawmiller, Wayne Township, near his father's; Francis Marion, born in 1843, has three children, railroad clerk, Sidney, Ohio; Martha Ann, born in 1845, died an infant; George Washington, born in 1848; William Winfield, born in 1851, three children, farmer, lives one mile north of his father, near Greenville Creek; Elmena Henrietta, born in 1855, unmarried, and lives with her father. Mr. Cammack is a fine specimen of the sturdy Western farmer and business man, prompt, active, firm, public-spirited and energetic, hewing his steadfast way through hardship and toil to comfort and independence. His father and uncles were among the earliest settlers of Randolph County, near Arba. His father, John Cammack, entered land in 1814 or 1815, near Arba, and his uncle James entered his land near the same place. Of course Eliha Cammack took the brunt of pioneer life from the very start, witnessing and experiencing its many trials (and its pleasures as well) from the very beginning; for with all the hardships incident to such a life, inconceivable and well-nigh incredible to the present generation, there were also sources of delight open to those stalwart pioneers, affording them much enjoyment, and rendering them cheerful and contented with their lot, and even thankful and happy for all their blessings. E. C. was married in the fall of 1881, in Iowa, to a lady with the same name as himself. Mr. C. is sixty-four years of age, in the vigor of mature manhood, still hale and strong and giving promise of enjoying many years to come in the land of the living. He was, in old times, a Whig, and for years past a Republican, possessing a vigorous and independent mind, and commanding the respect and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Cammack, in December, 1881, removed to Iowa, because—well, because his wife lives there, and because—which is natural, you know—he wished to live where his wife does.

ABRAM I. CHENOWETH.

Abram I. Chenoweth, the first of the Chenoweth family of whom we have any record, came from England to America in 1720. They were two brothers, named Arthur and Richard Chenoweth, who settled in Berkeley County, Va., and each married and had several children. Arthur had several sons, named James, John, Abraham, William Thomas, Arthur and Richard. The fifth son, Thomas Chenoweth, married Mary Pricket, who bore him twelve children, namely, Martha, Sarah, Mary, John, Thomas, Arthur, Richard, William, Elijah, Ann, Hannah and Abraham. This youngest son, Abraham Chenowith, married Rebecca Herr, May 1, 1790. They had fourteen children, whose names were, Martha, William, Jacob, Ann, John, Susannah, Mary, Noah, Sarah, Hannah, Abraham, Rebecca, Joel and Gideon. Their third son, John Chenoweth, married Mary Barger, April 13, 1820, and by her had six children, namely, William, Jacob B., Abraham J., John B., Susan and Rebecca. John Chenoweth, the father, died on the 26th day of January, 1851, and of the children, William died February 20, 1837, and John B. died August 7, 1853. The mother died October 12, 1876. The others of the family are yet living.

Of the last above-named children, Abraham J. Chenoweth is the subject of this sketch, and was born in Pike County, Ohio, on the 9th of July, 1826. When quite young, his parents removed to Darke County, Ohio, and settled in Washington Township. Here he grew up, surrounded by the privations of a frontier life, and accustomed to the labor and toil of the backwoods. He was educated in the primitive schools of that day, and acquired the rudiments of an education. On the 25th day of August, 1848, he was married to Miss Celia Harris, a native of Campbell County, Va., and the daughter of Benjamin and Susan Harris, who were among the pioneers of this county. From this marriage have sprung eight children, six of whom are living.

In November, 1848, Mr. Chenoweth came to this county and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 26, in Wayne Township. Of this land, he had received from his father eighty acres, and by purchase from his brother, Jacob, he had acquired the other eighty. The land was wholly unimproved. In fact, Mr. C. cut away the underbrush and trees to make an opening for his log cabin, into which he removed and began the work of life. As a farmer he was eminently successful. To the original homestead he added other lands, until at the time of his death he was the owner of 576 acres.

Mr. Chenoweth united with the M. E. Church when he was fourteen years of age, and for thirty-eight years he was a consistent and influential member thereof, having been a Class-Leader thirteen years. He was exact in all his business transactions, cordial with his acquaintances, a kind-hearted and generous man. He died of typhoid fever November 9, 1878, and his mortal remains were followed to their final earthly resting-place in Union City Cemetery, by a large and sympathizing company of sorrowing relatives and friends.

Mrs. Celia H. Chenoweth was born in Campbell County, Va., March 1, 1828, and is the daughter of Benjamin and Susan Harris. When she was in her eighth year, her parents moved to Warren County, Ohio, and in the same year to Greene County, from which place, after a short sojourn, they removed to Randolph County in 1836, and settled on a piece of land in Washington Township. She received such education as the common schools of that day could afford, and grew up as the daughter of an early settler. When ten years of age, she united with the M. E. Church, and has ever since remained a member. On the 25th day of August, 1848, she was married, to Abraham J. Chenoweth, with whom she lived a pleasant, useful and prosperous life of a little more than thirty years, and whose respected and honored widow she now is. Her residence is yet on the old homestead, where she receives from her neighbors the respect and esteem which her virtues merit, and where she enjoys the competence which her industry and economy helped to accumulate.

JOHN T. CHENOWETH, born in Maryland in 1826. He came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1840. He was thrice married, to Rhoda Parker in 1847, to Hester Ramsey in 1852, and to Emily Lawrence in 1859. They have had eleven children, five of whom are living. Mr. C. is a Methodist and a Republican, thriving in business, and respected and esteemed in social life. He is a farmer by vocation; has been Assessor for both Green's Fork and Wayne Townships, and came within a few votes of obtaining the Republican nomination for Commissioner of Randolph County. Three of his brothers were in the Union army. Benjamin F., Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, had a finger shot off; discharged June 22, 1863. George W., Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, taken prisoner and released on parole at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; wounded at Thomson's Hill, not very far from Grand Gulf, Miss., May 1, 1863; died May 14, 1863, of the wound received as before stated. Joshua B. joined the Eighty-fourth as a recruit. *Account of land owned by the William Chenoweth family:* John T. Chenoweth, Wayne Township, Jericho, 265 acres; W. C. Chenoweth, Green's Fork Township, 120 acres; Sarah Ann (Banks), Darke County, Ohio, 240 acres; Charles W. Chenoweth, Green's Fork Township, 200 acres; Oliver M. Chenoweth, Green's Fork Township, 180 acres; Edwin M. Chenoweth, Wayne Township, 140 acres; Benjamin F. Chenoweth, Green's Fork Township, 76 acres; Joshua B. Chenoweth, Wayne County, 155 acres; homestead, Green's Fork Township, 236 acres; Henrietta K. (Brown), Wayne County (dead), 160 acres. Total, 1,762 acres. The Chenoweth family held a large and interesting re-union August 26, 1882, at the old homestead near Arba, Ind. The family is numerous and wide-spread, and they belong to the enterprising and influential portion of the community.

OTIS COATS was born in White River Township, this county, October 25, 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Norena Coats. He was brought up on a farm, and, in common with the boys of his neighborhood, received his education in the common schools, and for three years was a teacher. On July 31, 1867, he married Miss Catharine Davenport, daughter of Rev. D. S. Davenport, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this book. They have six children, and are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Coats is now engaged in farming.

ANCESTRY OF EZRA CODDINGTON.

William Coddington (grandfather of Ezra Coddington, resident of Wayne Township, Randolph Co., Ind.), was born February 8, 1751, and died in 1827. Hannah Coddington, wife of William Coddington, was born September 26, 1754. Their children were as follows: Isaac, born December 19, 1774, and died April 12, 1797; John, born April 4, 1777, and died in Illinois in 1845 at the age of sixty-five years; Betsey, born January 14, 1780; Robert, born December 10, 1781, died March 10, 1782; Benjamin, born June 19, 1783, died March 3, 1855, aged seventy-two; Martha, born December 5, 1785, died in two months. Benjamin Coddington was the father of Ezra Coddington. Benjamin's wife, Martha, was born February 12, 1786, and died October 15, 1826, aged forty years. Their children were as follows: Abraham, born June 14, 1805 (Ezra Coddington's oldest brother); Hannah, born June 12, 1807, living, has twelve children; Ezra, born May 12, 1809, is living, and has had seven children; Aza, born July 28, 1811, living, was never married, resides in Randolph County, Ind.; John, born May 30, 1815, died May 31, 1836, aged twenty-one years one day; Lydia, born October 10, 1816, died April 14, 1861, having had nine children; Samuel, born September 21, 1820, died July 16, 1863, four children; Effee, born December 16, 1822, living, has four children; Elizabeth, born June 26, 1825, living, has two children; Eleanor, born in 1827, died in 1878, eight children; Sarah, born in 1829, died in 1876. Thus, Ezra Coddington was one of eleven children, only six of whom are now living. An ancestor, probably the earliest in America of the family, was William Coddington, who, with eighteen others removing from Massachusetts to Narragansett Bay, purchased Aquitneck, settling in 1638, and of the little colony, William Coddington was chosen their first Governor. From him, as the original stock, are reckoned to have sprung the various branches of the connection throughout the country. Ezra Coddington's great-grandfather, whose name also was William Coddington, resided in New Jersey, where the family was numerous, but the exact connection from this William back to the William, Governor of Aquitneck and its infant colony, we are unable to trace. Ezra's grandfather, after his marriage, moved from New Jersey to Maryland some time after the Revolutionary war, and after his marriage, which latter event occurred, however, before the war, say 1772 or 1773, as his oldest child was born in 1774. His subsequent life was spent in Maryland, but the date of his death is to us unknown. He was well-to-do, having been the owner of 300 acres of land. Ezra's father, Benjamin Coddington, was born probably in New Jersey, and was taken by his father to Maryland upon their removal thither. Benjamin Coddington, father of Ezra R. Coddington, being married about 1804, removed from Maryland to Perry County, Pike Township, Ohio, sixty miles south of Columbus in 1816, remaining in the same county till his death in 1855. Ezra Coddington's grandfather, William Coddington, was a soldier

through the entire war of the Revolution, being probably in the naval service. His great-grandfather's children were Robert, William, Benjamin, Betsey, Samuel—only five. The connection has been numerous, influential, and spread extensively through the country.

EZRA R. CODDINGTON, a farmer of Wayne Township, was born May 12, 1809, in Alleghany County, Md.; he is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Coddington, who settled in Perry County, Ohio, in 1816. Mr. Coddington received his early education in the log-cabin schoolhouses of early days, and in 1834 married Elizabeth J. Kennedy. They are the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living, viz., Elizabeth, Nelson, Samuel and Justina. Mr. Coddington came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1854; he has a farm of thirty-five acres under good cultivation. He is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Republican, having been a Whig during the existence of that party.

JACOB CONKLYN is a native of this county, and was born April 14, 1846, being a son of Samuel and Catharine Conklyn, who were among the first settlers of the county. He received a common-school education, and in 1865 was married to Miss Mary A. Ingall, by whom he has had six children, four of whom are living. Mr. Conklyn is a successful farmer, living on his own farm of 140 acres, three miles west of Union City, and, with his wife, is a member of the Christian Church at Harrisville.

WASHINGTON CONKLYN is a native of Randolph County, being comparatively a young man, and born April 17, 1850; he was brought up on his father's farm, and is himself a farmer. His father, Samuel Conklyn (deceased) was a native of New Jersey, marrying, in 1831, Miss Sarah Smith, born in Ohio. They had six children, four of whom are still alive—Harriet, Catharine, Angeline and Washington. Samuel Conklyn was one of the earliest settlers of Wayne Township outside of Jericho, coming in 1834, when residents in the region were indeed "few and far between," and selecting for himself and his beloved flock a home in the wild and pathless woods. Washington Conklyn married Miss Julia Engle May 18, 1867, and they are the parents of four children—Sarah E., Sylvester F., William S. and Franklin C. He is a thriving and enterprising citizen, owning 160 acres of valuable land.

REV. DAVID S. DAVENPORT

was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 1, 1823. His parents, Noah and Catharine (Stutsman) Davenport, removed to Miami County, Ohio, in the spring of 1825, when the infant David was barely eighteen months old. When he had reached the age of twelve, they removed again to Elkhart County, Ind., and, after the lapse of ten years, he returned to the home of his boyhood, and on the 10th of September, 1846, he married Miss Margaret Coats. Their family has consisted of nine children, of which number, however, only three are living, all daughters, viz., Mary J., Martha A. and Catharine. Mr. Davenport united with the Christian (New-Light) Church in 1849, and belongs to the same denomination still. In 1856, he entered the ministry and was ordained in 1859. He came to Randolph County in 1865, and soon afterward organized the church at Harrisville. Through his labors, a large and prosperous society has been built up, and he is still its pastor, having been so at different times in all during sixteen years. Mr. Davenport has been incessant in labor both physical and ministerial. While resident in Ohio, he worked as a cooper. Becoming involved during the financial crisis, he came to Randolph well-nigh penniless. Taking up the business of bridge-building by day and preaching at night, he succeeded in paying his debts, and, moreover, laid by enough to purchase a small farm; he now owns sixty-six acres of land, and a dwelling and two lots at Harrisville. He has a good standing in his denomination, being Treasurer of the Eastern Indiana Christian Conference, and also Treasurer of the Indiana State Christian Missionary Board. Mr. Davenport was a member of the Ohio Home Guards who were ordered to the front by Gov. Brough May 2, 1864; he was in several skirmishes; was with Hunter at Lynchburg, at Cumberland during the engagement with Early, etc. Mr. Davenport is still actively and earnestly engaged in the work of preaching, rejoicing in the good measure of success with which the gracious Lord of the Vineyard has been pleased to vouchsafe to his labor of many years duration.

BENJAMIN DIXON was born in North Carolina, emigrated thence to Butler County, Ohio, and yet again to Randolph County, about 1835. He was married four times; his wives were Sarah Gullett (sister of Ezekiel Gullett), the mother of ten children; Sarah Eisenhour, married in Indiana, one child; Nancy Bright, married in Indiana, no children; Keziah (V) Barnes, a widow lady with a family of children. The fourth wife is still living with her son, John Barnes, at Spartansburg. Mr. Dixon died about 1876; he was very old; his hair white as snow, his step feeble and tottering and his frame trembling and decrepit; his surviving widow is also venerable with age. Mr. Dixon's children were Zilpha, Alfred, Andrew, Levi, Mary (died at twenty-one from bleeding at the nose), John, Silas, Sarah, Hugh (died at two years). Eight grew up and were married and had families before any of the eight died. Mr. Dixon was a farmer by occupation, a Presbyterian in religious profession, and a Democrat in politics. Failing to maintain a Presbyterian Church, those who had belonged thereto joined other denominations, and about 1850 he attached himself to the Disciple Church, and remained with it till his death. The older members of the Dixon connection are all dead. The last, Silas, departed this life, a feeble old man, in the winter of 1880–81. The settlers in 1835 were Peter Hoover, John Dixon, Smith Masterson, Mr. Kennon, Robert Murphy, two families by the name of Powell, James Griffis. John Dixon, brother of Benjamin Dixon, came before the other members of the connection.

SILAS DIXON was born in 1800 in North Carolina; came to Butler County, Ohio, in 1814, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1840. He has been married four times; his wives were Mary Gullett, Kezia Cartwright, Mary Linton and Matilda Macy. They have had four children. He lived for many years, probably since his first settlement in the county, southwest of Union City and northeast of South Salem; he was a farmer. He was afflicted for years during his old age, and finally died in the early winter of 1880–81, aged eighty years.

SAMUEL DOWNING, M. D., was born in Chester Co., S. C., April 6, 1805; his parents were John and Margaret. The father died in 1870, aged ninety-three years, and the mother about 1866, also very old. Dr. Downing was one of eight children. His father came from South Carolina to Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1813, to New Paris, Preble Co., Ohio, in 1815, and to Darke County, Ohio, in 1817, which latter point became his permanent residence, Samuel Downing being then twelve years old. In 1828, he began the study of medicine, privately for the most part, in which laborious but greatly useful profession he finally achieved an honorable success. In 1829, he married Elizabeth Baird, and to them were born ten children, seven of whom, as also his wife, survived him. They removed to the wilds of Randolph County, Ind., in 1837, settling four miles southwest of what is now Union City, Ind., near what afterward became South Salem, upon a tract of land containing 215 acres. At first, he was largely a farmer, but, as the country became more thickly settled, his medical duties chiefly absorbed his time and strength, for in those backwoods regions, to ride on horseback day and night, winter and summer, was no "child's play," but the business rather of a robust, stalwart man. February 5, 1843, he was baptized into the Christian faith by Rev. Elihu Harlan, to which profession he held fast with greater or less steadfastness to the end of his days. In 1859, he made an extended tour into Missouri and through the farther West in search of a new location, and in 1864 he removed to Northern Michigan as a pioneer into those regions. After a residence of some five years in that State, he returned in 1870 to Randolph County, Ind., and died after a stay of eight months there, July 7, 1871, at the house of his son, James L. Downing, at the age of sixty-six years three months and one day, leaving behind him his wife, seven children and twenty-five grandchildren to mourn his departure from the scenes of this mortal life. Dr. Downing was a genuine pioneer from his boyhood to his death. Born in South Carolina, an emigrant to Kentucky in 1813, to Ohio in 1815, and to Darke County, Ohio, in 1817, sixty-five years ago, coming to Randolph County, Ind., where all was wild and new, in 1837, forty-five years gone by, and to Northern Michigan in 1864, his whole career was that of one whose talents and whose strength were expended in those hardy and rugged labors the sternness and vigor of which none but an early settler can realize or even imagine. And during all this life-struggle, Dr. Downing was a man of ceaseless energy and unflagging perseverance, and he possessed, moreover, the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens in a high degree, serving them, in addition to his labors as a physician, in the position of a magistrate both in Randolph County and in Michigan, performing the duties of that station with faithfulness and success. He may have had faults (and who among men is sinless?), but they may well be buried, if any indeed there were, in the tomb of forgetfulness. Be it ours to speak rather of his excellences, which, indeed, were many, and of his praiseworthy characteristics, which were neither few nor small. While he was frank and outspoken, Dr. Downing was nevertheless genial, warm-hearted, hospitable and generous, quick and willing to bestow ever a helping hand, as ready to minister to the distresses of the poor and needy as to respond to the call of those who could boast abundance. Possessing a firm and resolute will, he could not be swerved from his convictions of justice and right, and, during a long and adventurous life, he was enabled to accomplish important and lasting results of good and blessing to his fellow-men for which many, now and in time to come, may well rejoice and be glad. His family and friends cherish the memory of his many virtues with deep and strong affection, and his fellow-citizens mournfully regret that they have been deprived of his companionship and assistance in the stern and active duties of life, and that he was cut off in his early old age from beholding and sharing the grand and triumphant successes of the later years produced by the abundant and persevering labors and hardships performed and endured by himself and such as he in that rugged older day when this blooming, smiling Western land was a dark and howling wilderness,

"Full fifty years ago."

FRANCIS FRAZIER, bell-maker, was born in 1803 in North Carolina; came to McCowan's Creek, Ohio, in 1811; came to Randolph County, Ind., one mile east of Lynn, in 1817. His father was James Frazier, also a bell-maker; he (F. F.) married Lucinda Claywater in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1823, and they have had a eleven children, seven of whom are living. Mr. F. and his wife are both alive, though aged and somewhat feeble. Their children are as given below: Samuel, born 1824, eight children; John, born 1826, six children, resides in Iowa; Elisha, born 1827, eight children, resides at Saratoga, Randolph Co., Ind., is a farmer and blacksmith; James, born 1829, seven children, is a farmer; Lucinda, born 1831, one child, she died on Greensfork; Cyrus, born 1833, nine children, resides in Kansas, is a farmer; Hannah, born in 1835, two children, she died in 1870; Isaiah, born in 1837, six children, resides in Iowa, is a farmer; Thomas, born in 1839, died an infant; Francis born in 1842, six children, resides in Wayne Township, near his father's, is a farmer; Elihu, born 1843, four children, lives on his father's place, is a farmer. Mr. F. has had fifty-seven grandchildren. F. F. has been a farmer and a bell-maker. In his day, he was greatly famous for the excellence of his bells, and there was a great demand for them, as in those forest days every herd of cows and sheep, and the horses also, needed a bell to keep the herd together and to tell the anxious hunter of stock where his wandering herd might be. He used to sell readily all the bells he could make, getting orders from a distance which he could not fill. He tells some good stories in his reminiscences of the clearness and power of his bells. Mr. F. claims also that even now, old as he is, he can make a razor of better temper and keener edge than can be found in the stores. He is now very old and getting feeble, but he is still a jovial, genial companion, and an active, humble Christian, trusting God for daily bread, and waiting on the Lord in humility and sincerity, praising Him for all His tender mercies, and looking forward in joyful hope to the time now not far in the future, of final deliverance from all earthly troubles and cares, and of an abundant entrance into the Heavenly kingdom. F. F. is a member of the

Friends' Meeting at Jericho, and a meek, faithful, joyful Christian. He moved to Wayne Township many years ago. He and his wife have been joined in matrimony fifty-nine years, and they have dwelt in tenderness of connubial love and the sweet and happy comfort of holy wedlock, bearing together the sorrows and trials of the family state in the patience of joyful hope, and looking forward together to the time of their glorious deliverance from all the burdens of this mortal existence, and a blissful entrance into the mansions prepared on the shining shore behind the dark rolling river.

SAMUEL L. FULKS is a son of William Fulks, now a resident of this county, and was born in Monroe County, Va., on the 28th day of December, 1850. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1870, he came to this county, and was married to Miss Lucy Chenowith, daughter of the late Abraham Chenoweth, on August 30, 1872. They have had four children, one of whom is dead. Mr. Fulks is a farmer, living on his own farm of sixty-four acres, in Section 26, this township, and, with his wife, is a member of the M. E. Church.

PAUL GITTINGER (P. O. Union City), was born in Baltimore County, Md., January 25, 1820, being a son of Jacob and Mary E. Gittinger, who emigrated to Darke County, Ohio, in the autumn of 1833, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1838. They settled in the dense, nearly unbroken forests of Jackson Township among the deer, turkeys and wolves, locating in the northeastern portion of the township and of the county. P. G. was nearly grown when he came to Randolph County, and having enjoyed some opportunity of early education, had engaged soon afterward in the business of teaching school, and continued in that employment (during the winter season) for twenty years. The schoolhouses at the time in that new and half-settled region were rude enough, made of round logs, with puncheon floor, clapboard door, stick chimney, dirt fire-place and hearth and a clapboard roof held to its place by weight-poles. The furniture consisted of split saplings for seats and puncheon writing desk, supported by pins driven into auger holes bored in the logs forming the walls of the house. Mr. G. has lived to see these rustic cabins replaced by comfortable and tasteful edifices, substantially and even elegantly built, and supplied with convenient and often beautiful furniture. He has himself done much toward accomplishing this pleasing change, serving as a Trustee for Jackson Township during several years, besides his efficient and successful labors in the school-room. His marriage took place November 13, 1844, the maiden name of his wife having been Miss Berilla Gist, whose parents were natives of Kentucky, removing to Darke County, Ohio, in the early time. Mr. G. has had six children, only two of whom are living, viz.: Martha G. and Sarah L. One son, Andrew, died in 1876, at the age of thirty years. They removed in 1865 to Darke County, Ohio, and returned to Randolph in 1869, settling at that time in Wayne Township. Mr. Gittinger and his family are worthy members of the Christian Church (called sometimes "New Lights)."

BENJAMIN F. GRAVES, is a son of the late Levi S. Graves, Esq., and was born in Wayne Township, Wayne County, Ind., January 11, 1849. When quite young, his father removed to Darke County, Ohio, and to Wayne Township, in this county, in 1862, buying and settling on a farm near Bartonia, where the subject of this sketch grew up, trained to farm labor, and receiving such education as was afforded by the common district schools. In 1870, he was elected as one of the Constables of Wayne Township, but resigned the office at the end of one year; was re-elected in 1873, but declined to qualify In 1875, he was appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department at Washington, but on account of the great risks attending the position, as well as the uncongeniality of the business, the place was soon abandoned. In 1876, he was elected a Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township, being commissioned by Gov. T. A. Hendricks, to serve as such magistrate for four years, from November 4, 1876. On January 4, 1877, he was admitted as an attorney to practice at the bar of Randolph County, but owing to the duties of his office, never engaged in a general practice. In August, 1878, he removed his office to Union City, and for a portion of that year was Acting Mayor of the city. In 1879, he was appointed a teacher for one of the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory, but declined to enter upon the work. In the spring of 1880, he removed to Kansas, intending to make it his future home, but not liking the prospects of the country, he at once returned to his old home in Randolph County, and was appointed the enumerator for Wayne Township, outside the corporation of Union City, for taking the tenth United States census. On the 17th day of May, 1879, he was married to Mary M. Note, youngest daughter of the late Henry Note, of this township, and by her has one child, Harry Bruce Fremont Grave, born March 2, 1880.

JAMES GRIFFIS, was born in Virginia about 1797. His parents brought him, when but a child, to Ross County, Ohio, settling in the Scioto Valley, not far from the year 1800, when even that region was well-nigh buried in the deep woods. They both died when he was young; and as a lone orphan-boy, poor and destitute, he was obliged to struggle up to manhood as he could. The means of education were but scanty, and he got but little, and that little "by the hardest." In youth, he worked mostly on the farm. In early manhood, however, he practiced flat-boating and rafting, taking boat loads of pork and flour and corn, etc., down the Scioto River to the Ohio and down that river to its mouth, and so along the Mississippi to the points for market along its banks, and frequently to New Orleans itself. He was engaged also at times in taking droves of cattle from Ohio across the Alleghany Mountains to the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. Thus he passed his life till about thirty-five years old, still remaining, notwithstanding all his hard toil, comparatively a poor man, realizing, by all this hard and rough traveling through the land and along the water-courses, not very much more than a livelihood. In 1832, he emigrated from the valley of the Scioto to the banks of Greenville Creek in Randolph County, Ind. (the old Williamson farm, just west of the Ohio line), in the unbroken forests of Wayne Township. After residing a few years at the place of his first settlement, he removed to the tract of land which continued to be his residence to the end of his life, the beautiful knoll where, years afterward, stood, as a waymark for the weary traveler, and where stands, till this day, the substantial and comfortable dwelling erected by him many years ago. This tract was not utterly "in the woods," since a settlement had been made upon it many years before, say in 1816 or thereabouts. Still, the clearing was but small, and there was, for a long time, nothing upon the premises, even after his occupation thereof, but ordinary log-cabin buildings of the most primitive kind; and he was obliged for many years to engage in chopping and burning and grubbing and clearing, and the laborious, wearisome toil of a pioneer life. His son, John W. Griffis, now resident in Chase County, Kan., in a narrative furnished by him, says: Living in a small log-cabin, he grubbed up the green saplings, and chopped down and rolled into huge heaps the large timber; he would burn brush at night and often would split rails by moonlight and carry them on his shoulder to the fence row. Now and then, though not often indeed, he became discouraged, throwing down his grubbing hoe, or his ax, and, going into his cabin to tell his wife that they never could make a living there in the woods, with his clothes all torn up with the brush, and his hands scratched and bleeding; and the giant tree-trunks, like mighty monsters, rearing their haughty heads on high and laughing at his feeble warfare against their supremacy. But, being a good deer-hunter, he would, after condoling their hardships awhile, shoulder his rifle, and, taking a stroll in the woods, would shoot a deer or two, and go out to his work again with fresh encouragement to continue the struggle. It may be as well to say here that he killed in the woods of Indiana, while resident there, upward of one hundred deer. Many, of course, did far more than that; but he spent his time mostly on the farm, hunting only from necessity or for recreation. Little money was needed in those times, but that was obtained chiefly, especially at first, by selling deer-skins; taxes, salt, powder and lead and iron required money; most articles of food and clothing could be raised or made. The milling was done at the Whitewater about Richmond, or on Stillwater beyond Greenville, and his trading mostly at Greenville. Once after having paid a "store-bill" of $50 at that village, he said to his wife: "Margaret, after this, if we can pay for a thing we will get it, and not otherwise," which he ever afterward made his rule. As he gradually opened his farm on the State road, and after people began to move in large numbers along that old thoroughfare toward the new and boundless West, his double log cabin became a general stopping place. And, when in a few years afterward, cattle-driving from the prairies of Western Indiana and from Illinois became an extensive occupation, vast numbers of such passed along the same grand thoroughfare, and Mr. Griffis having opened a large tract, preparing extensive pasture room, and raising heavy crops of corn as well, used to entertain drovers and feed their herds and flocks. The fact that he had himself been a drover in earlier life increased his acquaintance with this class of men, and induced many to incline to stop with him whenever they could well do so. This business of feeding droves was for years a very large one. In the year 1848, for instance, he kept, overnight, 18,634 head of cattle. Mr. Griffis raised a family of ten children, five boys and five girls, all of whom, as well as his wife, survived him. He died October 2, 1859, of hemorrhage of the bowels, being buried in the cemetery on the land owned by him. His wife died February 22, 1864, aged fifty-four years, and lies buried beside him. Mr. Griffis was no longer young when he married, being probably about thirty-three years old. He had worked several years for an employer in the Scioto Valley, at $1 per day and expenses paid. Not needing very much of his wages, he had permitted them to accumulate in his employer's hands to the amount of some $900; and after his marriage, he was induced to take, in lieu of his wages, some 400 acres of land in the woods of Wayne Township; and moved to the region in a one-horse wagon, having almost nothing remaining but his land. Mr. Griffis was an excellent citizen, and a most active, and enterprising business man, industrious and economical, but generous and hospitable, his friendly spirit and genial manners, as well as his principles of truth, honor and integrity, won him universal respect. Prompt and reliable in all his habits and methods, charitable to the poor, plain and unassuming in his personal deportment, deeply interested in the public welfare, strongly attached to his family and considerate for the welfare of friends—strictly moral and upright in all his conduct, his example was one commanding the public esteem and endearing him to all who knew him. In political faith, he was an earnest Whig of the old-time Henry Clay stamp. In 1846, he represented Randolph County in the State Legislature; and the energy displayed by him during his lifetime in the improvement of the region, and in the development of its resources, was remarkable. He was tall in person and robust in health, in so much that, during his last illness, he remarked that he had never before been so sick that he could not ride on horseback. His weight was about 200 pounds and his bodily strength was great, performing as he did, in his earlier years, a vast amount of physical labor. His children were as follows: Cynthia, twice married, four children, resides in Lincoln, Neb., husband an artist; Sarah Ann (Cadwallader), three children, resides at Union City, Ind., husband a banker; John W., several children, resides in Chase County, Kan.; Maria (Walker), resided in Darke County, Ohio, three children, is dead; Elizabeth (Studebaker), two children, resides in Greenville, Ohio, husband President of Farmers' Bank; W. Creighton, Union City, route agent from Indianapolis to St. Louis; Rebecca (Elston), Sharpege, Darke County, Ohio, three children, husband a farmer and stock dealer; Edward, unmarried, resides with Mr. Studebaker at Greenville, Ohio; James Hibben, twice married, no children, lately grocer, Union City, Ind.; Henry Clay, a lad, killed at the "Brough Rally" in 1863 by falling from a wagon, filled with men, and the passing of the wheel over his head.

EZEKIEL GULLETT was born in North Carolina about 1776. He married Mary Dixon, sister of Benjamin Dixon; they had ten children, all born in Ohio or North Carolina. They moved to Butler County, Ohio, at a very early date, and, after undergoing a full course of pioneer life in that region, resolved to try a second experience of a similar sort, and plunged into the wilderness of Randolph County, settling this time for life, in Wayne Township, some miles south of where Union City now stands. He was among the first in that region, only about half a dozen families having preceded them in that part of the town-

ship. The family came to Wayne Township in 1835, consisting of husband and wife and six children, four having been married in Ohio—George, Anna, Thomas and John. The six unmarried were Mary, Samuel Ezekiel, Eleanor and two others. The whole ten grew up, were married and had families. Six were sons and four were daughters; only four are now living. Mr. Gullett was a farmer, a Methodist and a Democrat. He was a substantial pioneer, residing in the township some twenty-six years. He was verging toward old age at his emigration to this county, being near sixty years old, and he died, July 18, 1861, aged eighty-four years. His wife outlived her husband somewhat, her death occurring on the "cold New Year's," January 1, 1864, about eighty years old.

SAMUEL GULLETT is the son of Ezekiel Gullett, having been born in Butler County, Ohio, about 1821. He came, with his father, to Wayne Township in 1835. He has been twice married. His first wife was Frances Wasson, daughter of David Wasson, a pioneer of the adjacent region in Darke County, Ohio, and she died in 1873. His second wife is Ellen Perrine, from Danville, Ind. They removed, not long ago, from their farm east of Salem, Randolph County, to Union City, where they now reside. He has had seven children, five of whom are living; one of his sons is Alexander, who has attained some distinction. He was a soldier; spent some time as a clerk in Washington City; was Township Trustee; became an attorney; was elected Prosecutor for the Judicial District to which Randolph County belongs, and, in 1880, removed to Colorado, where he is rising to prominence as a man of activity and enterprise in his profession and in business in general.

JOHN V. L. HARLAN is a native of the county. He is a son of Joshua and Lucinda Harlan, and was born on the 26th day of December, 1848. He was educated in the common district schools, and taught school one term. He learned the blacksmith trade and worked at it for some time. On January 27, 1872, he married Lucy A. Hartman, daughter of John Hartman, whose biography is given in this work. They have had five children, two of whom are dead. Mr. Harlan is now engaged in farming, living on his own farm, five miles southwest of Union City. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church.

JOHN HARTMAN, was born in Adams County, near Harrisburg, Penn., June 12, 1804, being a son of John and Ann (Bishop) Hartman (both deceased), the former a native of Berks County, Penn., and the latter of Lancaster County in the same State. His education was received in the primitive cabin schoolhouse, with its usual appurtenances. The teacher was a Scotch-Irishman, who would "let out" school occasionally to "go on a spree." At the age of seventeen, Mr. H. learned the trade of a coverlet-weaver, working at that business for twelve years. He was married, February 7, 1828, to Miss Louisiana Alter, a niece of Hon. Jacob Alter, who was for many years a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; as also a niece of Hon. Joseph Ritner, ex-Governor of the Keystone State. Mrs. Hartman was born in 1805, and died March 16, 1879. They came to near Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, in 1833, seeing the stars fall in November of that year, and to Wayne Township, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1848. In 1832, they were in Greenville only thirteen houses. He settled three and one-half miles west of Greenville, and when he removed to Randolph County, he traded that land for 200 acres in Wayne Township, where he has since lived (till he removed in 1880 to Bartonia). His age is seventy-eight years, but he is hale and active, and seems more sprightly than many far younger men. He has been lately married again, to Miss Mary Woods, a daughter of Oliver Woods, Darke County, Ohio, May 16, 1880. He has had eleven children, as follows: Elizabeth, who married Windsor Wiggs, had seven children, and died in 1872 at Union City, Ind.; Jeremiah, born in 1833, two children, died in 1871; Solomon, born in 1835, seven children, resides in Wayne Township, and is a farmer and teacher (see below); Emeline, born 1838, two children, died 1858; John, born 1841, died a Union soldier, 1864, a member of the Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, Company C. He taught school five terms, and was at Lebanon Normal School when he enlisted. He was in four battles—Pittsburg Landing, Chattanooga and two others. At Pittsburg Landing he was hit six times, but not wounded. From Chattanooga, he came home to raise recruits, but while at home he was taken sick with lung fever, and the soldier who had passed through the dangers and the deaths of two years of war and battle unharmed, lay down to die amid friends and relatives in the home of his childhood, and passed from the scenes of earth afar from the roar of cannon and the din of conflict. But his comrades also were with him in his last hours, for they had come home to "veteranize," and they attended his funeral in a body, and laid him to rest with the honors of war in the Union City Cemetery, where a simple tombstone commemorates his youthful valor; Francis Marion, died one year old; Jacob, born in 1846, has one child, lives with his father; Lucy, born in 1849, has four children. Most of the descendants of John Hartman reside in Randolph County. There were three others, whose names cannot now be given. Mr. Hartman was, during three years, Township Trustee of Wayne Township, and his wife and himself are members of the Christian Church. J. H. is cheerful in disposition and genial in temper, active, industrious and frugal, esteemed by his neighbors and beloved by his acquaintances. In politics, he is a warm-hearted and enthusiastic Republican. He now (1882) resides at South Salem, Wayne Township.

SOLOMON HARTMAN is the son of John Hartman, Wayne Township. He was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1855; came with his father to Randolph County, Ind., in 1848; attended Buckeye Seminary U. L. Institute, at Gettysburg, Penn. He taught school before he was seventeen, and has taught twenty-four winters. He married Sarah Ann Williamson in 1858, and they have had eight children. He is a prosperous and successful farmer, taking delight in caring for all his affairs in a neat and thorough manner. Though considered slightly eccentric by some, and being withal a man independent in opinion, he is a most energetic supporter of all good things. In politics, he used to be a strong Republican, but of late years he has thrown all the enthusiasm of his nature into the National Greenback movement; and he expects, erelong, to see the world "turned upside down," or, as he would say, turned "right side up," and hopes to witness the ushering in of the new era, when everybody shall have all the money he wishes, and more, too, and when that blessed time shall come may we all be there to see and to receive, moreover, each one his full and abundant share. Mr. H. resides near his father's old farm about five miles southwest of Union City and a little north of Greenville Creek. Mr. H. is a thoroughly enterprising and greatly public-spirited citizen, entering heartily into every movement for the advancement of the public welfare.

HENRY HILL, Jericho, was born in 1790 in North Carolina. Coming to Wayne County, Ind., in 1817, he changed his residence to Randolph County in 1818, entering eighty acres in Wayne Township, Jericho settlement, and residing there till his death in 1874, fifty-six years. Mr. Hill was three times married —to Achsah Peacock in 1814, who was born in 1793 and died in 1830; to Achsah Thomas in 1831, who died in 1835, and the third time in 1837 to Avis Woodard, who died in 1877. Mr. H. had ten children, all grown and all married, and eight are living still. Asenath (Thomas), born in 1815, married George Thomas in 1833; has had three children; resides at Jericho. Daniel, born in 1817, has been married three times; is publisher of peace literature at New Vienna, Ohio. Jesse, born in 1820; married Catherine Cox; has had two children, died many years ago. Margaret, born in 1824; married Alexander Mason; lived in Minnesota; had five children, died in 1878. Achsah, born in 1829; married Obadiah Stillwell; resides near Lynn; has had two children; husband is a farmer. William, born in 1832; married Hannah Stanbrey; has had nine children; resides in Iowa. Rachel, born in 1833; married Mr. Cox; has had eleven children. Isaac, born in 1835; no children. Henry, born in 1838; has had eleven children; resides at Jericho; is a farmer. Henry Hill, Sr., has had fifty-two grand-children and twenty-two great-grandchildren. He was a quiet, steady, reliable citizen, an Anti-Slavery Friend, a Republican, a thrifty and successful farmer, and an honest, faithful, upright man.

FANNY (DIGGS) HILL is the daughter of William Diggs, who was the first head of a family to settle on White River, in Randolph County. She was born in September, 1817, being supposed to have been the first white child born on White River. She was married to Matthew Hill, son of Benoni Hill, of Jericho, in 1836. Matthew Hill was born in 1814, and came with his parents to Randolph County in 1818. They have seven children, and they live on the land which he entered in 1837.

BENONI HILL was born in North Carolina, came to Jericho, Wayne Township, Randolph County, Ind., in 1818. Had ten children, seven of whom grew up, and died about 1870. His wife's maiden name was Polly Boswell, and she died about 1860. Mr. H. was a Friend, an Abolitionist, an Anti-Slavery Friend, a Republican, and altogether an excellent Christian man and citizen, having been one of the earliest pioneers of Wayne Township.

MATHEW HILL is the son of Benoni Hill (deceased), having been born in 1814, in North Carolina. He came with his father, at the age of four years, to Randolph County, in 1818. In 1837, he married Fanny Diggs, and they have had seven children, six of whom are living and one unmarried. Mr. H. entered eighty acres and now owns 120 acres, being a thriving and successful farmer. He was an Anti-Slavery Friend, and is now a Republican. Mr. Hill, like the great body of the society of which he has been a life-long member, an earnest, faithful, steadfast adherent of Christian principles, and a quiet, humble, unassuming but useful and esteemed member of the community.

CHRISTOPHER HOLLINGER was born in Lancaster County, Penn., June 4, 1833, and is a son of Samuel and Lucy Hollinger, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of England. He was brought up and educated in Darke County, Ohio, to which place his parents removed when he was four years old. In December, 1854, he was married to Miss Rebecca Shire, by whom he has had four children, only one of whom is now living. In 1872, Mr. Hollinger came to this county and settled at Harrisville, engaging in a general mercantile business for two years, being at the same time Postmaster at that place. In 1874, he sold out his store and bought a farm of 133 acres in Section 32, which he still owns, but resides at Harrisville, and carries on a business of carpentering and cabinet-making.

PETER HOOVER, Sr., born in Virginia; came to Randolph County, Ind., in the spring of 1834; had eight children, seven now living. He died many years ago, as also his wife. She belonged to the Presbyterian Church. He was a Democrat.

PETER HOOVER, Jr., born 1810, Pendleton County, Va.; came to Darke County, Ohio, 1833, and to Randolph County, Ind., 1834; entered 160 acres and has 160 acres still. He had only $2.50 when he got here, and he had his father and mother and their six children to care for. But by hard work and close economy he succeeded in assisting his parents, and also in gaining a reasonable competence for his old age. He was never married. An unmarried sister lives with him and cares for his affairs. He is an honest, sincere, hard-working, industrious, frugal and simple-hearted citizen; a sound Democrat and patriot of the olden time.

ANDREW HUTTON was born in York County, Penn., on February 4, 1834, and is a son of Solomon and Elizabeth Hutton, both natives of that county. In 1861, he married Miss Margaret Kiester, but they have no children. In 1876, he came to this county and purchased forty acres of land in Wayne Township, upon which he resides, and, besides farming, pursues the carpenter trade.

JOSIAH KAYLOR is a son of William and Rebecca Kaylor, and was born in Preble County, Ohio, February 21, 1838. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common district school. On April 18, 1860, he was married, to Miss Lucinda Kesler, and they have one child. He came to this county in February, 1878, and purchased a farm of 208 acres, five miles southwest of Union City, upon which he resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He also owns a quarter-section of land in Jay County. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM KENNON, born in Ireland, came to America when fourteen years old; lived for a time in Guernsey County, Ohio, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1830. He settled on the Downing place, south from the toll-gate south of Union City. He married Eleanor Smith, and had four children. He owned 210 acres of land, was a Democrat, was Justice of the Peace for four years, and was highly esteemed for integrity and intelligence. He died many years ago, as did also his wife, but the date of their death cannot now be exactly told.

THOMAS S. KENNON, born in Wayne Township 1834. Married Hannah Perkins, 1862; has five children; owns 360 acres; is a thriving, industrious, active farmer, and an extensive and successful stock dealer. He is likewise an earnest and enthusiastic politician, though he has never sought public office. He is a steadfast Republican, and takes a prominent part in public affairs. Mr. Kennon thinks that he is the oldest person born in Wayne Township who now resides therein. There were settlers in the township twelve years in advance of his father, and, probably, children born in it before 1854, but he thinks none such are living here now. He has always been a resident of the township. His educational privileges consisted of the schools in the old hewed-log and round-top schoolhouses of the period, as also a few months at the Union Literary Institute, a manual labor institution established in 1846, at the Greenville settlement, northeast of Spartansburg, and affording instruction to great numbers of the aspiring young men and women who were residents of the region at the time. T. S. K. was a volunteer in the civil war of 1861, first, in the Eighth Indiana three months, and again in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry, rising to the rank of First Lieutenant of his company.

JOHN KUNKLE is a son of David and Miriam Kunkle, and was born in Darke County, Ohio, September 14, 1846. He came with his father to this county in April, 1854, and here he was educated in the common district school. On the 12th of February, 1869, he was married, to Miss Catharine Headrich, also a native of Darke County, and a daughter of Michael Headrich. She died March 31, 1880, leaving six children. She had been for four years a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Kunkle for five years worked at shoemaking, and for awhile was Postmaster of Bartonia. At present, he owns a farm of 100 acres in the south part of Wayne Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

WILLIAM A. MACY was born in Guilford County, N. C., November 6, 1809, being a son of Obed and Mary (Armfield) Macy, who were both natives of North Carolina. His education was very limited, the "Old North State" being more famous for "pitch tar, turpentine and lumber" than for "school keeping" or "book larnin." He married Miss Jemima Rogers, July 4, 1833, and they had five children. Both his wives (see below) have been members of the M. E. Church, and his present wife and himself still remain such. He has owned 200 acres of land but now retains but ninety acres, having given 110 to his children. In 1852, he went on a visit to his native State, and upon his return therefrom brought with him his aged mother who spent the remainder of her days in Randolph County. Mr. M. emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., the year of his marriage, 1833. He resided at Spartansburg three years, on the Rogers Place, east of Spartansburg five years, on a farm west of Granger Hall eleven years, and about twenty-eight years upon his farm north of Greenville Creek, near Abraham Chenoweth's. His wife died May 24, 1879, and was laid to rest in Arba Cemetery. In 1881, he was married again to Mrs. Morgan, widow of Frank G. Morgan, late of Spartansburg, and they now reside at that village. Mr. Macy, although seventy-three years old, appears cheerful and sprightly like a man of fifty years. He has had five children, only one of whom is living, to wit: Jacob Clarkson, who was born in 1839; married Mary Shreer in 1859, has had nine children, eight living, and lives on his father's old place, in Wayne Township. J. C. M. has been Township Trustee two terms, and is a stock-raiser and dealer and farmer. Another of the children of J. A. M. was Caroline, who became the wife of John H. Cammack in 1862, and after having been the mother of three children, died in 1869. W. A. M. is, of course, a member of the great, widespread, universal Macy family, sprung from the original Thomas Macy, of New England, who sailed across Massachusetts Bay, around Cape Cod to Nantucket Island. The voyage is probably a fact, but the story as rendered into verse by the poet Whittier, contains some poetic embellishments, or may possibly agree with popular tradition in that region. More than 2,000 persons have belonged to the "Macy tribe" since Thomas Macy, the sturdy Puritan,

"Upon Nantucket's dreary Isle
Drew up his boat at last."

Accounts of many other Macys are given in the course of this work. W. A. M. is a fine old gentleman, a prosperous farmer and blacksmith, an old-time Methodist and Abolitionist, a sincere and thorough Republican and a thoroughly upright and honest man. He suffered a severe affliction some three years ago in the loss of the life-long companion of his bosom, the sharer of his toils and his sorrows for well-nigh fifty years. In the winter of 1881–82, he was happily successful in gaining the affections and the hand of Mrs. Morgan, as already stated, and seems by this fortunate union to have renewed his manhood, and to have grown younger by twenty years.

DR. WILLIAM K. MARQUIS is a son of William and Polly Marquis, and was born in Darke County, Ohio, on the 9th day of April, 1832. His parents were natives of Hardy County, Va., and the mother is yet living at the age of eighty-seven years. He was brought up on a farm, received his education in the common schools, and read medicine with Dr. Enos Williams, of Darke County, beginning the practice of his profession in 1868. In 1853, he married Miss Mary Bennett, by whom he had nine children. She died in October, 1875, and in March, 1877, he married Miss Fannie Coats, by whom he has two children. For seventeen years he has been a minister of the German Baptist Church; at present lives on his own farm of fifty-five acres in southwest part of Wayne Township, this county, and is engaged in the practice of his profession.

MASON FAMILY.

Richard Mason (father of the "Mason's") was born in North Carolina in about 1795; came to Clinton County, Ohio, when a boy, perhaps in 1805, married Sarah Jackson in Ohio, moved thence to Wayne County, Ind., and to Kosciusko County, Ind., to the latter in 1834. He had ten children, and died in 1844 in the last named county, his wife dying in Randolph County, Ind., in 1850. His children all grew up and were married, and eight still survive. They are as follows: Thomas, ten children, resides at Union City, Ind.; Elizabeth (Mason), seven children, is dead; Delila (Harper), four children, lives in Iowa; Louisa (Drake), seven children, is dead; William, has seven children, resides in Union; Sarah (Gunter), one child, Kosciusko County; Salina (Frazier-Milnor) nine children, Iowa; Elihu, several children, resides in Ohio; Mary (Conkling), four children, Wayne Township; Jemima (Duncan), three children, Iowa. Six of them have been residents of Randolph County, Thomas, William, Salina, Elihu, Mary and Jemima; and Thomas, William and Mary live here still.

THOMAS MASON, Union City, son of Richard Mason, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1813; moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1815, married Jane Polly, in Wayne County, in 1830; moved to Kosciusko County in 1834, and to Randolph County in 1838; has made this county his home ever since that time. He settled three miles northwest of Salem and remained there till 1865, moving in that year to Union City, retaining, however, ownership of his farm. His wife, Jane Polly, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1812, and removed to Madison County and thence to Darke County, Ohio, the latter in 1819. Mr. M. and his wife are both active and sprightly, bearing their age well. They have been the parents of ten children, most of whom are still living. He has been all his life a farmer. He was at different times Assessor, both of personal property and of real estate, and was four years Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township. He was at one time a member of the Disciples' Church, but is not so at the present time. His wife belongs to that Society at Salem, Randolph County. He has been, as to politics, a life-long Democrat, though he sometimes "splits" his ticket, which a "free man" has a right to do if he chooses.

ANDREW McCONNELL was born in Miami County, Ohio, July 19, 1826, and is a son John and Elizabeth McConnell. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. When he was a young man, he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for twenty years. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Jane Inman, by whom he had six children, of whom four are now living. His second wife was Mrs. Matilda Clapp, by whom he has one child. Mr. McConnell came to this county in 1850, and at present resides at Bartonia, being a Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township.

JONATHAN J. MIKESELL was born in Darke County, Ohio, January 25, 1838, and is a son of Riley and Matilda Mikesell, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. Young Mikesell received his education in a little log schoolhouse furnished with slab seats, but so improved his time that he obtained the necessary certificate, and for awhile was engaged in teaching. He came to this county in 1855, and in 1862 married Miss Hannah Rarrick, daughter of Daniel Rarrick, and they have eight children. Mr. Mikesell now owns a farm in the south part of this township, and, besides farming, he is, in connection with his brother, Curtis O. Mikesell, engaged in manufacturing drain tile, to supply a constantly increasing demand in his locality.

D. T. MORRIS.

David T. Morris is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and was born on the 15th day of December, 1823. His parents were John and Mary Morris, natives of the State of Delaware, who removed from Ohio to Campbell County, Ky., when the subject of this sketch was quite small. Here he grew up on a farm until he was fifteen years old, at which time he went with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father engaged in business as a contractor and builder. Young Morris was educated principally at Farmers' College, situated at College Hill, near Cincinnati, which institution was then under the control and management of Gen. S. F. Cary. In 1849, he was married to Miss Mary A. Murphy, a native of Greene County, Ohio, and daughter of John C. Murphy, one of the pioneers of that county. They have had nine children, but four of whom—John H., Ada L., Charles C. and Samuel H.—are now living. In rearing and educating his family, Mr. Morris employs a governess, and has his children instructed at home. He has been prompted to this course by his location being remote from school facilities, as well as by his own preferences; yet no citizen pays school-tax more cheerfully than he. After engaging in business for himself, Mr. Morris tried various avocations. For awhile he was employed in book-keeping, then merchandising, then a hotel, and finally, farming. In 1858, he came to this county, and bought 200 acres of unimproved land on the Indiana side of the State line, four miles south of Union City. This land has been developed by industry and intelligent supervision into one of the most pleasant and sightly homesteads in the county, as our sketch herewith will show. Mr. Morris has a taste for the beautiful, and his hospitality is joined to a cordiality and good will that renders a visit to his house always agreeable. Besides the resources of his farm, he is the owner of valuable Western lands, and is a stockholder and Director of Citizens' Bank of Union City. Mr. Morris has always been a friend of public improvements, and among the foremost in local enterprises for the development of the country. Although employing a private teacher for his own children, he is an earnest advocate of public schools, and contributes cheerfully of his means for their support. He was one of the original incorporators, and has usually been a Director of the Union Agricultural Association, and has contributed of his time, his money and his labor to promote its success; and to his influence and example, as much as that of any other man, is to be attributed the better system of farming and improvement of farm stock of Randolph County. For some years he has given especial attention to the breeding of fine horses, being at this time the owner of "Montgomery Boy," a grandson of the famous Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and on the

dam's side showing a pedigree from the best studs of Kentucky. Mr. Morris is in politics a Democrat, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM S. MORTON was born at Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1822. He married Elizabeth Ann Barton (daughter of Leven Barton) in 1841, and moved to Randolph County, Ind., near Bartonia, in 1856, and that is still his home. They have had nine children, only three of whom are living. He is an enterprising and prominent citizen, a thriving farmer and stock-dealer, owning 230 acres of land. In politics, he is a thorough Republican.

JOHN W. MORTON is a son of William S. Morton, and was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 10, 1853. He was brought by his father to this county when a child, where he grew up on his father's farm, and was educated in the district schools. February 20, 1873, he married Miss Laura E. Daniels, daughter of William H. Daniels, of Georgia, and they have one child. Mr. Morton is a farmer, and owns a farm of eighty acres in the south part of Wayne Township.

NELSON MURPHY was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 8, 1835, being the son of Benjamin and Huldah Murphy. His parents came to Randolph County in 1838, when he was a child of three years, having grown up on his father's farm and received the usual backwoods education. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Sarah E. Vail, and they have been the parents of eight children, viz.: Ida M. (deceased), Amy J., William E., Henry L., Rena B., Robert Burns, Benjamin F. and Evan L. In 1867, he moved to Clay County, Ill., returning in 1871. He is the owner of 187 acres of excellent land and is an energetic and industrious farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Christian Church at Harrisville.

ROBERT MURPHY was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1804, his parents having emigrated thither from Pennsylvania. He came to Butler County, Ohio, in 1816, removing to Darke County, Ohio, in 1820. His marriage, to Elizabeth Devall took place in 1827 (who was born in 1807, and died in 1847). They came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1834, where he entered eighty acres of land (at two entries), and upon that land he has resided ever since (forty-eight years). Mr. M. has been the father of fifteen children, as follows: Benjamin, born 1828, October 19; William, born 1829, October 27; Absalom, born 1830, November 15; Alzinah, born 1831, November 30; Robert, born 1833, September 14; Albert, born 1834, December 8; Martin, born 1836, March 7; Elizabeth, born 1837, May 3; David, born 1838, August 5; Elcy, born 1839, December 23; Thomas, born 1841, October 12; Rachel, born 1842, September 8; Moses, born 1844, March 4; Asa, born 1845, November 10; John B., born 1847, March 1. His wife died March 1, 1847, upon the birth of her last child, and for that long time, more than thirty-five years, Mr. M. has lived unmarried. He has been Trustee of the Township many years, Administrator of many estates, etc., showing the confidence reposed by his fellow-citizens in his judgment and integrity. Eight of his children are still living, viz.: Benjamin, residing in Iowa, eight children; Albert, residing in Minnesota, seven children; Martin, residing in Union City, Ind., four children; Elizabeth (Locke), widow, one child; her husband was a soldier in the Union army, and was killed near Vicksburg, summer of 1863; David, resides on the home place, five children; Elcy (Harris), widow, lives near her father's, eight children; Moses, resides in Union City, two children; John B., resides in Minnesota, two children. He was originally a Presbyterian, but after coming to this region of country he joined the Protestant Methodists, and is connected with them still. Mr. M. has for fifty years or more, endeavored to exemplify the pure religion of the lowly Jesus by a meek and faithful Christian life, and in his old age he tries to serve and honor his loving Savior still. In politics, he is a sterling Republican. His first Presidential vote was given, in 1824, for John Quincy Adams, and since that time he has voted for President fourteen times.

HENRY OHLER was born in Tippecannoe County, Ind., in 1831. He is a son of Adam and Sarah Ohler, who removed to Ohio in 1834. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Shreers December 13, 1866, and they have had seven children, six of whom are living. He came to this county in 1868, and bought a farm of 148 acres four miles southwest of Union City, upon which he now resides. During the late war, he served four months as a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment Ohio National Guards. His wife is a member of the Christian Church at Salem; but he holds no church relations.

AMOS PEACOCK and ABRAM PEACOCK came together from Carolina in the fall of 1818. Four families were in company—Amos Peacock, Abram Peacock, Henry Hill and Benoni Hill. The three last named settled in Jericho in 1818. Amos Peacock raised one crop in Wayne County, and came on in the fall of 1819. Amos Peacock had nine children—Aaron, Jonah, William, Elijah and Elisha (twins), Matilda, Abram, Anna and Abigail. Four are still living—William, Anna, Abigail and Elijah. William [see afterward]. Anna married Pleasant Diggs, son of old William Diggs, two children, Iowa. Abigail married Joseph Diggs, son of old William Diggs, five children, Iowa. Elijah lives in Jericho, Ind., and has had several children. They are all farmers, and all Quakers, and quiet, solid, substantial men and women. Amos Peacock died at Jericho July 2, 1850, aged sixty-two years nine months and eleven days. Hannah Peacock, his wife, died September 8, 1867, aged seventy-four years three months and twenty-seven days. He was born in North Carolina September 21, 1787. She was born in North Carolina May 11, 1793. They were married about 1812. Two children were born to them in Carolina, one in Wayne County, Ind., and six in Jericho.

WILLIAM PEACOCK was born in Wayne County, Ind., October 10, 1818, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1819, and has lived in Jericho ever since. He married Mary Thomas, daughter of Benjamin Thomas, near Newport, Ind., in 1840. They have had three children. He is a farmer, and a Friend, and until lately, a Republican, but now a "National Greenbacker;" he was in early times an original Anti-Slavery Friend, and a sincere and thorough Abolitionist; he has been for a number of years a Trustee of the Union Literary Institute, a manual labor institution established in 1845, by his father-in-law, Benjamin Thomas and others, for the education of colored and other indigent youth; he is greatly esteemed for his thorough integrity, and his sincere, quiet, solid, unobstrusive piety. After the dissolution of the society of Anti-Slavery Friends, he rejoined the "Body Friends," but lately, with a few others, he has withdrawn from them, forming a new "Meeting," claiming to adhere to the methods and usages of the early and original Friends. They are almost alone, the great mass of Friends having "progressed" greatly from the standards of action of fifty years ago. The "new method" Friends maintain, however, that they are in harmony not indeed with the measures of fifty years past, but with the principles and spirit of George Fox and William Penn, and the Quakers of "long, long ago."

ELIJAH H. PEACOCK is a twin-brother of Elisha Peacock, and they were born in Randolph County, Ind., January 28, 1820. They are sons of Amos and Hannah Peacock. Elijah received an education under the auspices of the Friends' Church, and for several years followed the carpenter trade. On November 15, 1853, he married Miss Agnes Brown, a native of Cheltenham, England, and they have seven children. Mr. Peacock is now a farmer, living on his own farm of 118 acres in the southwest part of Wayne Township.

WILLIAM PICKETT, was born in Orange County, N. C., 1802. In 1818, he went to Chatham County in the same State (on Haw River), to take care of his grandfather. He died in 1821, and W. P., after staying until the fall of 1822, emigrated to Richmond, Ind. He was married in 1826, and moved to Randolph County, five miles east of Winchester, in 1828. His first wife's name was Sarah Ann White, born in 1805. Mr. P. bought eighty acres in the green woods, of Benjamin Cox (nephew of Jeremiah Cox, the famous miller). Benjamin Cox was a Quaker minister and cousin to Mr. Pickett, since Jeremiah Cox's wife was the sister of Mr. P.'s father. Benjamin Cox was the son of John Cox, one of the earliest settlers on White River, east of Winchester, who fixed his residence two miles east of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Pickett were the parents of twelve children, six of them being still living. They were as given below: Esther, Mahlon, Hannah, Alfred, John W., Joel, Asenath, Lydia, Rebecca, Sarah, Mary and one other. Ten (or eleven) lived to be grown, to be married, and to have families. The number of grandchildren has been thirty-three. One of his sons, Alfred Pickett, born in 1833, joined the Eighty-fourth Indiana, in the war for the Union, in 1862; was wounded at Lookout Mountain, and died at the hospital. Mr. P. married for his second wife, Mrs. Mary (Hyatt) Coats, in 1875. She is the daughter of one of the first settlers, her father making his home east of Winchester, about 1818. Mr. P. and his wife, while well stricken in years are still healthy and cheerful, though, indeed, the days of severe labor for this aged couple are, and ought to be, over and done, and they richly deserve to spend the brief remainder of their earthly pilgrimage in quiet and patient waiting for the friendly messenger, whose tender call shall summon their chastened spirits to their final rest in the mansions on the heavenly shore. Mr. P. has always been, and still is, a worthy member of the Society of Friends.

JOHN PICKETT, was born in Orange County, N. C., August 4, 1808; he emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., with his father in 1829. Returning to North Carolina, he married Mary Pike, September 16, 1830, and, with his new-found wife, wended his cheerful way back to the Northwest, reaching his father's cabin December 24, 1830. Choosing a home for himself and wife in "Jericho Woods," he dwelt on the self-same spot for more than fifty years, rearing there a family of ten children. Five of them have outlived their father, as has also the wife of his youth and mother of his children. Mr. P. died in April, 1882, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a "Friend" by birthright, and by conviction as well, clinging with a firm and unwavering grasp to the faith, the methods and the Society of his youth and his early manhood. The storms of controversy and the whirlwind of division affected not his steadfast mind. He was a genuine pioneer of the olden time, and he gave little heed to the changing fashions of the modern day. What he was and had been, that he continued to be to the close of his earthly career. He was greatly attached to home and home life, leaving the farm upon which he dwelt only for necessary business. One by one, but alas! how frequently drop into the grave the venerable pioneers; the relics of the generation of the olden time, who, with severe and unremitting toil, in sterling honesty, and with unswerving integrity, laid the foundations broad and deep of the prosperity of the latter day.

BENJAMIN PIKE was born in North Carolina in 1825; came with his father to Randolph County, Ind., in 1831; married Rachel Cox, and has three children. He has been a farmer and huckster. He is a Friend, Abolitionist and Republican. His health is poor, but he manages to be engaged in his occupation much of the time. Mr. P. is a bluff and plain-spoken, but honest and upright citizen, and is endeavoring quietly but earnestly to accomplish a comfortable subsistence for himself and those placed under his care.

JOHN PIKE was born in North Carolina; came to Jericho, Randolph County, about 1831; was twice married and had seven children; was a farmer, tinker, clock peddler, blacksmith and what not; a Quaker in religion, and a Whig, Abolitionist and Republican in politics. Caring little for the opinions of the world, he asked simply what is right; and having answered the question to his own satisfaction, he followed steadily and faithfully the leadings of truth and the convictions of duty.

THE POLLY FAMILY were an important and prominent group in the early times of Wayne Township. The elder Polly was a native of Virginia, by name, William Polly, Sr. His birth was about 1774. He was taken to Kentucky when a lad and grew up there, marrying in that State. They emigrated to Ohio, county not known. Before 1812, he had settled in Preble County, Ohio, moving to Madison County in 1814, and to Darke County in 1819, twelve miles east of Greenville. He died there in 1846, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife's name was Jemima Kelso, who died at the age of sixty-two years. They had thirteen children; twelve grew to mature age; all the twelve were married, and eight are living still. Mr. P. was a farmer, as to his vocation, a Disciple in religious profession, and a Democrat in early times, but in his later years a "Liberty Man," voting for Birney for President. The names of his children are given below: Sarah (McIntosh), had eight children, is

dead; James, has had nine children, is living in Iowa, eighty years; Mary (Snodgrass), nine boys, is dead; Elizabeth (Jackson-Harlan), had eight children, is dead; William, has nine children, farmer, near Hollansburg, Ohio, seventy-four years; Jemima (Harlan), eight children, lives in Iowa, seventy years old; Jane (Mason), ten children, resides at Union City, sixty-eight years; Isabella (Harlan), seven children, Iowa, sixty-six years; Nancy (Harlan), five children, is dead; Edith (Kenida), five children, is in Iowa; David, six children, resides near Camden, Jay Co., Ind.; Barnhill, four children, Monona County, Iowa; Lucinda, died at six years old. Eight of the above have resided at some time in Randolph County, viz.: Sarah, married William McIntosh, lived near the town of Randolph, west of Bartonia, and moved to Iowa and died in Monona County, in that State. James, also lived at Randolph, having a hotel there, and, besides that, keeping store on Greenville State road, east of the "Griffis' farm," and elsewhere. He moved to Iowa some thirty years ago, and resides there still. Mary, married Mr. Snodgrass, lived near the town of Randolph; moved to Delaware County, Ind., near Yorktown. Jemima (Harlan), lived near Salem, removed to New Lisbon, and to Iowa, residing now in that State. Nancy (Harlan), lived near Salem, but removed to Iowa. Sarah, married Thomas Mason, lives at Union City, Ind. David, owned a farm near Salem, laid out that town, sold goods there, and was otherwise a prominent man, removed to Union City, and was for years a leading merchant there; he failed in business and removed to near Camden, Jay Co., Ind., and now resides on a farm in that vicinity; he is a Republican, and a member of the Disciple Church. Barnhill, also lived near Salem for many years, moved to Marion, Ind., then to Minnesota, and still again to Iowa. He was a farmer, and a Republican, and a Disciple preacher, having labored thus in the Gospel for more than forty years. Thus it will be seen that the Polly family were leading citizens in the southern part of Wayne Township in early times, for many years. But like many others among the pioneer families, most of the members of the connection have changed their residences, and their places in this county during the olden time are filled by those who knew them not.

JOHN PRICE was a native of Baltimore County, Md. He was born January 5, 1826, being the son of Solomon and Barbara Price (deceased). They came to Darke County, Ohio, in 1834, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1837, the same year that vast numbers of other emigrants left their Eastern or Southern homes to plunge into the Western wilds where land was cheap, and wolves and deer and bears were abundant. John Price was a child of eight years old when he was brought to Darke County, Ohio, and a lad of thirteen when he found his way to Randolph; so that he has been a resident of this county for more than forty years. In 1852, he married Miss Sarah Dixon, daughter of John Dixon. They have had fourteen children, and nine of them are living, viz.: Mary A., Samuel H., Barbara E., Robert L., Martha E., Sarah C., John R., George E. and Emma M. Mr. Price is a large farmer, and raises stock extensively, owning 350 acres of land; he holds also twenty-seven shares in the Union City and White River Turnpike Company, he having been, moreover, Treasurer of that corporation for eight years. Mr. Price is an influential citizen, respected and esteemed by those who know him.

OLLEN SASSER was born in Greensfork Township, Randolph Co., Ind., May 13, 1836, being a son of William and Elizabeth Sasser, who were natives of North Carolina. He received a common-school education, being reared a farmer's son, and toiling throughout his life to clear away the heavy timber from the surface of the genial fruitful soil in the county of his birth and his lifelong abode. In March, 1859, he married Mrs. Eliza (Harless) Williams, daughter of Elias Harless. They have had four children, as also Mrs. Sasser was the mother of one son by her first marriage. The names of the children are—Sonora Victorine Augusta, Elizabeth Naomi, Luene Filena (and one other), and Alpheus Preston Williams. Mr. Sasser removed to Wayne Township in 1872; he follows the vocation of a farmer, owning seventy-five acres of land, and has been a lifelong Republican.

JOHN SHEETS was born in Maryland, of German descent, about 1799; emigrated to Ohio, and about 1830, to Wayne Township, Randolph Co., Ind., entering the farm afterward owned by James Smith, and now by Hon. Nathan Cadwallader, lying a little north of Union City, in Wayne Township. He married in Ohio, and was the father of eleven children, all of whom grew up and were married, and many of whom are still living, being widely separated through the West and Northwest. He moved to Eel River, Ind., in about 1846, and died at North Manchester, Eel River, Ind., in 1851, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Sheets was a farmer; in religious descent, a Lutheran, and in politics, a Whig. His son, Lewis Sheets, resided in this region till 1871; he built the Ensminger House, among the earliest in Union City. In 1871, he moved to Minnesota; he is also a farmer, owning 200 acres of land in Indiana and 400 acres in Minnesota; he is a Republican.

WILLIAM SHELLEY first opened his eyes upon the light of day in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 19, 1838, whose parents were Jacob and Rebecca Shelley. They came to Randolph County in 1846, William being a lad of eight years; his father being a farmer, William was reared to the vocation of a tiller of the ground, and he now owns and cultivates a nice, though small farm, comprising a tract of eighty acres of tilled land and woodland. He remained unmarried until 1873, and on the 5th of April, of that year, he was joined in the sacred bonds of wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Dixon. They have two children—Harry G. and Nora L. The parents are both acceptable members of the Christian society at Harrisville, Randolph Co., Ind.

WILLIAM SHOCKNEY, west of Bartonia, was born in Maryland in 1800; married Rachel Oursler in 1830, who was born in 1811, and to Jemima Manning in 1862, who was born in 1803. He had three children, only one of whom is now living. Mr. Shockney came to Randolph County in 1840, and died in 1875; his second wife survives her husband, and resides with her children in Auglaize County, Ohio; he was a farmer, owning 600 acres of land, being nearly the first settler in the region west of Bartonia, south of the State road. That whole stretch of country remained a wilderness for nearly or quite twenty years, after the country round it had been occupied.

SAMUEL H. SHOCKNEY is the son of William Shockney, having been born in Maryland in 1834; he came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1840, with his father when but six years old. In 1862, he married Sarah A. Butts, sister of Rev. Nathan T. Butts, born in 1842. They have had nine children, and six are living. The children are Rachel, Alisa, William Thomas, Samantha, Theodore Howard, Harry Belmont, Perley, and two others. Mr. Shockney resides on his father's homestead, consisting of 520 acres, 400 of which are cleared. In 1879, he erected a residence, cost $4,200, with the surroundings, $6.000. The house is 50x52 feet, two stories, twelve and eleven feet, and an attic, as also a basement under the whole house; building, frame; basement, stone; basement five rooms, six in each story above, besides five halls, and closets to every room. The house has forty-two doors, and twenty-seven large windows and nineteen attic windows and several in the basement. The house is splendidly finished; the front door alone, with surroundings, cost $200. Transoms are over every door, giving excellent ventilation. Mr. Shockney has a wind-pump, supplying water to the cellar, basement, kitchen, bath-room, barnyard, stable and field. He seems to be a plain, warm-hearted, genial farmer, not puffed up by his good fortune, but disposed to enjoy life in a healthful and sensible manner.

PETER M. SHULTZ was born in Nicholas County, Ky., August 23, 1833, and is a son of George M. and Martha Shultz, who removed from Kentucky to Highland County, Ohio, the same year in which Peter was born. He was educated in the common district schools of Highland County, and in 1852 came to Indiana and settled in this county. He learned the trade of carpenter and sawyer and followed it for some time, but of late years has turned his attention to farming. In 1853, he married Miss Julia A. Moore, and has four children. He was a soldier during the war, serving two years in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, holding a Lieutenant's commission at the time of his discharge; he and his wife are now members of the Christian Church at Harrisville.

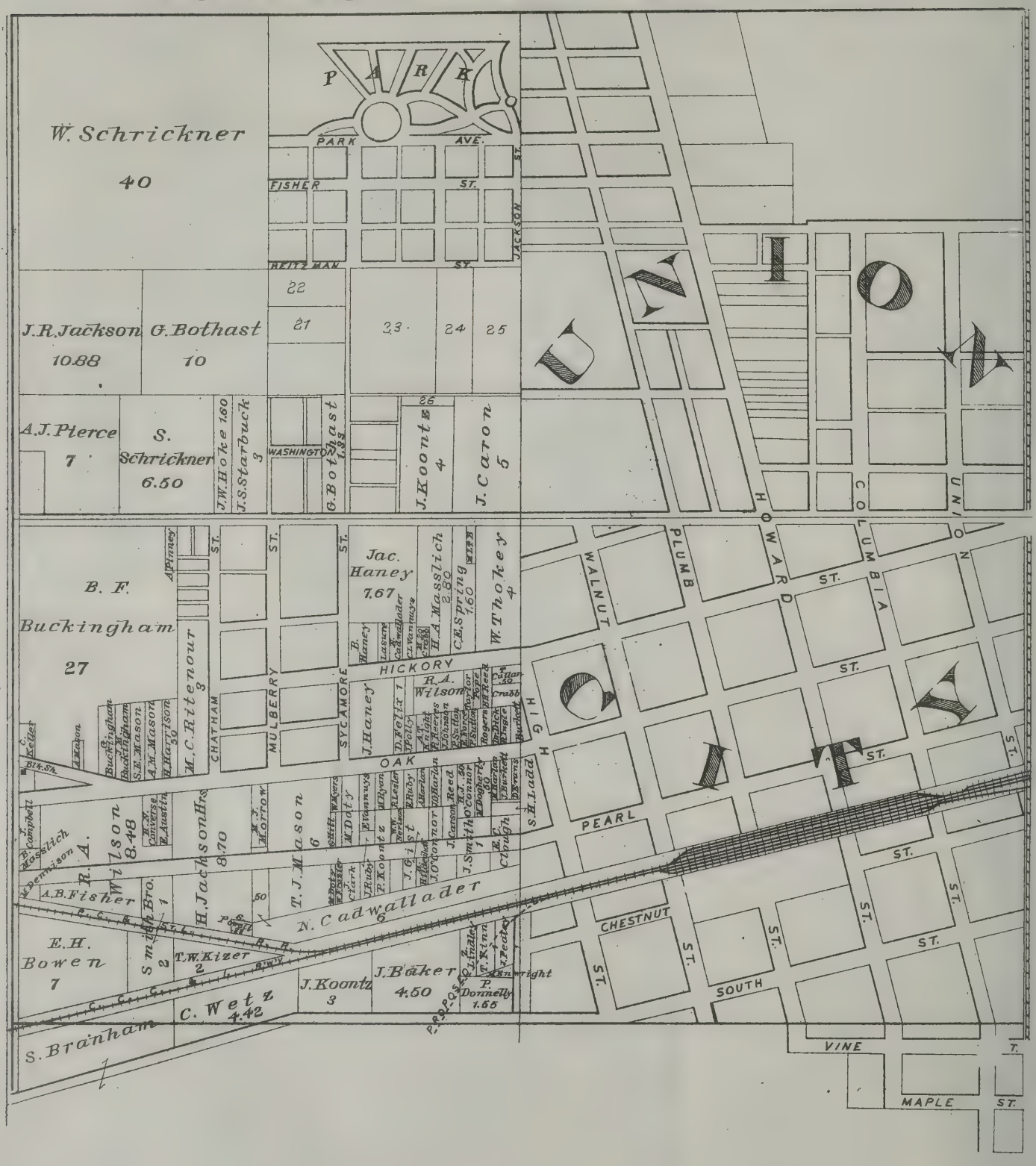
WILLIAM SMITH was born in White River Township, Randolph Co., Ind., June 2, 1821, being a son of Durant Smith, who is one of the early pioneers of Randolph, and is still living at a great age, his wife having died a few years ago. Like most other boys he was reared on a farm, and went to school in a log cabin schoolhouse. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Samuel Conklyn, who was himself one of the earliest pioneers of the eastern part of Wayne Township. Their children have been nine in number, to wit: Sarah E., George W., Viola, William R., Samuel D., Charles A., Mary M., Harry, Luetta. Mr. S. was a member of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company H, participating in various skirmishes and engagements. But by constant exposure his health failed, and he was accordingly discharged. Mr. S. has held the office of Assessor of Wayne Township from 1866 to 1870 inclusive, discharging the duties of his responsible position with credit and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He is the owner of thirty-five shares of stock in the Union City & White River Turnpike Company; was Director of the Company for five years, and Treasurer during two years. He owns eighty acres of land, being part of his father's homestead, as also lot No. 483, on North Columbia street, Union City. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian Church at Harrisville, though by birthright Mr. S. belonged to the Society of Friends.

HANNAH TEETER was born in 1782, in Bedford County, Penn. Her husband's name was Abram Teeter, and he died in 1838, in Pennsylvania. She moved to Darke County, Ohio, in 1839, and Randolph County, Ind., in 1840; she had ten children and eight were with her, two having been married in Darke County, Ohio; there were four boys and six girls; two boys and three girls are living now. She entered forty acres where John D. Teeter now resides, south of Union City. She raised her family, remaining a widow during thirty-four years, and died in 1872, ninety years old. The old lady remained healthy and strong, except that she was for eight years subject to fits, and for the two last years of her life she was blind. Mrs. T. belonged to the Dunkards. Her son, David Teeter, bought a lot in Union City. The town was laid out in 1849, and the lots were sold in 1849–50, some of them at least. David Teeter built the house since called the "Star House," in the winter of 1849–50, the first house put up on the plat of the town, except that two cabins were on the ground when the plat was made. A frame house was raised for Henry Debolt in 1851, and in the spring of 1852 a frame was put up also for John Frazier and Jack Downing. Daniel Weimar was the contractor, but J. B. Teeter and Hezekiah Fowler put up the frames, both Debolt's and Frazier's. The next house put up was the Forest House, July, 1852. David Teeter died at his mother's in 1851. John P. Teeter, another son of Mrs. Hannah Teeter, was a carpenter, and worked at the business a long time, but for twelve years he has sold medicines through the region. He was born in 1830, married Maria Brandon, sister of Thomas A. Brandon, clergyman of Union City. They have seven children. He is a Republican, and a steady, thriving citizen. Mrs. Teeter was a remarkable instance of a resolute woman, a widow with eight children to be supported, who vigorously pushed her way into the wild woods and sternly fought the battles of poverty and distress, coming off grandly victorious. Boldly entering the virgin forest of Randolph in her fifty-eighth year, nearly old enough already to lay hard work aside, she yet survived thirty two years longer, battling with hard toil and advancing age combined, and only yielding in the conflict when twenty years were past above the allotted "threescore years and ten!"

GEORGE THOMAS, Jericho, is the son of Benjamin Thomas, Newport, Wayne Co., Ind. He was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1814, and married Asenath Hill, daughter of Henry Hill, of Jericho, Ind., in 1833 (who was born in North Carolina in 1815). They settled in Jericho in 1835, went to Nora, Ill., in 1856; to Newport, Ind., in 1858; to Jericho, Ind., in 1860; to Iowa in 1863, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1873, and they now reside in Jericho, on a portion of her father's farm. They have had three children, one of whom is dead. The two surviving children are Elvira (Diggs), now of Iowa, who has one child; Sarah (Moore), and she resides at Jericho, and has ten children. Their husbands are both farmers. Mrs. Thomas' health has been very feeble for

RES. OF D.T. MORRIS, RANDOLPH CO. IND.

SECTION
25
TOWN 18 NORTH. RANGE 1 WEST.



many years, but she still holds out and in fact enjoys better health at this time (January, 1883), than she has done for twenty years before. Mr. Thomas and his wife are both members of Friends. In early days they were Anti-Slavery Friends, their parents and relatives (as also themselves) uniting with that body of people upon the "separation," which occurred in about 1843, from the regular Orthodox Quakers, chiefly within the bounds of the Richmond Yearly Meeting, then perhaps the largest in the world. The Thomases, the Hills and others, were very active among many others in promoting the Free Labor movement, which was, for a time, considered very important as a means of strengthening the Anti-Slavery feeling throughout the South. Nathan Thomas, Henry Charles, and perhaps more besides them, traveled through various Southern regions seeking out "Free-Labor cotton," planting "Free-Labor gins," etc., etc. For some years the movement showed considerable activity, evincing at least a high degree of conscientiousness on the part of its promoters, and a strong sensitiveness against giving countenance or support in any possible way to evil-doing.

ELIHU THOMPSON is a son of George and Hannah Thompson, and was born in Wayne County, Ind., on the 23d day of May, 1840. He was brought up on a farm, receiving only a limited education, such as was afforded by the district schools. He was one of nine children, and is the only one now living, three brothers—Wilson, Isaiah and Howard—having lost their lives while serving in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. In 1846, he came with his parents to this county, and in 1869, he was married to Miss Nancy Bowen, by whom he has had three children, one of whom is now dead. Mr. Thompson is now engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is the agent for the northern half of Indiana for the Mystic Carpet Sweeper.

JOHN M. TURNER was born in White River Township, Randolph Co., ind., September 14, 1840, being a son of William Turner, a former resident of Randolph, but now of Jay County, Ind. Reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of the time, he has become a steady, hard-working farmer, with sufficient learning to transact successfully the business of life. He was a member of Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, remaining in the service one year. He was married, June 4, 1865, to Miss Mary J., daughter of John Hartman. They have had four children, viz., Effie C., Loftus O., Minnie A. and Mary O. Mrs. T. died March 9, 1879, having been a worthy and acceptable member of the Christian Church, to which Mr. T. himself also belongs. He remains a widower, his household affairs being cared for by his daughters, Effie and Minnie, who are respectively fifteen and eleven years old. Mr. T. owns 203 acres of land in Wayne Township, besides a half interest in 194 acres in Greensfork Township. He is a stanch Republican, and takes a deep interest in public affairs, having also served one term as Township Trustee of Wayne Township.

WILLIAM TURNER (now of Camden, Jay County). Mr. Turner (though not at this time a resident of the county yet), has spent so much of his time and his means here, that we think it proper to insert an account of him in this work, under the head of Wayne Township. William Turner was born in Virginia in 1816, being a son of Randolph Turner. They moved to Tennessee in 1818, and to Alabama in 1826. His father died in Alabama, in 1828, and in 1833, he came with his widowed mother to Randolph County, Ind. They came with a four-horse Carolina wagon and a one-horse carry-all. There were nine in the company, and it was in the fall of the year. During the journey, which lasted a month, they camped out in a tent. Their arrival in this county was in November, and snow had fallen. Their condition as to property was medium, being considered, in fact, as well off for these times. He married Margaret Monks, in 1839. She was the daughter of John Monks, and the sister of George W. Monks. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom lived to be grown and ten are living still. Eight of them are married and two are single. The children are: John, who has four children; Elmira, has one child; Susanna, has one child; Cyrus, has none; Julia Ann, who is dead; Thomas, who has three children; Matilda, who has four children; Elizabeth, who died at five years; Emma Catharine, died an infant; William, has no children; Jesse, has no children; Lucinda, single; Emma Catharine (second), single. Mr. Turner resided first south of Winchester, but moved to near Salem, southwest of Union City, in 1848, in which neighborhood he owned at one time 500 or 600 acres of land. He moved to Union City, residing in that vicinity three or four years, but for some years his home has been near Camden, Jay County. He had a fine landed property, but has suffered heavy financial reverses, and has lost the greater portion of his estate. Through most of his life he has been a farmer, working also for several years as a carpenter. He invested heavily in Union City, erecting the Opera Hall at a cost of $21,000, which turned out to be nearly a total loss. In politics, he was a Whig, and is a Republican. He joined the Methodists in 1833, the Disciples, at Salem, in 1850, and the United Brethren, near Camden, in 1880. Although prostrated by severe pecuniary losses, he is, nevertheless, not disheartened; but "hoping on, hoping ever," he is still struggling manfully in the great life-conflict, receiving meekly, moreover, the measure of success allotted by the Great Disposer of all things.

THOMAS WELCH was born in Randolph County, Ind., December 17, 1840, being a son of William and Elizabeth Welch, who came from Ohio in about 1837, settling in Randolph County. He was brought up on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Rebecca Shelley, in 1861, who died in 1875; and the second time, to Mrs. Margaret Coddington, October 7, 1880, who had been by a previous marriage the mother of five children, three of whom are living, viz., Mary J., Rosa and Ezra. Mr. W. has been the father of nine children, seven of whom still survive, viz., William, Jacob, Alice, Ida, James, Effie and Maggie. His present wife is a member of the Christian denomination. Mr. Welch owns 228 acres of land, and is an energetic and successful farmer. His grandparents, Thomas and Mary Welch, emigrated to Randolph in 1837, his grandfather having been a native of Pennsylvania, and bound out when a lad to a man by the name of Greer; but not being satisfied with his situation he left his employer, and thus became separated from the rest of his connection. He had a brother, Richard, who was a coverlet-weaver by trade, and when last known lived in Eastern Ohio.

JAMES WHITESELL (P. O. Harrisville) is a worthy farmer of Wayne Township, being a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born February 9, 1818. His father, Jacob Whitesell, had his birth in North Carolina, and his mother, Mary Whitesell, in Ohio. Reared on a farm in the then new regions of Ohio, and educated in the traditional log cabin, on slab seats and warmed before fire-places with dirt hearths and walls, and stick-and-clay chimneys, he came, a youth of twenty years, to Randolph County, Ind., settling in the woods in 1838, during which year and the year previous, more than half the land in Randolph was entered for settlement. It was, indeed, a time for hard and steadfast work, in which chopping, rail-splitting, rolling logs, etc., were more common than horse-trading is at the present time. He has assisted at rolling logs and raising houses for weeks in succession. Mr. W. was married rather late in life, to Miss Elizabeth A. Coddington, daughter of Ezra R. Coddington, August 16 1856, at the age of thirty-eight years. They have been the parents of five children. Four are living, viz., Mary J., James, Perry and Laura B. Mr. W. served as Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township for three years. He owns 172 acres of land, and is a member of F. & A. M., being a prominent and respected citizen of the locality in which he resides.

ELIZABETH (HARTMAN) WIGGS, wife of Windsor Wiggs, now of Portland, Jay Co., Ind.; daughter of John Hartman, and the sister of Solomon Hartman, both of Wayne Township. She was born about 1830, probably in Pennsylvania; came with her father, first to near Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, in 1832, and afterward to Wayne Township, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1848. She became the wife of Windsor Wiggs, Jr., and was the father of seven children, all girls—Cornelia (Coats), husband operator at Greenville; Belle (Starbuck), husband (a son of Edward Starbuck, late banker of Union City), now resident of Chicago; Carey (Johnson), husband telegrapher at Knightstown, Ind.; Sarah Frances, unmarried; Della, lately married at Portland, Ind.; Lucy, unmarried, at home with her father. Mrs. Wiggs died several years ago, and her husband, after awhile, married for his second wife, Mrs. Almaretta daughter of the famous Dr. Milligan, of Jay County, Ind., and later of Recovery, Mercer Co., Ohio, and they now reside at Portland, Jay County, after having dwelt for a time on a farm near Liber, in that county, upon one of the several farms inherited from her father. Mr. Wiggs is the son of Windsor Wiggs, Sr., a pioneer of Greensfork Township, Randolph County, and was for many years an active citizen of Randolph as farmer, merchant, grain-dealer, business man, auctioneer, etc., etc.

LUTHER C. WILLIAMSON, son of John M. and Nancy F. Williamson, was born in Wayne Township, this county, on the 16th day of January, 1849. He was raised on a farm and brought up to the business of farming. He was educated in the common schools of the township and in Union City graded school. After arriving at maturity, he taught one term of school in Blackford County, Ind. On the 24th day of August, 1872, he married Sarah, daughter of Henry Bowman, and they have three children, all living. They first settled on a small piece of land in Wayne Township, four miles southwest of Union City, to which he has added by purchase, until he has now seventy acres—"a small farm well tilled"—with good dwelling and outbuildings. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Williamson was elected Road Superintendent for Wayne Township, which office he now fills.

JOHN M. WILLIAMSON was born in 1812, and died in 1874, aged sixty-two years, being buried in Hoover Cemetery, south of Union City. He came early to this county, entering 200 acres in the forest, south of what is now Union City, Ind., but then a gloomy, dismal wilderness region. He married Nancy Wasson. They had ten children, eight of whom are yet alive. Their names, etc., are as follows: Harvey, lives in Jackson Township, has four children; John, lives in Wayne Township, has one child; Dock, lives in Wayne Township, has two children; Ivens, lives in Wayne Township, has two children; Philene (Graves), lives in Wayne Township, has one child; Isabella (Perkins), lives in Wayne Township, has no children; Baxter, lives in Wayne Township, unmarried; Peter, lives in Wayne Township, unmarried. Mr. W. died some years ago, owning at the time of his death 240 acres of land south of Union City, and his widow occupies the whole homestead still.

JAMES WOODBURY was born in Athens County, Ohio, June 19, 1825. He came with his father, Nathan P. Woodberry, to Wayne Township, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1839. November 4, 1849, he married Harriet Conkling. They have had seven children, all living and five married. His education was obtained mostly at home. He has taught school some, but his business has been farming, in which he takes an honest pride, and he rejoices in his abundant success. Mr. W. is an active and prominent citizen, in politics, in agriculture and in business matters in general, though he has scarcely ever held public office. He has been Township Treasurer, Manager of the Union Fair, held at Union City, member of County Executive Republican Committee, etc. In youth, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, though he is not a member at present. As to politics, in early manhood he was a Democrat, voting, however, for Gen. Taylor; but in 1856, he joined the Republican party, and is still a member thereof. Mr. W. is in the vigor of middle life; an energetic, successful farmer, and a valuable and respected citizen, owning an extensive and valuable farm some two miles southwest of Union City, from which, by means of agriculture, stock-raising, etc., he realizes a generous income.

THE WOODBERRYS. [NOTE.—In early times, it was the fashion to spell the name as given above, and we have written it accordingly. James Woodbury, however, chooses another method, which other method has, therefore, for him and his, been adopted.]

ROBERT WOODBERRY, great-grandfather of James Woodbury, came to Ohio about 1790 or sooner, being one of the shareholders in the Ohio Land Company of that day, and, as such shareholder, owning 1,300 acres of land. Nathan Woodberry, grandfather of James Woodbury, was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., November 28, 1759, and came to Athens County, Ohio, before

1800, and resided there till his death. Nathan P. Woodberry, father of James Woodbury, was born in Athens County, Ohio, April 23, 1800. He came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1839, and settled about two miles south of Union City, near the gravel bank on the State line. He entered a half-section two miles northeast of Winchester, and purchased 480 acres south of Union City, on a part of which James Woodbury now resides. He first lived in a cabin on the Ohio side, but soon built a residence on his own land in Indiana, in which he lived for thirty years or more. He died March 15, 1878, aged seventy-seven years ten months twenty-two days, at his residence south of Union, where his aged widow still lives. He was married, August 29, 1824, to Susanna Jennings (who was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1806), in Perry County, Ohio. They had nine children; eight came to be grown and married, and five are living. They were James, living, seven children; George, dead, twelve children; Charles, dead, five children; Nathan, living, one child; Sarah, living; Nancy, dead, two children; Lucinda, living, two children; Susanna, dead; Daniel, living, four children. He was a tall, straight, robust, young-looking old man; learned shoemaking in his youth, but was a farmer and brick-mason, a natural genius, and could do almost anything needful. His widow's health is good, her age being seventy-five years. Till 1856, he was a Democrat, but joined the Republicans in that year, and so continued till his death. In religious connection, he was a Methodist. When he died he was the owner of 200 acres of land. His father, Nathan Woodberry, was a Methodist nearly all his life, but in his later years, he joined the Christians (New Lights). He died in 1838, in his seventy-ninth year. N. W., the elder, was employed in the United States Naval Service during the Revolutionary war. He had on hand at the close of the war several thousand dollars of Continental money, which were a total loss. He left it with a friend to lay out for land, but that "friend" expended all his own and neglected to invest that belonging to Mr. W., and it became worthless. When in a naval engagement, a cannon-ball cut in two a cousin standing by his side, but left him unharmed. One of his children was born "in the woods." They lived eight miles from the nearest neighbor, and, not wishing to be alone, they started on horseback to go those eight miles; but the crisis came about midway of the distance, the child was born there in the woods, and they reached their destination about nightfall. Mr. Woodberry's house was a place for travelers to stop on their eastward way, and the statesmen of those times were often his guests. One night Lewis Cass was there, and the boys being noisy, Cass drew out a huge knife and jumped at them, crying, "Hush!" They hushed! Another time, one of them came up on horseback. The family were at dinner, eating mush and milk. One of the boys left the table to attend to the horse. The gentleman came in and slipped into the lad's seat, and took a bowl filling it with the simple and healthful food, much to the chagrin of the mistress of the mansion, that so distinguished a guest should have nothing but mush and milk!

EDWIN R. WOODBERRY was born in Athens County, Ohio, October 17, 1820, and is a son of William and Margaret Woodberry. He came to this county in 1839, and for two winters taught school in Darke County, Ohio, and one winter in this county. In the fall of 1841, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Duvall, by whom he has had fifteen children, thirteen of whom are now living. He now resides at the little village of Salem, four miles southwest of Union City, and by occupation is a carpenter. His wife died July 28, 1879.

UNION CITY.

DESCRIPTION---GENERAL—PLAT—ADDITION.

Two hundred and fifty-two lots; Jeremiah Smith, proprietor. Size of plat, 160 acres. Location, southeast quarter of Section 25, 18, 1, on Ohio line [extended afterward into Sections 24 and 36]. Recorded December 17, 1849. [Union City is in two States, Indiana and Ohio, but each State has a distinct corporation.]

The plat was corrected and enlarged, the plan being radically changed, the angle of the streets being made different, the lots smaller and more numerous, etc. The new plan and plat were recorded February 6, 1854, more than four years after the first was made. In the new plat there were 483 lots. The streets are mostly not "square with the world," but run at a considerable angle, the northward streets veering toward the west. The north and south streets (beginning with State Line) were as follows: State Line, Union, Columbia, Howard, Plum, Walnut, High (and Broadway, east of the Branham House, from Pearl to Chestnut, across the depot). The east and west streets, beginning at the north, were Division (directly east and west), Hickory, Oak, Pearl, Smith, Chestnut. Smith street is on the railroad, and Chestnut is south of the railroad. The streets are eighty feet wide, except Smith and Broadway, which are 100 feet, and Division and State Line, which are much narrower than eighty feet. The alleys in the original plat are thirty feet wide.

First addition, Converse's, J. N. Converse, proprietor. Recorded July 1, 1853. E. L. Watson, surveyor. Fifty-six acres, 220 lots. Location, south of the original plat, on the State line in the northeast quarter of Section 36, 18, 1. New streets east and west, Vine and Maple.

Second addition, Carter's; S. L. Carter, proprietor. Fifty lots. E. L. Watson, surveyor. Location, east of Howard and north of Division. New street east and west, Carter street. Recorded July 17, 1853.

Third addition, Converse and Mississinewa Valley Railroad; thirty-two lots, many of them large. Location, north of Division and west of Howard, in the northeast quarter of Section 25, 18, 1. Recorded December 13, 1856.

Fourth addition, Haney, Fisher & Ferguson's. Jacob Haney, R. L. Fisher, David Ferguson, proprietors. Forty-two lots. Location, some distance west, north of Oak. New streets north and south, Sycamore, Mulberry, Chatham. Recorded October 23, 1866.

Fifth addition, Minnick's; John Minnick, proprietor. Twelve lots. Location, north of a narrow street next north of Division and between Howard and Plum (south part of Lot 56, Converse and Mississinewa Valley Railroad Addition). Recorded August 26, 1867.

Sixth addition, Bradford's; Joel Bradford, proprietor. Nine lots. Location, between Union and State Line, north. Recorded September 30, 1867.

Seventh addition, Carter's Second; S. L Carter, proprietor. Forty-five lots. Between State Line and Howard, north part of town. Recorded November 2, 1872.

Eighth addition, S. C. Carter's; S. C. Carter, proprietor. Eight lots. Location, north of Minnick's Addition, between Howard and Plum, north part of Outlot No. 56. Recorded April 17, 1874.

Ninth addition, T R. Turner's; T. R. Turner, proprietor. Six lots. Location, east side of Howard, north of S. L. Carter's Addition. Recorded August 8, 1874.

Tenth addition, Worthington's; W. T. Worthington, proprietor. Fourteen lots. Location, west of Haney & Ferguson's Addition, west of Chatham street. Recorded December 24, 1874.

Eleventh addition, Worthington's Second, W. T. Worthington, proprietor. Fifteen lots. Location, north of Carter's Second Addition. Recorded December 24, 1874.

Twelfth addition, Fisher's; R. S. Fisher, Charley Heitzman, proprietors. Sixteen lots. Location, south of S. L. Carter's Second Addition, east of Howard. Recorded February 10, 1875.

Thirteenth addition, Gullett's; Alex Gullett, proprietor. Twenty-five lots. Location, east of Bothast's brickyard, northwest part of town. Recorded February 18, 1875.

Fourteenth addition, Doty's, Morris Doty, proprietor. Six outlots. Location, between Howard and Plum to North pike. Recorded August 27, 1875.

Fifteenth addition, Doty's Second; Morris Doty, proprietor. Five lots. Location, west of Plum, Park and north to pike. Recorded October 14, 1875.

Sixteenth addition, Turner's, August 8, 1874. Replatted by Third Building and Loan Association. Six lots. Location, same as Turner's Addition (ninth). Recorded June 1, 1880.

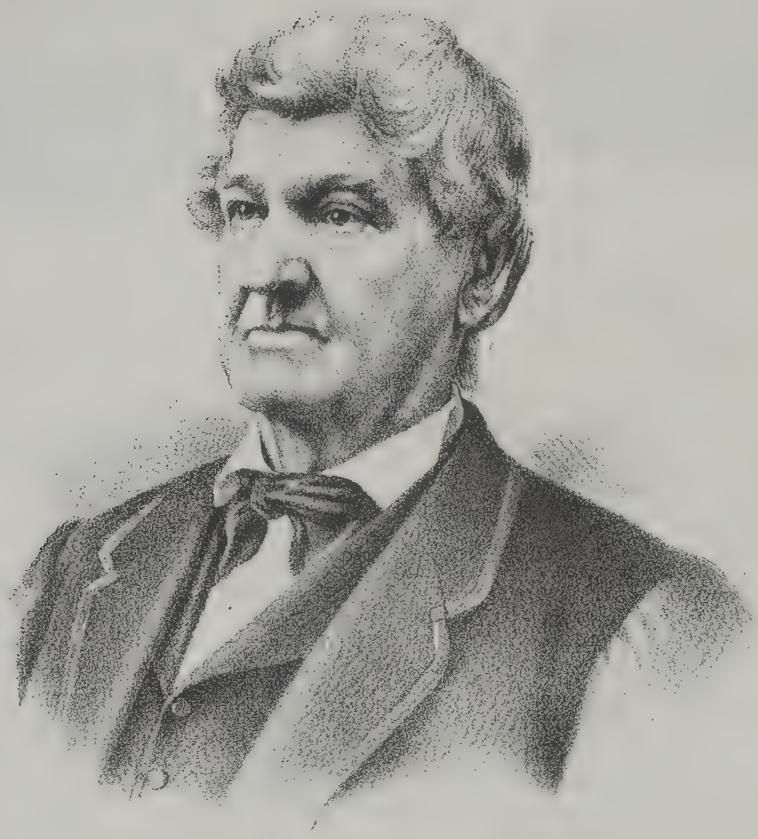
Seventeenth addition, Livengood's; Maria C. Livengood, administratrix of Jacob Livengood, proprietor. Forty-five lots. Location, north, between Howard and Plum, and west of Plum. New street, Lynn, east and west. Recorded April 6, 1877.

Eighteenth addition, Jackson's; J. R. Jackson, proprietor. Seventy-two lots and a park. Location, south of Park (including Park), west of Plum street. Recorded November, 1880. New streets north and south, Jackson; east and west, Fisher, Heitzman.

Union City, Ind., was first laid out by Hon. Jere Smith in 1849, containing 252 lots, and was afterward replatted and enlarged with 483 lots, this latter plat having been recorded February 6, 1854. The original plat of the town comprised 160 acres, or half a mile square, being the southeast quarter of Section 25, 18, 1 west.

Large additions have been made from time to time (about eighteen or more, in all) in Indiana, till the entire town in that State covers nearly a mile square—perhaps rather more than that.

It is a curious fact that, north of Division street, which marks the north line of the quarter-section, and of the original half-mile plat, there are scarcely any east and west streets. How the



Very respectfully yours &c.
Per. Smith.

S. Branham

MRS S. BRANHAM.

SIMEON BRANHAM.

Simeon Branham was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1806. His mother died in 1813; his father married again and removed to Jefferson County, Ind., in 1815 (sixty-seven years ago), and to Bartholomew County, Ind., 1820, after the public lands there had been surveyed, but before they had been offered for sale, Mr. Branham, the elder, died soon afterward (in 1822). The subject of our sketch was then a lad of sixteen years, one out of fifteen children, ten by the first wife and five by the second. Mr. Branham says: "My father was very poor, and his death left his widow utterly destitute. I assisted her to her brother's, forty miles distant, and then struck out into the world, to fight the battles of life, poor, friendless, an orphan. As I was going along through the woods on that sad journey of kindness and affection to assist my widowed and desolate step-mother, I looked out upon my future career, and reflected: 'Here I am, a poor, helpless orphan boy! What I become, I must, by God's help, achieve for myself. I cannot afford to drink spirits, nor use tobacco, for such an expense will keep me poor, and I can never rise. By the grace of God, I will never use either.' And I never have. By His strength I have been enabled to keep sacred the solemn vow that in my lonely and helpless orphanhood, in that dreary forest path I made." Simeon Branham moved to Jennings County, Ind., 1831; to Johnson County, Ind., 1849; and to Union City, August 23, 1853, and this city has been his home ever since that day. He married Jemima Chambers about 1835. They have had six children, five living still.

He was a carpenter and wagon-maker; sold goods for twelve years; followed railroading and track-laying for four years. At Union City he has kept eating house and hotel, as also a boot and shoe store, and a drug store. He built the Branham House in 1855, and opened hotel in 1856, and has continued in it mostly ever since. Mr. Branham is an ardent Republican, and an active member of the Disciple Church, having been a Trustee from the beginning. He has often been solicited to serve the town in various public capacities, but he has, for the most part declined such service. He was, however, Town Trustee, and also School Trustee of Union City. When he was a youth, he followed wagoning, wood-chopping, etc. He has chopped cordwood at 25 cents a cord and boarded himself.

Three brothers and two sisters are supposed to be living, one sister in Chicago, and one in Iowa. The brothers are in Anderson, Martinsville, and Princeton, Ind.

Mr. Branham has been, during his life, remarkably active, energetic and reliable, and has been blessed with a good degree of worldly success. He is highly esteemed and beloved by his fellow-townsmen, and by the public generally. His hotel was established almost at the commencment of the business activity of the place and of the railroads centering here, and it has enjoyed from the start an extensive and reliable patronage.

The reputation, success and esteem attained by our worthy friend is an affecting example of what, in this blessed country of ours, a poor, friendless orphan lad may achieve by the Divine blessing upon his faithful and persevering labors. Be the motto of every poor orphan, and of everybody else as well—

"Never give up! It is wiser and better
Always to hope, than once to despair."

JEMIMA CHAMBERS BRANHAM was born in the Territory of Indiana, in that portion which has since become Jefferson County, on the 10th day of October, 1811. Her parents were James and Mary Chambers, who were both natives of North Carolina, but came to the Territory of Indiana a short time prior to their marriage, probably in 1807. When she was ten years old, her father died, and eight months later, her mother died, leaving her and five other children with limited means and to the uncertainties of pioneer life. She was raised on a farm, without educational advantages, and subjected to the necessity of earning her own living. She was married to Simeon Branham at Vernon, in Jennings County, in 18—, since which time her life has been parallel with his, and to whom she has been a helpmeet and counselor in all the events of a long, active and useful life. Mother Branham yet lives in the enjoyment of fair health, and the love and respect of all with whom she is acquainted. It is a noteworthy fact, as seen by their biographies, that both her husband and herself were poor orphan children—she, at the age of ten, and he at about sixteen years. And that desolate, impoverished orphanage helped rather than hindered their substantial prosperity, since it gave them that stern energy and that sterling economy and that sturdy self-reliance, without which any advantages and opportunities, however great, prove ever useless and vain.

proprietors expected the citizens to communicate with each other in the north part of the town is hard to tell. Alleys even are by no means abundant, and now, since Howard street has been cut down to make what may be hoped to be a permanent grade, intercourse east and west in the north part of the city is almost wholly obstructed.

The various additions, with names of proprietors, date of record, number of lots, location, etc., may be found in the general statement at the commencement of this account of the city.

The location of the town is reasonably good. The ground has a considerable elevation in some parts, rising at Oak street to the height of say twelve feet above the railroad tracks at the depots. Drainage and sewerage are somewhat difficult, but, with proper care and skill of engineering, not impossible.

From Oak street north and south, and also from Plum and Howard streets east and west (in the main part of the town), the slope is gradual, but quite evident; and, by grading northward on Howard and Plum, a good drainage may be secured.

Much labor has been spent during past years to establish a suitable grade, not always, possibly, in the wisest manner, though doubtless every Council has tried to do what seemed to them to be for the best, and it is to be hoped that in time a satisfactory result may be accomplished.

The town has a very serious disadvantage in the fact that gravel suitable for hard and durable streets is not easily obtained. One would think that, perhaps, by and by, gravel banks or pits near some of the various railways centering here might be utilized, and the gravel be transported hither on the cars, and hauled by wagons or drays to the streets. At any rate, Union City has had difficulty enough, thus far, in constructing streets, and with only moderate success.

It ought to be stated that, during the spring and summer of 1882, a grand work has been performed in connection with the sidewalks of the town, and that the same work is still going on with wonderful energy and success.

Columbia, Oak and Pearl streets have been supplied with walks of a most convenient and beautiful sort, the like of which is to be seen in but few towns of any size. These walks are constructed, some of solid concrete and some of natural stone. The concrete presents a smooth, continuous surface, apparently firm and lasting, and the natural rock is laid down in large slabs, say four by ten feet, and several inches thick.

The tract of land which forms the original plat of Union City, Ind., was purchased by Hon. Jere Smith, of Augustus Loveland, May 7, 1849. Mr. Smith purchased also forty acres in Ohio in 1852, between the two plats, of Fowler, father of Gabriel Fowler, now a business man of the place. That latter tract remained unplatted and unimproved until about 1870. Union City, Ohio, as originally platted, lay east of the forty-acre tract, which lay vacant between the two towns, preventing Union City, Ohio, from building up close to the State line. About ten years ago, this forty-acre tract was platted, and has been considerably improved. Much of it is occupied with shops, factories, lumber-yards, etc.

The streets on the Indiana side are mostly at oblique angles, some, however, being at right angles to each other, and some not so. Those that cross the railroad ("Bee-Line") run northwest at an angle of several degrees, except State Line, which extends north and south.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis ("Pan-Handle") Railroad crosses here the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis ("Bee-Line") Railroad, and the Dayton & Union Railroad has its northern terminus at this place. The city has therefore excellent railroad accommodations, enjoying direct and speedy communication with Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis—in fact, with the whole outside world.

WATER WORKS.

It possesses a splendid system of water works, by means of a grand and apparently inexhaustible well of water, sunk in the south part of the city to the depth of some twenty-one feet, connected with powerful steam works. It has been greatly deepened by boring. Through a network of mains and smaller pipes, the water is carried throughout the whole chief portion of the city, thus furnishing the town both for private purposes and for public use. Numerous manufacturing establishments draw from this well a plentiful supply of water. A grist-mill, several saw-mills, planing-mills, stave factory, flax-mill, engine house, etc., etc., are supplied with all they need, besides all other public and private uses; and still, thus far, there is enough and to spare. Hydrants, public watering troughs, private fountains, livery stables, hotels, passenger depots and dwellings as well find no lack of the life-giving fluid. Street-sprinklers and the fire department, moreover, obtain their abundant supply in the same exhaustless source—this wondrous public well! The water works are indeed a priceless treasure to Union City. The original cost was $40,000. The capacity of the well has been estimated at 800 gallons per minute.

As though it were an underground ocean, it seems thus far to have borne triumphantly every requirement. Whether there is a limit, and if so, when it will be reached, cannot be foreseen. The cost and trouble of obtaining and maintaining this supply of water for the various purposes of the city and its inhabitants has been and is exceedingly heavy; and the thought that, after all, the source may fail, or be found to be inadequate, is not pleasant to contemplate, and it is highly desirable that such a contingency may never arise, but that future generations may rejoice, even as does the present one, in a plentiful, undiminished, perennial flow of pure, limpid, health-giving water; that the supply may continue to be, like the floods from the springs of salvation, "enough for all, enough for each, enough for ever more;" or, at any rate, enough so long as men remain on the earth to stand in need of the life preserving fluid. During the summer of 1881, much labor was expended in trying to enlarge the supply, an account of which has already been given in another article, entitled "Union City Water Works."

EARLY HISTORY.

In the spring of 1849, the ground on which this enterprising town has since been built was owned by a settler by the name of Augustus Loveland. There was on the tract scarcely a sign of alteration or improvement by human hands. Mr. Loveland, its owner, had a little opening and a cabin house and a log stable. The cabin stood just north of the present residence of Hon. N. Cadwallader, and the stable stood some rods farther west. He had a well in front of his cabin, which continued in use for many years after the establishment of the town, and the site of which may still be known by a heap of cobble-stones near the sidewalk on the west side of Howard street, just north of Pearl, almost in front of the old Jackson property.

The Messrs. Smith (Jeremiah and Oliver H.) having succeeded in establishing the Bellefontaine Railroad upon its present route, conceived the idea of building up a town at the State line. Accordingly, the Loveland tract was purchased by Jeremiah Smith in May, 1849, and steps were immediately taken for the survey and platting of a town site. The growth of the place was rendered more certain by the fact that the railroad from Bellefontaine to Indianapolis was built by two companies, and in those days goods had always to be trans-shipped at the termination of each road. About the same time, moreover, measures were taken which were effectual to change the route of the road which had been projected, and upon which much work had already been done, from Greenville to Winchester, so that the junction with the Bellefontaine route should be at the State line, thus securing at once three important outlets to the embryo town—east, west and south—even before the new city had begun to be, except in the brain of those who had so shrewdly planned and managed the whole affair. And besides, a road was planned and built from Columbus to Union City, thus making four roads to start the town with, which, in those times, was an immense advantage.

The town was surveyed and platted some time between May and December, 1849, as the land was purchased in May and the plat was recorded in December of that year. The lots were offered some time in the winter or spring of 1850, and, among other purchasers, David Teeter became the owner of a lot in the projected town. Mr. Teeter was the brother of John Teeter, now

living south of Union City, and the son of the Widow Teeter, who, with her large family, planted her stake in this wild forest nearly fifty years ago. At the time of that purchase (February, 1850), no buildings were on the original site of Union City but the cabin and the stable of Augustus Loveland, as above described.

There was a house north of Division street, between Howard and Columbia, not far from where old Mr. Carter used to live. It was occupied by a Mr. Ricard. The eighty-acre tract was owned by a Mr. Crumrine, and Ricard rented it. Samuel Carter bought the land afterward of Mr. Crumrine. On the lot purchased by him, David Teeter proceeded, shortly afterward (say March or April, 1850), to erect a dwelling. That edifice was and is at the southeast corner of Oak and Howard, and has long been known as the Star House. It was the first building erected in Union City. Mr. Teeter did not live to finish it. He had been feeble in health for some time, and he grew worse, and died in May, 1850. The house was sold to Benjamin Hawkins, and he finished it. Mr. Montgar lived in it awhile. No other house was built in 1850. The second house was put up for Henry Debolt. It was a frame, and was built by John Teeter in the spring of 1851, and it stood near the present site of the opera house.

The third was the house where Dr. Yergin now lives, a one-story frame building, replaced, in June, 1881, by an edifice with brick front. Daniel Weimar took the contract, and John Teeter and Hezekiah Fowler, brother to Gabriel Fowler, built it for John Frazier and Jack Downing, intending it for a saloon. They used it for a year, perhaps, and quit. Those two houses were the only ones built in 1851; but in the spring of 1852, things began to open out pretty lively. Four railroad tracks were rapidly concentrating upon that point in the woods on the Ohio line, all of which were soon completed to Union City, but the western end of the fourth (Union City to Logansport) had to wait for several years.

The people, in the spring of 1852, seemed to begin to realize the situation, and many appeared determined to become masters of it, if possible. And so, early in 1852, settlers began to arrive. As already stated, there were just three dwelling houses—the original Loveland log mansion, the Star House (unfinished), and the house built for Henry Debolt. But by July, 1852, several houses had been erected and several residents were on the ground.

Alfred Lenox, one of the earliest residents, says that when he came, July 2, 1852, the residents on both sides of the line, but mostly in Ohio, were Messrs. J. D. Carter, Montgar, Dr. John Diehl, W. A. C. Dixon, Jacob Livengood, John Hayes, Schultz Hayes, Henry Debolt, —— Miller, John Teeter, Seth Hoke, John Koons. J. J. Turpen came the same day—July 2, 1852.

The first saloon was kept in the building on Pearl street.

The demon of liquor proved itself worthy of its ancient name on its first introduction into the town, created a great row, and caused the discharge of seventeen railroad hands soon after that grog shop was opened. That saloon and another, by means of some pretty energetic measures, were obliged to "dry up." Other attempts have been made to plant the fiery traffic in the midst of the places of business and the quiet homes of our citizens on the Indiana side, but without much success.

Abram Hoke, R. B. McKee, Dr. J. N. Converse, Benjamin Hawkins, Mr. Searl, Enos Turpen, Simeon Branham, William Anderson, Samuel L. Carter, R. A. Willson, and doubtless many others, came in 1852 or early in 1853.

Business first began near the point where the Deerfield & Greenville wagon road crosses the Dayton & Union Railroad. J. J. Turpen was weatherboarding there a building for a store in July, 1852. The building stands there yet. He set up the store of which he had charge, the goods belonging to Mr. Ward, contractor on the Piqua road, in August, 1852, the first on this ground. John D. Carter had built a saw-mill near the brewery, and cut the first log about April 1, 1852. Alfred Lenox had the first grocery, October to December, 1852, near the Deerfield Crossing. He had a fine run of business, but his partner left, and, having no spare time himself (Lenox was working hands on the Dayton & Union Railroad), he sold the goods to a Greenville firm in December, 1852.

At this date, Messrs. Turpen, Lenox, Hayes, Livengood, Johnson, Wintermote and some others had dwellings near the Deerfield Crossing.

Mr. Livengood had built a boarding house, perhaps the first on that ground, just opposite the store building above mentioned, and east of the Deerfield road, and was boarding scores of hands who were working on the railroads. That boarding house is one of the cluster east of the Deerfield road, at the extreme eastern end of Union City, Ohio, north of the railroad tracks.

About this time, the iron tracks, which had been so long in preparation, were nearing the point of conjunction at the new city in the woods at the line; and on Christmas Day, December 25, 1852, the Dayton & Union track-layers, straining a point and laying their iron almost any way so as only to get it down, reached the line with their iron, extending the rail about a foot upon the sacred soil of Indiana. The Indianapolis line also was near at hand, and before many days, the western track was in town also, reaching the State line from the west, and the two tracks were so joined that, on January 24, 1853, the first through passenger train went from Dayton via Union City to Indianapolis. There was quite a village grown up between the months of September and December, 1852, near the Deerfield Crossing, as though business might perhaps take hold at that place. But it did not do so. That point proved to be away from trade, and business left that spot and wandered westward. The dwellings, however, still remain (some dozen small ones), and are occupied. They are far east of the main town of Union City, Ohio, and seem almost, as it were, a village or hamlet by themselves. A strong effort was made to establish things in Ohio, near the mill, and brewery and foundry. Mr. Carter had built a saw-mill. David Fruits put up an immense four-story frame, intended for an opera house, hotel and what not, but he soon "got through his pile," and his great frame stood there for a time, projecting far into the upper air, and nicknamed the "deadening" by the neighbors, until at length somebody bought it, took one story from the top and finished the rest for use [Orr House]. Before long, a grist-mill, a brewery, a foundry, etc., were erected, a store or two was started, and heroic efforts were made to hold the town in the Buckeye State. But all would not do. General business could not be made to "stick" over there, but it insisted on fleeing across the line and building its cozy nest in the balmy Hoosier State.

In fact, the original intention of the projectors was that the town should be in Hoosierdom, and their plans could not be readily thwarted. Besides, to make assurance doubly sure, Mr. Smith purchased forty acres of land directly on the State line, on the Ohio side, and held it vacant, refusing to sell to anybody any of that tract, thus utterly preventing the Ohio side from building up to the business part of the Indiana side. And that gap between the two corporations continued for about twenty years, until the supremacy of Union City, Ind., was supposed to be so firmly established as to need to fear no rivalship.

The road from Bellefontaine was more tardy in its movements, and midsummer had nearly come before the line was complete between the capital of the Hoosier State to the city of the beautiful spring (Bellefontaine—beautiful fountain).

About January, 1853, Courtney Hayes started a grocery across the track from the old Orr Building (Ohio). There were several residences in Indiana, and a hotel or two had been started but no other business had yet begun there. In February, 1853, Benjamin Hawkins built a frame house where Stewart's (brick) grocery now stands, and put in a store of dry goods, and Jesse Paxson became his clerk.

[Jesse Paxson says Mr. Hawkins hauled his goods from Greenville, and that the store was opened out before the railroad reached this place. And Robert B. McKee, who came here in September, 1852, insists that Benjamin Hawkins was selling goods at Union when he came, in September, 1852. Mr. Paxson would be most likely to be correct, because he built the house, and, when the goods began to arrive, Mr. Hawkins told Mr. Paxson to open out the goods and go to selling them as his clerk, without ever asking him beforehand or making any engagement with him.]

About the same time, Mr. Searl built what is now the Negley Building, east of the Branham House, for a grain warehouse. The grain business rose, almost at a bound, to immense proportions. The firm changed partners more or less. It was Searl, Searl & Hawkins, Converse, Paxson & Searl, etc.

Mr. Lenox says: "That warehouse handled more grain than any other in this city has ever done in the same time. Hundreds of wagon loads have been in waiting at once, and the grain men had to work day and night to keep up with the business. Grain was hauled from Recovery, from New Corydon, and from within six miles of Richmond."

The second warehouse was built by James White, but it was burned in 1857, before it had stood a year. Some men had been gambling there till a late hour, and the building had in some way been set on fire. In half an hour after they left, the house was all in flames. It had been set on fire before. A kindled fire was found in a flour barrel up stairs, but it was put out. One man lost his all, $3,000, burned in a safe within the building, which (the safe) another man had carelessly left open. The safe had been sold to the County Commissioners, and they were to have taken it the afternoon before, but no car could be had, and the agent promised a car the next day. The safe was left partly open, and its contents were destroyed.

The third warehouse was put up by Turpen & Coats, at the west end of the old Dayton & Union depot. It is there yet, and used by A. A. Knapp for water pipes, flue, fire bricks, etc.

In 1855, three years after Union City began, there were six dry goods stores—Messrs. Lenox, Turpen, McFarlan, White, Hawkins and one other—three more than now (1881). John D. Carter and Montgar, in 1854, had a store on the Ohio side, and a large trade. Cadwallader & Co. tried it there later, but did not succeed, and quit and went elsewhere. The foundry, Ohio side, was begun early, but it has done no work since 1870. The brewery began later, and kept at work many years, but has been idle for some time.

There were in early times some saloons in Union City (Indiana side), but Alfred Lenox routed one, and Simeon Branham another, probably in 1855. This (Indiana) side of the town has never taken kindly to saloons, and, for the most part, has kept them out. Union City, Ohio, however, is sufficiently infested with the nuisance. Simeon Branham says that in 1853 the citizens were Seth Hoke, April, 1852; J. E. Paxson, 1852; Alfred Lenox, July 2, 1852; Joel N. Converse, 1852; Rufus A. Willson, March, 1853; Joseph J. Turpen, July 2, 1852; Abram Hoke, 1853; Armstrong; Courtney Hayes, 1852; Henry Debolt, 1852; W. A. C. Dixon, 1852; Benjamin Hawkins, 1852; —— Searl, 1852; Simeon Branham, August 23, 1853; Calvin R. Searl; Robert McKee, September, 1852; Josiah Montgar; Samuel Carter, 1853; William Anderson, August, 1852.

FIRST THINGS.

The first house erected was the Star House, by Mr Teeter, in 1850. The first hotel was the Forest House, built (raised) July 2, 1852, and kept by —— Miller. The first store was that of J. J. Turpen (Ohio side, Deerfield Crossing), August, 1852. The first grocery was by Alfred Lenox (Deerfield Crossing), October to December, 1852. The first store, Indiana side, was by B. Hawkins, February, 1853 [see Paxson's statement]. The first grain house was by Hawkins & Searl, February, 1853. The first railroad agent was R. A. Willson, opening the first set of railroad books in Union City. He managed all three of the roads for some time. The Bee-Line was two roads for awhile. The first cars from this place were loaded with grain by Hawkins & Searl, on both roads. J. E. Paxson set up the first boot and shoe store in 1856. William Anderson set up the first blacksmith shop in August, 1852, and his shop is running yet (1881). The first hardware store was by Dukemineer & Maloy. The first stove store man was a Mr. Smith (or Evans). The first millinery establishment was by Mrs. Bennett. The first drug store belonged to Simmons & Hill, 1854 or 1855. The first livery stable was by Alfred Lenox, in 1855. The first hotel was kept by —— Miller, Forest House, in 1852. The first book store was set up by Espy & Steele. The first bank was the First National Bank, Edward Starbuck, President, 1865. The only private establishment that has been kept up from the very beginning is William Anderson's smith shop, August, 1852. Three others come near that, but do not reach it. Paxson's shoe store began in 1856, and is here yet (1880). Turpen & Harris' grocery began in 1857, and is here yet. Branham's Hotel was built in 1855–56, and opened in 1856, and is still flourishing. Kuntz & Willson began their lumber-yard in 1867. Kirschbaum & Co. began their store in 1865. Joseph Bowers opened a clothing store in 1862. Joseph T. Shaw began selling dry goods in 1864. Tritt & Robbins began the grocery trade in 1871. C. S. Hardy commenced his drug store in 1867. J. M. Shank set up his tin and stove store in 1858. J. S. Starbuck began a wholesale grocery in 1868. Bentley Masslich bought into the Eagle in 1864. William Kerr bought Mr. Beechler's tin and stove store in 1869. Samuel Carter commenced his present business in 1869. Buckingham began his nursery and gardening business many years ago. Henry Fey began the butchering business here long, long ago. Swain & Platt began in the book store in 1876. Stewart & Swain set up their grocery in 1865. W. K. Smith began the shoe business in 1859. J. D. Smith set up his jewelry store in 1865. Dr. Ferguson began the practice of medicine in Union City in 1867. Anderson began to sell lime in 1863. Charles Heitzman set up as a butcher in 1865. John W. Starbuck began his drug store in 1872. A. A. Knapp began to sell pipe, fire brick, flues, etc., in 1875. The first school was taught in the fall of 1853, by Miss Mary Ensminger, in her father's house, with perhaps half a dozen pupils. The house is yet standing, on Howard street, just south of the Star House. The first public school was taught in the winter of 1853–54, by George W. Brainard, in the little frame house lately occupied by Mr. Woods. The first church organization was the Methodist Episcopal, in 1852. There were four members, two on probation. The first preaching-place was Henry Debolt's house. The first Sunday school was in 1853; Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Farson; attendance, twenty-five; place, old Bee-Line boarding car. The two first brick edifices are thought to have been Branham's Hotel, 1855, and the building on the southwest corner of Columbia and Pearl—erected by I. P. Gray. The first lumber-yard of any importance was that of Samuel Carter, south of the railroad crossing, in 1862. The first saw-mill was built by John D. Carter in 1852. The first grist-mill belonged to Hobbes (Ohio side), began in 1857 (nearly). McMillan built a warehouse (Ohio side), and then it was changed into a mill by Hobbs about 1857. The first public schoolhouse was built in 1858. The first church was the Disciples' Church, built in 1853–58. The first child born was Henry Debolt's, dead. The first child born now living was Edward Hoke, son of Seth Hoke, born November 17, 1852. The first magistrate was Esquire Evans. The first attorney was William P. Debolt. The first physician was Dr. Diehl, or perhaps Dr. Twiford, 1852. Isaac Sarp burned the first brick-kiln in 1854 or 1855. Solomon Young was the first butcher, in 1852. John Teeter built the State Line Hotel in 1853. The first tin shop was by Patrick Howard, now of Piqua. John Koons commenced the furniture business in 1856. George Grahs began tailoring in 1856. William Thokey commenced at the same time. The Citizens' Bank was organized in 1865. R. J. Clark commenced the bakery business in 1865. Benjamin T. Wilkinson was the first gardener on the ground, commencing in 1858 (Ohio side, where he still resides). [Mr. Wilkinson is an original character, and an account of his life would require a book by itself]. The State Line House (now Orr House), was built very early.

The principal settlers near Union City were Mr. Fowler (Ohio), father of Gabriel Fowler, grocer, on the Fowler farm; Mr. Sheets, on the Smith (now Cadwallader) farm, north of town; Mr. Roe, father of Harrison Roe, south of town; Thomas Peyton, on the Converse farm, west of town; "Kid" Marquis, on the Parent farm, south of town.

UNION CITY, OHIO.

This town, though entirely distinct and separate from Union City, Ind., is yet closely connected in business and social interests therewith. It seems proper, therefore, and in a manner

necessary, that a brief notice thereof should be given in this work.

A town is said by some to have been platted on the Ohio side in 1838, by whom we do not know, nor just where that plat was located. It is also said that Mr. Hayes made the first location of a town there, at the east side of the present town, near the Deerfield road, as also that Mr. Fruits and Mr. Colclazer added to the town. An additional plat was made by Josiah Montgar, probably in 1852. The petition for the plat, however, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Darke County, Ohio, September, 1853, and granted December 5, 1853, and the plat was recorded January 5, 1854. This plat consisted of forty acres, which Mr Montgar had lately purchased of Messrs. Smith, lying on both sides of the railroad. Mr. Montgar donated ten acres to the railroad for shops, depot, switches, warehouses, and what not, and a saw-mill was built opposite where the brewery was located.

John Hayes made an addition to the town, and so also did Frederick Roe and Mr. Brownley. Jere Smith added ten acres to the plat. Fowler made two additions, and others also have been appended from time to time, the last one, perhaps, being Archard's Addition. The following statement is made, in substance, by John D. Carter, who claims that his family was the first to move to the infant city.

At the first settlement of Union City, the only residents were Augustus Loveland, on the Indiana side, and John Hayes and Schultz Hayes and Mr. Conway and Mr. Frederic Roe, perhaps, on the Ohio side. John Hayes lived near the point at which the Greenville wagon road crosses the Bee-Line Railroad, on the west side of that thoroughfare, and Schultz Hayes on the farm still occupied by a gentleman of the same name and connection; and a Mr. Conway had lived in the same vicinity. They had made small openings, but all besides was deep and tangled wildwood and heavy and unbroken forest. The Greenville Creek region had been settled for a long time, and the land there was already mostly occupied. The Deerfield road was largely traveled, and Schultz Hayes kept a tavern, which enjoyed an abundant and extensive patronage.

John D. Carter moved upon the Conway farm in August, 1851, being the first family to come there after the location of the town, having been induced so to do by the urgent solicitation of Hon. Jeremiah Smith, one of the proprietors of the embryo city. He was but a boy, as it were, not yet twenty-one years of age, though a married man withal. Having erected a saw-mill near Winchester, it had been burned, and the citizens there, Elias Kizer and others, had aided him generously in preparing to rebuild at that place; but, through the glowing persuasions of Mr. Smith, he changed his purpose. His saw-mill at Union City, Ohio, was erected in the fall of 1851, and commenced operations in the spring of 1852, perhaps in April of that year. Mr. Carter, as stated, came upon the ground in August, 1851; Henry Debolt, not long after; and Mr. Montgar, in November of the same year, who purchased a forty-acre tract on the present site of Union City, Ohio, and, in connection with Mr. Hayes, Mr. Roe, etc., laid out that town.

Thus far is the statement taken from the lips of Mr. John D. Carter. Just who came after Messrs. Carter, Debolt and Montgar, who appear to have settled in 1851, we have not been able to discover.

EARLY BUSINESS (OHIO SIDE).

The first smith shop was put up by Frederick Roe, in 1853, at the south end of Division street (Ohio side), in the woods. In the same year, Lewis Gillaum had a shoe shop. A cooper shop was run by P. R. Galloway for eight months in 1855. Woodbury & Hulse had another smith shop upon Division street not very far from the same time.

David Fruits set up a shingle machine in the northeast part of the town in 1853, and ran it until 1855.

Henry Weinland had a saw-mill on the west side of Division street, near the railroad (Ohio side).

S. P. McMillan and Thomas Workman erected a steam grist-mill, with four run of buhrs, which is yet in operation, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. The first dry goods store on that ground was by Morgan & Carter, in 1853, opposite the flouring-mill. Brown & Archard opened a wholesale liquor store in 1856. In 1857, P. R. Galloway set up a hoop-pole establishment, which was the largest at that time in the State of Ohio. During the winters of 1858 and 1859, the shipments were 400 car-loads.

The first store of all was on the Deerfield road, just north of the railroad, in September, 1852, and Alfred Lenox started a grocery in the same vicinity, running it only a short time.

About 1853, Katzenbarger & Stahl opened a bakery, and M. B. Dickey began tailoring, both near the flouring-mill.

Mr. J. D. Carter, now of Winchester, says that he moved rom that place to Union City, Ohio, building the first saw-mill on that ground in 1852, and a residence; and that his family were the first to move to that town, that his mill was opposite the brewery, and that he remained at Union City till 1857. In 1860, Witham & Son built a handle factory, east of State Line and south of the railroad. The building was burned, and a new one built in 1874, now owned by Carter & Son.

In 1876, there was business as follows: A stave factory, with twenty to thirty hands; a planing-mill, with twelve to fifteen hands; a furniture factory, ten to fifteen hands; a hub and spoke factory, ten to fifteen hands; two steam saw-mills and another furniture factory; a steam grist-mill with four run of buhrs; five brick manufactories and a tile factory. At present, the business may be briefly described thus (it has been partly stated already): G. Lambert & Son's grain warehouse, handling 250,000 bushels yearly; Snook's brick, tile and neckyoke factory (the latter not running). The brick factory can make 10,000 brick per day. The tile factory turns out about $6,000 worth per year. The stave factory, by Wiggim & Son, in 1870, with sheds 1,200 feet and two dry houses. Capacity, 20,000 staves and 8,000 to 10,000 heading per day.

Turning factory by Carter & Son, producing 500 dozen clamps, 50,000 broom handles, 2,000,000 trunk slats and the same number of trunk handles. Worth of products, $25,000 annually. Force, eighteen to twenty hands.

Furniture factory, John Koons built in 1876. Saw-mill, wagon factory, turning factory, etc., by John T. Hartzell, in 1878.

Tub and pail factory; Hook Brothers, came to Union City, Ind., in 1877, and to their present location in 1879 They employ thirty-five hands and make 100,000 vessels annually. Value, $30,000 per year. Their engine, and that of Carter & Sons also, was made by Smith Brothers, Union City, Ind.

Furniture factory, Meanck & Son, in 1863, eight or ten hands.

Paper bagging factory, McKee & Robison, in 1880, in the Orr Building, five to eight hands.

Handle factory, Lambert & Son, in 1880, extensive establishment, and do a large amount of work.

Lumber-yard (hardwood), Jones, Ebert & Benner, 1880, large business; buy from an extensive region, and ship great quantities to the seaboard and elsewhere.

Lumber-yard, Kuntz & Willson, in 1880, a branch of the immense establishment of Peter Kuntz, increasing largely his already wonderful business.

There is one church, United Brethren; pastor, Rev. Keister, active and useful and successful. There is one school building, brick, built in 1870, two stories, containing five rooms; in course of enlargement summer of 1882. Principal, Gillum Cromer; four subordinates. Town officers, 1880: Mayor, William M. Grimes; Clerk, James McMahan; Treasurer, H. S. Stockdale; Marshal, W. R. Gard; Councilmen, Messrs. Norris, Purcell, Spangle, Eldridge, Thomas, Hankman.

Resident attorneys, Messrs. Baker and Pickett.

There is one physician and no post office, and no post office in Jackson Township, Union City, Ind., serving for the population of both parts of the city, and that and other outside offices supplying the entire township.

It was the expectation that the Ohio side would be the main town, but Jere Smith "knew better." It was not "his calculation," and it turned out the way he wished and intended. The town grew up on the west side of the line, and for many years the Ohio side was only a feeble suburb separated from the main part

by a considerable vacant space, owned by Smith, and kept out of market on purpose to hinder the growth of the Ohio side till the other part had attained a clear and permanent strength.

Most of the owners of the business establishments named reside in Indiana. There are, besides those, a few groceries, a store or two, a blacksmith shop or two, and a host of liquor saloons. There used to be a foundry and a brewery, but both are discontinued years ago.

The grist-mill described is in operation at present, run by Mr. Wunder.

Much of the custom of the groggeries comes from the Indiana side, and their presence is an unmitigated nuisance to the whole place and the entire region. Indeed, the non-drinking residents of the Ohio side maintain, with how much reason we cannot tell, that, were it not for the patronage afforded from Indiana, most of the saloons would be obliged to "dry up." When shall it once be?

PROGRESS.

A large amount of business seemed waiting for the new railroad and the town. The completion of these pioneer tracks marked, indeed, a grand era in the life of this region. Grain, stock and trade in general began to pour in from far and near, especially from the great, destitute region lying toward the north. The grain trade of the infant town was very great. The capacity of the new warehouse was tested to the uttermost, and the crew of men employed to handle the grain were pressed day and night. Within three or four years, no fewer than six dry goods stores in this "new town in the woods" displayed their contents and their wares to tempt the eyes and the hearts of the teamsters fresh from the farms in the surrounding regions. Other establishments, too—groceries, hardware stores, tin shops, hotels, doctors' offices, smith shops—all were here. So great was this wagon trade from the north that for many years the Union City magnates would give no encouragement to any scheme for building a northern road to Portland, Jay County, because it would give those northern "back-country" men a nearer railroad point. And they fought it so much as to produce the result that when Portland obtained her road, it came not through Union City, but through Winchester; and that now, while Portland has two thriving roads, the track to that place via Union City is still unlaid, and will perhaps long continue so. But in 1852, the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, through Union City, and the road to Dayton and Cincinnati were truly a Godsend, and sent a thrill of new life throughout this whole region, then, in fact, largely a wilderness.

The advancement of Union City, Ind., was at first, therefore, quite brisk—too rapid, in fact, for a solid and healthy growth. It was then for several years comparatively at a standstill. Since 1872, the upward movement has been strong and nearly constant. Before 1869, there had been no costly buildings nor residences. Most were frame, and the few brick ones were but of moderate size. Branham Hotel was the only large brick edifice. At about 1869, Esquire Jackson erected a fine dwelling on West Pearl street, and, soon afterward, Col. Isaac P. Gray built the dwelling (then thought to be wonderful), now the residence of Hon. N. Cadwallader. Just after these erections, building took a new impulse. Three brick edifices went up near Paxson's shoe store. The Citizens' Bank, and some others on Oak street were erected about the same time. These all were at that time reckoned to be fine structures, and counted an honor to the little "wooden city."

In 1870, the corporation limit north was the alley, or narrow street, between Brandon and Tritt, and there was just one house on Howard and one on Plum north of that (except, indeed, the "cooper's" and Mr. Livengood's, both of which were far in the country). But the city has been extended largely since that date, and the mania for building has become very strong and many costly residences and business blocks have made their appearance in various directions, so that now those former structures, which seemed, when built, to be so splendid, have fallen far into the background.

The general business of the town has increased very greatly, and, considering that the city has no public advantages of location or official business, being not the county seat, and being directly on the line between two counties and two States as well, and having no natural water privilege of any sort, its growth has indeed been a thing showing a marked energy and most praiseworthy activity on the part of her principal men, and in some respects, at least, it is superior to any town in the region. In 1882, the improvement still continues; several dwellings are being erected; the business of the principal firms is apparently and largely increasing; some new establishments have been set up, among them the Union City Carriage Company, with a capital of $10,000, intended to employ thirty-five hands, as also the Heat Fender Company doing an extensive business.

STREETS—IMPROVEMENTS.

Considerable labor and expense have been applied to grading and graveling the streets of Union City. Many think, indeed, that no small amount has been unwisely expended, in changing grade, regrading, digging up streets once graveled, etc.; but what human enterprise is free from mistakes? Within a year or two past, several thousand dollars have been expended upon North Howard street, making a regular and even slope northward, to give free and easy drainage to that part of the city. During 1881, the city graded and graveled West Pearl street, making a fine highway for the western travel, as also a good connection between the factories in the western part of the town and the business part of the city. In fact, the improvement of Pearl street was one of the conditions upon which Woolley & Fisher consented to establish their electric light and motor factory near its western terminus.

The Council, during 1881-82, constructed a capacious sewer, to supply the constantly growing demand for adequate and permanent sewerage for the needs of the town. Two thousand dollars are already on hand, which, with the further avails of the sewer tax that the Council are authorized to levy each year, will suffice to complete the payment for that necessary purpose. It is to be hoped that, before long, some system of lighting the streets can be established, which, indeed, the steady growth of the city will call for as a necessary improvement before the lapse of many more years.

The water works, described more at length elsewhere, have been and are of incalculable benefit to the town, and have done much toward its permanent growth and prosperity.

PROMINENT MEN.

The advance of the city, especially since 1872, has been, on the whole, brisk and substantial. Most of those who are now solid business men had originally little or no capital—country lads, wood-choppers, apprentices, farmers' boys who left home to try their fortunes, or because the farm was too little for all the male members of the flock.

Simeon Branham was an orphan lad, who began with nothing.

Peter Kuntz, the prince of lumber-dealers, began life as a wood chopper.

Jesse Paxson, boot and shoe dealer, came to Union City a poor carpenter.

Bentley Masslich was an apprentice lad.

Nathan Cadwallader was a farmer's boy, a widow's son, and her only one.

Messrs. Smith's grandfather was a blacksmith.

W. H. Anderson and E. L. Anderson were country lads.

Messrs. Kirschbaum and Bowers, our enterprising merchants, were men of little means at first, and they are only in early middle life still.

Samuel L. Carter was a carpenter for nearly twenty years, and still works as hard as ever.

John Koons was bred a farmer, and was a journeyman carpenter for years.

R. S. Fisher's father was left an orphan lad in Carolina, and came to Indiana alone on horseback, over mountain and valley and flood. His wife made her first bedstead in her rude log cabin from two pole benches, with clapboards laid across.

Simon Hedrick was a country boy. Dr. Joel N. Converse was also poor in his boyhood and youth. John T. Shaw was the son of a shoemaker. William Kerr was a tinner's apprentice.

John S. Starbuck was a farmer's son, and a farmer himself. Edward Starbuck was a farmer and a brick-mason. A. A. Knapp was a tinner. John W. Starbuck was a farmer's son and a brick-mason. Ephraim Bowen was a farmer's son. Rufus A. Willson was the son of a New York farmer.

A knowledge of facts is lacking as to the rest of the prominent citizens, but probably not one in fifty of those who are at the head of business was anything but a poor, hard-working lad, and many of them were very poor. The same thing, indeed, is true of the whole county. Moorman Way was an orphan boy, and for years after his manhood was a carpenter and a poor man. Thomas Ward's father, when he came to the county in 1819, was too poor to enter forty acres of land. Thomas W. Kizer is the son of a pioneer farmer. Mark Diggs was an early settler, who entered his quarter-section in the woods sixty years ago. Henry H. Neff, James S. Cottom, the Carters, etc., are sons of pioneers who had only a moderate amount of this world's goods, Henry Neff being a printer's apprentice, and James Cottom a dry goods clerk. Asahel Stone was a carpenter's son, and a carpenter himself. J. B. McKinney's father was very poor.

These are but specimens of the whole group of active business men in the county.

Daniel B. Miller, Ephraim L. Bowen, James Ruby, the Warrens, Arthur McKew, Elihu Cammack, Ezekiel Clough, William O. King, the Starbucks, Gideon Shaw, Philip Barger, the Hirsches, Lemuel Wiggins, Willson Anderson, John Randle, William Shoemake, William M. Campbell, and scores of others, have all been of the same sort, the sons of poor men, and most or all of them hard-working farmers, mechanics, artisans or tradesmen. Let their children and their posterity heed the salutary lesson afforded by their laborious, energetic and successful career.

Thus the whole town, and the county as well, is the growth of native energy, and thorough and persistent application to business. During the past eight years, many fine residences and substantial business blocks have been built, streets have been widened, graded and graveled, and, altogether, the town has been greatly enlarged, improved and beautified, and now does a very large amount of business of many kinds.

The people, as a whole, are an upright, moral, intelligent, enterprising, thriving and prosperous community, though it must be confessed that here, as well as elsewhere, vice dares to show its hydra head, and manages to accomplish somewhat of its mischievous, tormenting, fatal work.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Union City, Ind., was early organized as a town, but no record can be found before 1863. From that time to the city charter the officers were as follows:

Presidents of Board of Trustees. — Messrs. Weddington, Lambert, Maloy, White, Hill, Cowdery, Swain, Cranor, Jaqua and Harris.

Clerks of Board.—Messrs. Reeder, Swain, Gregory, Beall, Smith, Lambert, Wiley, Johnson, Converse.

Treasurers.—Messrs. Cadwallader, Polly, Coats, Anderson, Johnson.

Marshals.—Messrs. Sutton, Harkrader, Murphy, Nickey, Mason, Headington.

Since the city charter (1875) the officers have been—Mayors, Lambert, Ross, Shockney, Stall; Treasurers, Tansey, Grahs; Clerks, Converse, Gregory, Woodbury; Marshals, Reeves, Murray.

The Trustees have been Messrs. Maloy, Grahs, Simmons, William Branham, Weddington, Hoke, Lambert, Coons, Gregory, Hill, White, Coats, Wiggs, Heitzman, Cowdery, Humphrey, W. K. Smith, Willson, Frey, Cranor, Gist, J. Dye Smith, Mathes, Jaqua, Knapp, Johnson, Ewen, Kerr, Ladd, Harris, Frank.

Councilmen since the city corporation was created have been Messrs. Coddington, Pierce, Koons, Stall, Harris, Frank, Doty, Wetz, Reeder, Bowersox, Castle, Rubey, Witham, John D. Smith, Jones, Vestal, Ladd, Nivison, Masslich, Frey; City Engineer, S. R. Bell; City Attorney, Pierre Gray.

Probably Union City was organized as a town almost as soon as it began to be settled, but the records are not at hand earlier than 1863. The minutes for 1863 speak of ordinances passed in April, 1855.

In 1865, the Assessor reported the assessment at $357,564.

Treasurer's report for 1865–66 was as follows: Dr., $2,976.40; Cr., $2,946.76; on hand, $33.75. Officers "held over" 1866–67; election notice illegal. In 1867, Trustees borrowed $4,600 to build schoolhouse, addition to old one.

Treasurers' report April, 1867—Dr., $2,168.41; Cr., $1,841.11; on hand, $327.30. Trustees received for services $36 each. May, 1868, city bought a gravel bank of Jonathan Mote, fourteen acres, for $1,000. City reported in debt above resources $2,922.95.

Treasurer's report—Dr., May, 1870, $7,833.28; Cr., $7,631.39; balance, $201.89. Office of Town Engineer created.

July 20, 1870, wards declared as follows: First Ward, north of Oak and east of Howard; Second Ward, north of Oak and west of Howard; Third Ward, south of Oak and east of Howard, north of railroad; Fourth Ward, south of Oak and west of Howard, north of railroad; Fifth Ward, south of railroad.

Treasurer's report April 27, 1871—Dr., $5,102.71; Cr., $5,058; on hand, $43.71.

Treasurer's report April, 1872—Dr., $4,003.12; Cr., $3,996.39; on hand, $6.73.

Marshal's report May, 1872—Paid out for improvements $5,892.

August, 1873, water works contracted for, and built shortly afterward. Treasurer's report for 1875–76—Dr., $18,140,47; Cr., $16,954.07; on hand, $1,154.40.

Bonds of officers as follows: Mayor, $3,000; Clerk, $2,000; Treasurer, $30,000; Marshal, $2,000; Assessor, $1,000.

April, 1878, running expenses of water works for a year, $2,727.93.

April, 1880, James Moorman offered Moorman's Park, east side of Columbia street, to the city, and the Council accepted the donation on the conditions specified. In 1880, Howard street was cut through so as to make an even slope and a sufficient drainage north from Oak street, leaving the banks on each side in the highest place some ten feet. In 1881, Pearl street was graded and graveled to its extreme western terminus.

Howard street has been further improved by the laying of sidewalks (stone or brick) along much of its northern portion, and gutters, etc., in some places. The city is now laying water pipes far along the new improvements, giving North Howard, etc., the full advantages of the water works.

TREASURER'S REPORT, APRIL 17, 1882.

	RECEIVED.	DISBURSED.	ON HAND.
Water Works Sinking Fund	$ 1035 02	.....	$1066 25
Water Works Fund	489 63	$ 2004 05	718 74
Water Works Interest Fund	3800 00	3800 00	3900 00
Water Works Trustees Fund	4505 65	6300 70	11 33
General Fund	3941 47	3066 02	1725 63
General Sinking Fund	1034 17	991 50	1035 33
Sewer Fund	1071 68	2005 00	1046 68
Expense Fund	149 85	171 80	130 10
Street Improvement Fund	1104 31	1027 07	77 24
Total	$17131 78	$19366 14	$9711 30

The salaries of the officers in 1881 were as follows: Mayor, $200; Clerk, $300; Treasurer, $300; Marshal, $500; Councilmen, $50; Attorney, $200; night police, $45 per month: Superintendent Water Works, 30 cents per hour; Board of Water Works, $25 each; Board of Health, $10 (five members). The salaries of the officers alone foot up about $2,500 yearly, while water works, street cuttings, grades, sewers and what not, make city taxes a fearful burden to be borne. It was an unfortunate circumstance connected with the water works that the city encountered a serious and expensive law suit for infringement of patent, which was settled at last, after great outlay of money, by purchasing of the plaintiffs the right to continue their machinery and methods,

In May, 1882, the salaries of the city officers were raised as

follows; Board of Health. Secretary, $50; others $20; Mayor, $350; Clerk, $350; Treasurer, $350; Marshal, $600; Council, $80; Attorney, $200; night police, $600; Water Works Trustees, $35; City Engineer, 35 cents per hour; Street Commissioner, 20 cents per hour; increase about $1,000 per year, total about $3,500.

BUSINESS IN DETAIL.

We give a somewhat more detailed statement of some of the business of the city, chiefly by describing the establishments themselves.

There are several fine business blocks, among which are Bowers & Co's. large three-story brick, Kirschbaum & Cos., large three-story brick, Smith Bros.', large three-story brick, Opera Block, large three-story brick, and others.

There are now many splendid residences; among them are those of Charles W. Pierce, C. S. Hardy, W. H. Anderson, E. L. Anderson, Charles S. Hook, North Howard street; Hon. N. Cadwallader, William Harris, Pearl street; W. K. Smith, E. H. Turpen, Columbia street; J. D. Smith, South Columbia street; Gov. I. P. Gray, Oak street, and many others. Robert B. McKee and Charles T. Tritt are now (June, 1882) erecting fine residences on North Howard.

A very large amount of business is done in Union City for the population of the place. The town is especially noted for the extent of its trade in lumber and wood-work in general, in dry goods and clothing, etc., and in eggs, poultry and butter. In its lumber trade, it surpasses every interior town in Indiana; in the last point, very few towns in the Nation can equal it, while its dry goods stores, specially those of Messrs. Bowers and Kirschbaum, do an immense business. There are in the town (Indiana and Ohio) twelve or more establishments dealing in lumber and wood in various ways: Peter Kuntz all kinds—saw-mill, planes, door, sash, etc., 200 machines, with building, fixtures and general hardware. He handled in 1879 2,800 car loads of lumber, much of his trade being wholesale. Hundreds of car loads annually are sent by him directly from the great lumber centers to their various destinations. His trade embraces the whole Mississippi Valley from Northern Michigan to the forest near the Gulf of Mexico. He employs fifty to sixty hands, and owns machinery enough to carry on his extensive works..

Witham & Anderson also have an extensive and flourishing lumber and hardware establishment, with abundant machinery for preparing lumber in general. They employ thirty or forty hands, and carry on a prosperous and increasing business.

Samuel L. Carter has a saw-mill and turning machinery, etc., handling many thousand feet of hard lumber. He employs about twenty hands, and does a large business (Ohio side).

J. T. Hartzell has had a saw mill and turning establishment, wagon factory, etc., and he also has dealt extensively in hard wood lumber chiefly (Ohio side). Besides this, he has sold tin, stoves and hardware, sewing machines, pumps, wagons, carriages, lightning rods, agricultural implements, machinery, etc. (Indiana side). During 1881, he removed much of his business to Greenville, Ohio. In the spring of 1882, he sold out his tinware and stoves and closed out his hardware.

Wiggim & Sons have a stave factory, employing many hands (Ohio side).

Hook Bros. have a tub and pail factory, employing thirty hands (Ohio side).

John Koons has a furniture factory, employing several hands (Ohio side).

Ross & Prior have a carriage-factory, employing ten hands, and turning out a large amount of excellent work.

Lambert & Son have a turning establishment, doing all kinds of turning work for the wholesale market (Ohio side).

There are yet two other lumber firms, dealing chiefly in hard-wood lumber and walnut and poplar, the home product of the region. One lately formed, Jones, Ebbert & Benner, handles a very large amount of hard wood lumber gathered from the region. Fisher deals principally in hickory. There are also two other factories in town. In these establishments a very large aggregate of business is transacted in wood and lumber. All together they handle many thousand dollars' worth and millions on millions of feet of lumber and wood in all their forms—house-furnishing, wagons, neck-yokes, single trees, tongues, spokes, thills, etc., etc. Some years ago, much lumber in the shape of whole logs was shipped directly to Europe.

The whole lumber and wood trade of Union City gives employment to several hundred men. As a single specimen we append the following statement:

Number of logs brought to Union City during the winter of 1880-81 up to February 10—J. W. Lambert, 750; S. L. Carter, 2,000; John Koons, 150; Peter Kuntz, 8,400; Jones, Benner & Co., 6,000; J. H Snooks, 200; A. B. Fisher, 700; J. R. Jackson, 140; J. T. Hartzell, 6,000; total, 24,340. Many of the logs were very large. At an average of 300 feet for each log the total amount will be 7,302,000 feet.

Mr. Lambert has bought besides 120,000 butts. Hook & Co. have purchased large amounts of tub and pail timber. Wiggim & Co. have bought stave timber. All together the lumber and wood trade is very great.

Mr. John Glunt brought to Union City a single log containing 1,500 feet of lumber—the king of the market. Solomon Hartman from four ash trees cut from one acre of ground marketed logs enough to bring him $78, and he hauled elm logs enough in a single day to bring $4.50. The amount paid out by the log and timber dealers in this town during the winter of 1880-81 was very great. At an average of $1.25 per hundred, and it was probably more than that, the sum paid for logs alone would be over $90,000. The other timber bought in town from the farmers in the surrounding region will swell the amount to more than $100,000—a fine sum, the power of which will make itself felt in a quickened impulse to business of all kinds during the year to come.

The egg, butter and poultry business has grown in the hands of the energetic firms who carry it on to very large proportions. The two firms, Turpen & Harris and John S. Starbuck, employ jointly more than forty hands, and probably $1,000,000 per year. Their business extends over a large portion of the country. It is perfectly wonderful how a small town like Union City can command such a trade in lumber and wood and in the egg and poultry business as the men engaged therein have attained. This whole matter shows in a striking manner what activity and enterprise when wisely and skillfully directed can accomplish. Besides these chief industries of the place, there are others of profit and importance, which we cannot stop to describe at large. The business of Union City may be stated as follows: Two grist mills, one of which, D. H. Reeder (now Converse & Co.), proprietor, employs the patent process; has four run of buhrs, and a capacity of 100 barrels per day; two corn mills, turning out a large amount of meal and feed daily; three brick yards, making yearly many hundred thousand brick, and employing many hands; one tile factory, making 100,000 tile with fifteen hands; four grain buyers' handling yearly hundreds of thousands of bushels. One agricultural association, two agricultural implement houses, two artists, eleven attorneys, four bakeries, two banks, one band association, six barber shops, seven blacksmith shops, several boarding houses, one bookseller, three boot and shoe stores, three brick yards, five building and loan associations, two carriage factories, two cemeteries, two cigar factories, three clothing stores, two coal dealers, two cooper shops, two corn crackers, seven churches, three dentists, one dramatic association, nine draymen, seven dress-maker shops, three drug stores, three dry goods stores, 700 dwellings, three egg and poultry houses, one engine and hose company, one electric light company (closed), two express offices, one fair ground, one flax mill, two foundries, four furniture establishments, five grain-buyers, four gardeners, two grist mills, sixteen groceries, one gunsmith, one handle factory, three hardware stores, five harness shops, one heat fender company, five hotels, two insurance companies, two ice dealers, three jewelers, one junk shop (gone), two lime dealers, four livery stables, seven lodges, two loan brokers, eleven lumber dealers, two machine shops, two marble dealers, eight marriage dowry associations (dead), four meat markets, two milkmen, seven millinery stores, two nurseries, two newsmen, two organ dealers, two paint shops, two parks, two passenger de-

pots, four peddlers and hucksters, two photographers, eighteen physicians, one pipe, flue and fire brick store, two plumbers, one post office, three printing offices, one public hall, five restaurants, four real estate agents, three railroads, several saloons (Ohio side), five saw-mills, four schoolhouses, two sewing machine establishments, eight shoe shops, one stave factory, one stone dealer, three stove stores, four tailor shops, one telephone exchange, two telegraph offices, one tile factory, three tin stores, two tobacconists, one tub and pail factory, three undertakers, two wagon-makers, one water works, several weavers, three wood dealers and three wool dealers. There is the usual complement of draymen, wagoners, masons, carpenters, sawyers, dress-makers, shoe-makers, plasterers, whitewashers and laborers of all kinds to supply the constant and occasional needs of so many people dwelling in the city and the region.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

Attorneys—O. A. Baker moved to Greenville, Ohio; S. R. Bell, 1875; Bayard S. Gray, 1877 (removed to Portland, Jay County); Isaac P. Gray, 1868; Pierre Gray, 1872; L. D. Lambert, 1868; Webster Lambert, 1879; John W. Williams, 1881; Cyrus Woodbury, 1878; E. F. Owen, Ohio; C. T. Pickett, Ohio; J. B. Ross, 1875; Theodore Shockney, 1878; S. M. Whitten, 1876.

Agricultural implements—Buffington & Haney, R. E. Forkner (removed to Winchester, Ind.,) Knight, Ohio.

Artist—G. W. Smith.

Bakers—Messrs. Clark, Eberenz, Rodman, Stumpff.

Banks—Commercial, Citizens.

Band Association.

Barber shops—Messrs. Clevenger, Branham, Lingle, Okey, Schronz, Smith.

Blacksmith shops—Anderson, Keller, Keller, Gimble, Gist, Gist, Cox.

Boarding houses—Dean, Komp, Fulghum, Baker.

Bookseller—Swain & Platt.

Boot and shoe stores—Messrs. Bunger & Sutton, Gordon & Thomas, William Smith, Newbern.

Brick yards—Bothurst, Garrett, Snook.

Building and Loan Associations—B. Masslich, Secretary.

Carriage factories—Ross Starbuck, Tritt & Gray.

Cemeteries—Catholic, Union City.

Cigar factories—Hommowun.

Clergymen—Messrs. Bartholomew, Brandon, Carter, Greenman, Keister, Michaelis, Oldfield, Quinlan, Reynolds, Ritenour, Sloan, Shaw, Stevens, Tucker, Vinson, Vinson.

Carpenters—Bemis, Cable, Davis, Frey, Fletcher, Grosants, Hoke, Hoke, Keifer, Lipp, Pogue, Taylor, Wolf.

Clay dealer—Knapp.

Coal dealers—Starbuck, Fisher.

Coopers—Messrs. Mitchell

Dentists—Cowdery, Lefevre, Stahl.

Draymen—Messrs. Campbell, Bashaw, Cairo, Hill, Bennett, McKenzie, Twissell, Van Tilberg, etc.

Druggists—Messrs. Hardy, Starbuck & Son.

Dry goods—Messrs. Bowers & Bro., Kirschbaum & Co., Kizer & Mundshein, Moore, Shaw, Downing and Reger.

Egg packers—Messrs. Starbuck, Turpen & Harris, Simpkins.

Electric Light Company—Messrs. Woolley & Fisher (discontinued).

Express Agents—Messrs. Nivison, Morrow.

Foundry—Smith Bros., Patchell.

Furniture—Messrs. Koons, Wright, Reed, Meanck.

Flax Mill—Frank.

Grain dealers—Messrs. Alexander & Worth, Lambert Bros., Willey, Wellborn & Bro., George W. Wiggs, C. W. Pierce.

Grist mills—Converse & Co., Weimar.

Grocers—Turpen & Harris, Stumpff, Griffis & Vinson, Hutchinson, Ladd, Kennedy, Masslich & Shricker, Hanlan, Moon, Stout & Richards, Mackey & Keister, Stewart & Wright, Jones Bros., Carson, Lanter, Gist & Newbern, Walden, Ruff (Ohio), Knight (Ohio), Probasco (Ohio; Clapp (Ohio), Butterfield, Sutton & Law, Reeves & Bartholomew.

Gunsmith—Marker.

Gardeners—Buckingham, Wilkerson and others.

Hardware—Hartzell, Kerr, Jaqua & Co., Witham & Anderson.

Harness-makers—Messrs. Eisenhour, Harshman, Lambert.

Heat fender establishment begun in 1882.

Hotels—Branham, Orr, Coppy Smith, Baker, Winslow.

Insurance—Jackson, Schuyler, Lambert, Shockney & Woodbury, Heck, Pierce, Butcher, Sutton, Ritenour, Cadwallader, etc.

Jewelers—Best, Hoke, Smith.

Junk shop—Samuel & Siglowsky (moved away).

Laundrymen—Mr. Hop Key and partner, Chinese (gone).

Lime dealers—Messrs. Anderson, Fisher.

Liverymen—Messrs. Butterfield, Coppy Smith, Adams, Prior, Alexander.

Loan brokers—Messrs. Jackson, Stockdale.

Lumber dealers—Messrs. Carter, Hartzell, Koons, Kuntz, Lambert Bros., Jones, Benner & Ebert, Fisher, Hook Bros., Wiggim & Co., Witham & Anderson, Kuntz & Willson.

Marble dealers—Messrs. Sipe, Stoner.

Millers—Converse, Weimar, etc.

Milliners—Ladies Cowdery, Hill, Kerr, Miranda, Tucker, Vinson, Wilson, Yergin.

Milkmen—Messrs. Frank Hunt, Peter Cobey.

Newsmen—Messrs. Swain & Platt, Bartholomew.

Nurseries—Messrs. Buckingham.

Organ dealers—Lewis Sutton, Worthington.

Passenger agents—Messrs. Johnson, Taylor, Bragg.

Photographers—Messrs. Willson, Mote.

Physicians—Messrs. Ferguson, Reeves, Harrison, Commons, Evans, Yergin, Weimar, Williamson, Parsons, McFarland, Fahnestock, Green, Grabill, Thompson, Leatherman.

Pipe clay dealers—Knapp.

Plumbers—Messrs. Knapp, Smith.

Postmaster—A. B. Cooper.

Printing offices—*Eagle*, Bentley Masslich; *Times*, George W. Patchell; *Plaindealer*, Stephen M. Wentworth (sold out); *News*, stock company, Theodore Shockney, editor (sold out).

Railroad agents—Messrs. Etmire, Johnson, McMahan, Mitchell, Taylor, Murray.

Restaurants—Messrs. Branham, Clark, Rodman, Lenox.

Sewing machine agents—Messrs. Worthington, Heck.

Shoe-makers—Messrs. Eisenman, Johnson, Grahs, Kingsley, Kirsch, Loehr (Ohio), Schaknat, Vinson (Ohio).

Stone dealers—Bowen & Cadwallader, Jackson.

Stove dealers—Messrs. Hartzell (sold), Kerr, Shank, Shugars Bros.

Tailors—Messrs. Grahs, Thokey.

Tinners—Messrs. Hartzell (sold out), Kerr, Shank, Sugars & Bro.

Tobacconist—Hommowun and others.

Tile-maker—Snook.

Undertakers—Messrs. Koons, Snell (sold out), Wright, Weymire.

Wagon-makers—Messrs. Romiser, Keller, Greener, Hartzell.

Weavers—Ladies Converse, Harlan, etc.

Wood dealers—Messrs. Bunger & Sutton, Peter Kuntz, Fisher.

Wool dealers—Bowers & Bro., Kirschbaum & Co., Shaw, Downing and Reger.

BUSINESS—CONTINUED.

We give additional information as to various matters of interest in connection with the city in the succeeding article, in alphabetical order.

NOTE.—For churches, banks, insurance, clergymen, schools, attorneys, physicians, the press, etc., see "General Articles" under each head.

AMUSEMENTS.

For years traveling troupes of various kinds—musical, theatrical, etc.—have visited the town, receiving fair and sometimes strong patronage. During the winter of 1880–81, the opera hall was fitted up for a skating rink, and recreation of an active kind was furnished to such as desired it. Occasional concerts have been held, sometimes securing enthusiastic support.

Throughout the season of 1881–82, a greatly increased patronage has been afforded to performing companies of various sorts, the opera hall being occupied in this way during a large part of the winter.

BANKS.

[See under the head of miscellany.]

CARRIAGE-MAKING.

In the fall of 1881, a new company was organized with a capital of $10,000, for carriage-making, styled the Union City Carriage Company. The partners are James Starbuck, Pierre Gray and Charles G. Tritt, three active young business men, who have been brought up in Union City, and who have the disposition and the "grit" to prove in the homes of their childhood and amid the haunts of their youth that they have in them the stuff that men are made of. The firm is not yet under full headway, but they begin well, and in the spring of 1882 expect to have in their employment thirty-five hands. The enterprise will add one more to the establishments that have grown up in Union City to add to the activity and the wealth of the town. The work which they have completed and offered to the public finds ready and speedy sale, and the firm are encouraged to proceed with their praiseworthy enterprise.

CARRIAGE WORKS, G. W. ROSS.

[See biography of G. W. Ross.]

DENTISTRY.

Messrs. Cowdery & Lefevre are dentists of long standing in their profession. D. Cowdery has been a resident of Union City for many years, and Dr. Lefevre for a shorter time. We have no special biography of these gentlemen and no definite account of their business in the city and vicinity, but they are men of prominence in their profession, and command their full share of the patronage afforded to the department to which they are devoted. Dr. Cowdery has lately obtained authority to use "vitalized air" in the extraction of teeth and the performance of dental operations in general, which is said to be of great advantage in such matters.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND MOTOR COMPANY, WOOLLEY & FISHER.

These works began their operations January, 1881, employing now fifteen hands, with the expectation of an enlargement of the force to fifty or even more. Mr. Woolley has great ingenuity as an inventor, and has devoted much of his thought to electric force and machinery for producing and applying it.

Mr. Woolley has furnished the genius and Mr. Fisher the money, and the two combined have expended $20,000 in the works in question. They expect to construct (and are now doing so) electric light apparatus, both for towns and large establishments and for general household use. The large lights are to be run by steam or other power; the smaller ones by an electric battery. It is also a part of the business of this firm to make electric motors for light work, such as to propel sewing machines, etc. These proprietors, in February, 1881, made an exhibition of an electric light on the occasion of a ball at the opera house in Union City, producing for eight hours a light equal to the power of 6,000 candles, or the full light of the sun, at a cost besides the running expenses, of 16 cents. Where the power is furnished by steam, as in factories, etc., the expense will be merely nominal. The things which they are making and expecting to be able to produce are solely the invention of Mr. Woolley, he having already taken out several important patents in this country, and his intention being, if he has not already done so, to secure patents in the leading countries of Europe, protecting these creations of his fertile brain.

The light which their generators produce is soft, equable and wonderfully clear and full, and they are confident that the light can be furnished by means of their generators at a cost of only one-third that of ordinary coal oil lamps. They have a small engine weighing only thirty-nine ounces with a capacity of 1,000 pounds per foot per minute, which is indeed a "little giant," and the most powerful machine of its size and weight in the world. Everything about their establishment shows neatness, orderliness and thorough mastery of business, and the financial partner is, as doubtless is also the other, a genteel, modest, unassuming, but intelligent and energetic gentleman, intent on business, and knowing full well how to manage and control it for purposes of use and profit.

July, 1882—Their business has not yet commanded the success for which the projectors supposed they had good reason to hope and to expect, and the lack of means seems likely to hamper their efforts. In fact, the establishment is now (September, 1882), closed, and their buildings have been sold to a new firm, established for carrying on a new and totally different business, viz., to the Heat Fender Company, lately formed in Union City.

EXPRESS OFFICE.

The United States Express office was established at the commencement of business on the railroads centering in the town. Some of the agents have been Robert Johnson, Charles Williamson, W. W. Vance, Henry Kitzelman, J. W. Gillies, W. W. Nivison and perhaps others. The last named is the present incumbent. He seems to be an energetic, faithful, reliable, accommodating public servant, conducting the business of the office on the true principle, that the duty of a public official is to render the utmost possible service to the community in the most pleasant and agreeable way. The express office is, in fact, a most wonderful advantage to the business public and to the people at large, and such officials as our worthy friend Nivison make us vividly realize that interesting fact.

The Merchants Union Express Company was established at Union City for a time, but that company went down.

The business of the express company at this point is very large. The local business is extensive, but the transfer is ten times as great. Five railroad tracks center here, and several hack and mail routes besides. Two of the three lines are among the most important routes in the United States. At present, sixteen express trains pass this office every twenty-four hours, carrying sixteen messengers in charge of the business of the company on these trains. It is an interesting fact that during the whole twenty-seven years of business not a cent of loss of any kind by robbing or otherwise has ever been suffered by the public at this office. Such a fact speaks volumes for the general faithfulness with which the great companies of the country perform their duties and discharge their obligations to the people whose servants they are.

There are several express companies in the United States, the chief of which are: Adams, Wells, Fargo & Co., American, United States. There are some others, but they are of limited extent.

The general business of the country is divided among the various companies by mutual arrangement, generally no two companies operate on the same road, though to this rule there are several exceptions.

The United States Express does business mostly as follows: Southern New York, Northwestern Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana and Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, parts of Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

The companies overlap over each other considerably as to territory, and no brief description can set the matter forth fully in detail. The express companies, as they have grown up within the last thirty or forty years, are in truth a grand public convenience, almost beyond conception. How the public could do without them is not easy to see.

FLAX MILL, J. L. FRANK.

This establishment was built in 1869 by Mr. Mathers for a bagging factory. It was operated thus for some four years, when the enterprise failed, and the bagging factory building was sold, and transformed into a grist mill. In 1876, Coddington & Bowen and the Withams revived the flax mill, running it one year, and Coddington & Bowen two years till the spring of 1880. At that time, John L. Frank purchased the works, and handled the business during the fall of 1880. If there were an abundant supply within reach, 1,500 tons of raw material could be manufactured. Only 570 tons, however, were obtained, which were worked up in about one hundred days. The flax straw is

spread, rotted, stacked, and at length made into tow to be spun into bagging. Their market is at Lima, Ohio, Peru, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., and elsewhere. The price used to be $80 to $90 per ton of lint, but the free admission of jute from abroad lowers the price of flax material and that of all its products being possibly an advantage to the consumer, but otherwise to the manufacturer and the producer. The first year, about seven hundred tons were purchased and worked at from $6 to $8 per ton of straw. Last year (1880), the price of straw was $4.50 per ton; in 1881, $4. In 1882, Mr. Frank, the proprietor, offered $5 to $5.50 for good, clean, tramped straw, and a smaller price for machine thrashed, since tramping by horses greatly improved the material.

FOUNDRY.

Many years ago a foundry was established in Union City, Ohio, and carried on for some time by Alexander White. The works were discontinued, however, and for a considerable space of time Union City was without anything of the kind. But in 1874, the Smith brothers set up their business near the town, as described in the succeeding statement.

A new foundry was established in 1882, which is now in operation, of which we have not obtained a particular account, only that it is owned by Col Patchell, an active and worthy citizen of the town.

MACHINE SHOP, SMITH BROS.

Three brothers, William P., James and John Smith, came from Scotland, the former in 1866, and the two latter in 1872. William learned his business in Scotland, and the other two in this county. William carried on his business for three years at Providence, R. I. In 1874, the brothers set up their works at Union City, Ind., and their business and their success have been alike increasing, and with gratifying rapidity and certainty. At first they had hardly work for themselves; now they employ constantly eight hands, with the fair prospect of a still larger growth in the near future. Their business consists in the making and repairing of machinery in general. They construct steam engines, steam pumps and many other things. Their trade extends throughout several counties, to Urbana, Hamilton and elsewhere. They intend before long to establish a foundry, for which they have the building already prepared. The Smith brothers are, like most of the business men of Union City, active and energetic, putting their own hands to the wheel, and counting all the time for full men at the business which they control. In politics they are Republican.

William and James are married, the former with four and the latter with three children. They are still in the morning of life, and may enjoy the hope of many active and successful years in their vocation, a calling alike honorable to themselves and useful to their fellow-men.

Smith Bros., in the spring of 1882, established a grist mill at Harrisville, which seems to be doing good and acceptable work.

W. A. WILEY & CO., GRAIN DEALERS.

The warehouse now occupied by this firm was built in 1858 by D. J. Manzy & Burnett. It was sold to Wharton & Moore; then to W. & F. G. Wiggs, in 1868; then to Wiggs & Wiley in 1876, and to W. A. Wiley & Co. in 1878.

The partners were William A. Wiley and Simon Hendrick. The house is one of long standing, and has always borne a high reputation, and done a strong and healthy business. The present firm are fine, genial gentlemen, and good business men. Mr. Wiley is an efficient member of the Disciple Church, being chorister and Sunday School Superintendent, and Mr. Hendrick belongs to the Presbyterian Church, is a leading member and a Ruling Elder. They are both highly esteemed by their friends and the public. The partnership was ended in the fall of 1880 by the expiration of its term, but Mr. Wiley continues the business alone at the same place.

At the present time (February, 1882), Mr. Wiley is engaged in business in Chicago. His home, however, is still at Union City. Whether his employment there will be permanent time will reveal.

There are also several other grain buyers in Union City—C. W. Pierce, Messrs. Wellborn and Lambert & Son; some mention is made of them elsewhere.

Mr. Pierce and also Messrs. Wellborn have mills for manufacturing meal and chop feed, which work is done by them extensively.

George W. Wiggs, agent for Charles W. Cummings, grain exporter, Philadelphia. His agency at this place began in 1876, buying about five hundred thousand bushels the first year. Since that time, his purchases of wheat and corn have risen to an amount varying from 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 annually. Sometimes a quantity equal to 1,000 to 2,000 cars has been bought by him during a single month.

The orders and the purchase are made by telegraph, and the grain shipped direct to Philadelphia or New York. Union City seems very favorably located for a business of this sort, and Mr. Wiggs operates throughout the State of Indiana with great efficiency and signal success.

GRIST MILL—NEW PROCESS.

This mill was placed in a building which had been erected for a bagging factory in 1869 by Mathers, in connection with a flax mill. After running the works for some time, he failed, and the building was bought for a grist mill. Bowersox & Reeder placed in the building a new-process mill, about 1874, at a cost of about $15,000, and the establishment has been in operation ever since. It was in the hands of Bowersox & Reeder till October, 1878; then of Reeder & Co. till the winter of 1880-81, at which time the property came into the hands of Dr. Joel N. Converse, now of Chicago; and the mill is now operated by Harry Converse, under the firm name of Converse & Co. The mill contains three run of buhrs for wheat and one for corn, besides another run for the process of regrinding. The present capacity of the machinery is 350 bushels of wheat in twenty-four hours, with two run of buhrs.

The new process consists of machinery for the purifying and regrinding of the middlings. They pass through a kind of fanning mill that subjects them to an air blast, which cools and purifies by removing the woody fiber and the germ of the kernel, and after that the middlings pass to the special run and are reground, and the substance is then conveyed into the head of the bolt, and the flour thus obtained is the finest of the whole. There is also a bran duster, which consists of a cylinder with revolving brushes, which brushes the bran and takes every dust of flour therefrom, and the flour thus obtained is of an excellent quality. And the quantity saved, moreover, is considerable, since the makers propose to sell the proprietors a new bran duster, and to wait for payment until the amount saved thereby shall be equal in value to the price of the machine. The machinery in the mill is very excellent, and the results accomplished are of the highest order. New works have been added during the present year to the value of $1,500 or over, it being the determination of the enterprising proprietors to make all the appliances of the mill equal to the very best in the region.

GRIST MILL—UNION CITY, OHIO.

This mill was built before 1855 by McMillen, and owned by McMillen, Burnet & Stubbs, Burnet, Hayes & Stubbs, Cranor & Fisher, Rogers, Weimar, McFeely, the latter becoming its proprietor in 1879.

The mill contains four run of buhrs, three for wheat and one for corn, etc., and has a capacity of 100 barrels in twenty-four hours. The mill has for some time been doing but little, yet it is capable, under proper and efficient management, of good, thorough, reliable work.

A cooper shop is maintained in connection with the mill, for the supply of barrels for the use of the establishment to send its flour to market.

GROCERS.

There has been a good supply of these needful establishments from the beginning, and the number is now greater than ever, in fact, too great for detailed mention. The biographies of several of the principal citizens thus engaged will be found in their appropriate places, but for an account of the establishments themselves we have no room.

J. T. Hartzell, hardware, has for several years carried on an extensive and constantly increasing business. There seems to be hardly any limit to his activity and enterprise. He is at present a dealer in tin, stoves and hardware; has a turning factory; deals extensively in lumber; has a wagon shop; runs wagons for peddling, for pumps, for lightning rods, for sewing machines; he has lately bought the wood and timber on 100 acres, and is engaged in having the wood and timber removed from the land; owns a saw-mill for the manufacture of lumber, etc. He employs about forty hands. It is hard to tell what will spring up next under his omnipresent energy.

He has also started manufacturing at Greenville, Ohio. It has been said that he will remove entirely from Union City to Greenville, Ohio. Whether the rumor has any foundation cannot now be told. At this writing (August, 1882), Mr. Hartzell's business has been mostly transferred to the town above named, though he still holds his residence at Union City.

There are two other hardware establishments—that of Jaqua & Kuntz and that in connection with the lumber works of Witham, Anderson & Co., in charge of George Gregory. They are carried on chiefly for the sale of hardware for building purposes.

HEAT FENDER COMPANY.

During the summer of 1882, a new association, called the Heat Fender Company, was created in Union City for the purpose of manufacturing a newly patented invention for conveying away surplus heat from stoves used for heating purposes during the summer. The company has purchased the property formerly occupied by the Electric Light Company, on the south side of Pearl street, near the railroad tracks, and it is the intention and expectation to enter extensively upon the manufacture and sale of the article in question. A considerable capital has been invested with the hope and prospect of certain and abundant returns. The invention was patented August 13, 1882, by B. S. Hite, of Mexico, Mo. Three companies have been organized for the manufacture of the heat fender—at Mexico Mo., at Union City, Tenn., and at Union City, Ind. The company at Union City, Ind., was organized August 14, 1882; capital, $50,000; share, $100. Officers—John Butcher, President; A. G. Waymire, Vice President; Preston N. Woodbury, Secretary; A. B. Cooper, Treasurer; John S. Starburk General Manager; John Butcher, A. G. Waymire, Preston N. Woodbury, John S. Starbuck, John L. Reeves, Henry Retenour, Directors. The machinery will soon be on hand and ready for operation. A considerable force will soon be employed, and by another year it is expected that one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands will be engaged in the business of the establishment.

UNION CITY HOSE COMPANY NO. 1.

This company was formed December, 1873, the number being limited to thirty members, R. J. Clark being chosen Foreman.

In 1879, the number of members was increased to forty. The present Foreman is Jacob S. Bowers, who is also Chief of the Union City Fire Department. The company hold monthly meetings for business, and have an appropriate uniform, with suitable laws for the government of their conduct as members of the company. It is composed wholly of volunteers. The fine for non-attendance at regular meetings is 10 cents, and for absence at fires 50 cents. The signal for meeting is five taps of their bell. Meetings for drill are held at the call of the Foreman. They own two hose reels and 1,000 feet of hose. Alarms often test the promptness and speed of the firemen, and they answer with great alacrity to the call, but fortunately, few real and extensive fires have occurred in the city since the creation of the hose company.

In 1881, the hose company visited Sidney, Ohio, by invitation, on the 4th of July, and in 1882 the Sidney boys were entertained at this place. The entertainments on both days were liberal and generous.

HOTELS.

The Branham House was opened in 1856, and has been the leading hotel of the place ever since. Several other public houses have been kept, among which have been the Star House, the Butcher House, State Line House, etc. The Butcher House has been run by Messrs. Butcher, Doty, Barnes, Austin, Winslow and others.

The oldest hotel in town was built on the north side of Pearl street, opposite the post office. The building was erected in July, 1852, and was opened for travelers under the name of the Forest House.

Since that time it has passed through many hands, bearing now the appellation of the Malen House. The State Line House was built very early, and has been open as a hotel nearly or quite all the time since its first erection; for some years past under the control of William Orr. The Star House, now in the hands of Mr. Baker, and occupied as a boarding house, is said by the early settlers to have been the first frame building erected on the present site of Union City.

Solomon Young, Union City, Ohio, has been a resident of the vicinity for at least thirty years. He is said to have been the first butcher in the place. He has been a farmer and trader, latterly a grain buyer, and at present a dealer in ice. He constructed a pond in the fall of 1880, and during the succeeding winter stored there several hundred tons of ice, and now deals out the cooling substance through the summers of fearful heat, greatly to the comfort of the citizens of the town. He intends to bore down into the vast subterranean river which has already been tapped in various places, to utilize still further its valuable waters by filling therewith his enlarged ice pond. Great, indeed, is the ingenuity of man, and wonderful his forethought; and unnumerable are the methods and the contrivances by which grievances are removed and comforts are increased and multiplied, and one of the best of them all is this one of storing up the frozen products of the cold of winter to temper, the torrid heats of a burning summer. Long may the ice man flourish, and his tribe increase, till the luxury of ice in summer may be brought within the reach of all! Mr. Young has in the late fall of 1881 purchased the old Orr Building, in Union City, Ohio, one of the first erected in that town, and is now (December, 1881) engaged in repairing and improving the property and the premises for a more remunerative and successful use.

There is also another ice dealer in town besides Mr. Young, an account of whose business is not now at hand. Besides these, some establishments procure ice during the winter for their own summer supply. Great quantities of this precious solid are used in these days. The egg and butter and poultry men, the butchers, the grocers, etc., employ much ice to preserve their commodities at a proper temperature. Hotels and private families alike patronize the ice business on an extensive scale; in fact, the production of cold in hot weather is, in these latter days, a wonderful promoter of comfort; and, although ice can even now be supplied at a surprisingly low rate, let us fondly hope that the time is not very far in the future when ice may come to be not a luxury at the command only of the rich, but a necessary of life and within easy reach of the masses of the people.

PETER KUNTZ, LUMBER WORKS.

This establishment is large, and growing larger and more extensive every year. [For a statement in detail, see account previously given, as also biography of P. Kuntz.]

WITHAM, ANDERSON & CO.

The lumber yard on the ground now occupied by this firm was established by Samuel Carter in 1858. Afterward Carr & Co. operated there; now Witham & Anderson occupy the place. The business of that yard has grown with the place and region till the amount of lumber handled has come to be something wonderful. They deal in all kinds of lumber and house furniture, including hardware. The firm receive about seven hundred car loads of lumber yearly, or probably a larger quantity than that.

They have all needed machinery for working lumber—surfacing machines, matching machines, siding saw, wood-worker, cut-off saws, mortising machines, tenon machines, lathes, jig saws, molding machines, frizzers, etc., etc. They employ thirty to forty hands, and sell above $100,000 per year.

The average stock on hand, including real estate and fixtures, may be estimated at $50,000.

HARDWOOD LUMBER.

About 1875, Thomas Jones, of Union City established a lumber yard for handling the various hard native woods marketed in the region. After operating alone for one year, Simon Hedrick became his partner for two years. About January, 1880, a new firm was formed, consisting of Jones, Benner & Ebert, which exists at the present time. Their business has steadily increased till they have come to operate on an extensive scale. They buy logs, and procure their manufacture into lumber of various kinds at the different points of purchase and storage. They get lumber from Dawn, Ansonia, Boundary City, Greenville, Palestine, Winchester, Union City, Dunkirk, Redkey, Hartford City, Shideler, Muncie, Recovery, etc. At Recovery and Hartford City the firm maintain depots for original shipment, having at Recovery alone at this time 100,000 feet of lumber prepared for market.

Their shipments are wholly to New England and the Eastern sea board, consisting of ash, oak, walnut, wild cherry, etc. As a specimen of their work it may be stated that in twenty-four days, during the winter of 1880, the firm paid out $9,400 at their office in Union City, Ohio, alone for logs, which were sawed into lumber on the ground by a mill hired by them, and set up in the yard for the purpose. Within eighteen months past, the amount of lumber handled by them has been in equal in value to $100,000 to $120,000. The amount of advantage which accrues to the farmers and producers of the region by means of the enterprise and the capital of such energetic business men is almost beyond belief. A few years ago timber stood on the ground a burden and a nuisance, costing untold labor and toil to clear its bulk from the face of the land and make ready the soil to receive the precious seed for the hoped-for crop, with nothing to show for the labor expended but the ashes left upon the ground by the consumption of the log heaps burned in the clearings.

Now the value of the timber alone far exceeds that of the land itself. Even the elm and the buttonwood, utterly worthless heretofore either for fuel or for merchandise, have come to possess a large marketable value, and it is now not a very uncommon occurrence that two or three trees cut and hauled to market will bring money enough to purchase a full acre of the soil on which they stood, with all the timber growing thereupon. Thus it is that the "middlemen" immensely enhance the worth of articles of commerce, and not infrequently absolutely create a large and profitable value for commodities which otherwise would have possessed none at all.

LUMBER YARD, UNION CITY, OHIO.

Peter Kuntz, the veteran lumber dealer in Union City, and Rufus A. Wilson, his former partner in that business, have entered into a new partnership, and established a new lumber yard on the Ohio side, immediately east of the State line, which may, in time, taking into account the well-known and long-tried activity and business tact of the enterprising proprietors, become an important and extensive establishment.

MERCHANTS.

The number of stores in Union City from first to last has been somewhat large. Within a short time after the commencement of the town, six stores were in successful operation. We are unable to name the persons who have from time to time sold goods to the citizens of the aspiring town and the inhabitants of the surrounding region. In truth, the trade centering at this railroad point was for years comparatively large. Grain was wagoned from far north to Recovery, Portland, New Corydon, and the goods sold by Union City merchants found their way far and wide throughout the northern woods. And for many years the business men of the embryo city were opposed to the extension of the Dayton & Union Railroad northwardly to Portland, because it would deprive them of the wagon trade from that section. Of late years the two rival establishments owned by Messrs. Bowers and Kirschbaum seem to have absorbed all the others, except indeed a single one rejoicing in the ownership of J. T. Shaw, who has held his ground in spite of all the difficulties for seventeen or eighteen years, and who still maintains his hold upon the confidence of his customers of past years, and doubtless gains others also by means of reliable goods and fair dealing.

It is somewhat remarkable that in a town of some four thousand people only three dry goods stores can to-day be found. Two of them, however, are very extensive, and the other one commands a substantial patronage. Some account of each will be discovered in the biographies of their proprietors respectively.

EGG, BUTTER AND POULTRY HOUSE, TURPEN & HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.

Among the kinds of business created by the needs of modern civilization hardly any is more remarkable or more noteworthy than the one here described. And that so extensive an establishment as the one now under consideration should spring up and flourish in a town so small and comparatively obscure as Union City is a curious specimen of the freaks of business, or rather of the certainty with which a combination of capital and business skill will create facilities for business and command assured and abundant success.

Mr. Harris came here not very many years ago with slender means, working for W. S. Osborn on a salary. After becoming acquainted, he was offered one-fourth interest in the concern, which netted him $1,000 the first year. He went in with E. H. Turpen, a substantial grocer of the place. They borrowed some money and undertook the pork-packing business, and, the year being a fortunate one, they realized a considerable amount. They built their brick edifice for their grocery business, took Mr. Osborn's packing house on shares for a year, and then bought him out. This business has grown greatly in their hands, having increased from $75,000 a year to $500,000 annually. They have managed also two other establishments of the kind, one at Toledo, Ohio, and one at Goshen, and while carrying on these they are supposed to have handled more trade of this kind than any other firm in the United States. They now have only the establishment at Union City, and handle more business of this sort than any other firm in the State of Indiana. This firm was the first in the West to employ a refrigerator for purposes of preservation of their goods, and now they conduct that branch of the business on a very large scale. They pack each winter 425 tons of ice, and have a capacity of storage at once for 4,000 barrels of eggs, which capacity is often utilized to the utmost. They handle yearly 2,000,000 pounds of butter, two to three hundred thousand pounds of poultry and 15,000 barrels of eggs. They throw away of spoiled eggs sometimes 1,000 dozen in a single day during the busy season. The temperature of their packing apartments is maintained throughout the entire season at about thirty-eight, only six degrees above freezing point. This establishment is an illustrious example of the necessity and the public advantage of "middlemen," so bitterly decried by many in the community. Without something of the sort carried on by them, the egg and butter business would be, during the hot season, nearly a dead loss, since for private parties to preserve and market these commodities at such times would be nearly impossible.

They gather the products of the farmers through a region hundreds of miles in extent, giving a constant and reliable price, and buying the whole product of the region, no matter how great the amount nor how dull the general market may be. They make their purchases, put the articles into a marketable condition, and, holding till the glut ceases, forward at a proper time for a remunerative sale, thus making a good profit for themselves indeed, but paying to the farmers at home, moreover, more than they could possibly realize at the general markets. The value of their labors to the community is therefore immense, effecting a saving to the producers of an amount far greater than even the profits which by their skill and forethought they are enabled to realize for themselves. In fact the "middleman" business, so much decried and so little understood, is, on the whole, the source of nearly all the profit which accrues to any class.

For the producers to market their own commodities would be utterly impossible, except at a ruinous loss. But by means of the despised and condemned "middlemen" of all kinds, conveyors, transporters, wholesale and retail dealers, agents and what

not, business, instead of being ruinous and impossible, becomes for the whole country and the universal world, and for producers as well as for "middlemen" a grand, glorious, triumphant success. This branch may at times, like every other department of activity, be over done, but if that ever occurrs the matter very soon rights itself and an equilibrium takes place. Turpen & Harris procure their merchandise over a great extent of territory, through portions of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. By agents at the principal shipping points, on salaries or on commission, by local agents, by wagons traversing the country and in every practicable way they succeed in gathering almost incredible amounts of these products of the farm. So delicate, so frail, so perishable, which nevertheless come to be and solely through the enlightened skill by which their capital and labor are constantly controlled, the source of immense profit to the producers and to the country at large. They employ at Union City alone about thirty hands. The buildings in which their extensive business is carried on are not, indeed, as they do not need to be, showy and expensive, yet in those humble edifices is handled an immense and well nigh incredible amount of merchandise, the value of which is created almost wholly by the energy and skill with which they employ the means under their control in this important department of commerce. [For other packing houses, see John S. Starbuck.]

PARKS, ETC.

In the spring of 1880, James Moorman, of Winchester, donated a fine tract of ground nearly in the heart of the town for a city park, to be kept and used for that exclusive purpose.

Some rather remarkable incidents were connected with Moorman's Park. The property some years ago belonged to William P. Debolt, Esq. He mortgaged it with other property to secure the payment of money, became unable to pay and the mortgage was foreclosed and the lands sold by the Sheriff James Moorman bought the property. Mrs. Debolt refused absolutely to leave the premises. A long and bitter legal struggle arose. Mrs. Debolt was put off by the officers of the law, but she immediately returned, and for weeks in the heart of winter, amid frost and rain and snow, did that resolute woman persist in holding fast by lodging on the porch of the dwelling, which was locked and watched by Deputy Sheriffs to keep her from entering. James Moorman made her offers, but they were rejected with scorn. At length, weary with the struggle, he donated the lots to Union City, which the council accepted, much against the judgment of many of the citizens, since it seemed to them to be taking up a dispute without occasion. Mrs. Debolt was at last taken by the Sheriff to Winchester, by order of Judge Monks, to answer for contempt of court, but was let go under strict promise that she would surrender the fort. There has been no further trouble, and the siege of "Fort Debolt" is only a memory of the past. In the course of the struggle, some one who was in sympathy with the lady stopped the chimney-top and raised the cry of fire. The officers inside opened the doors in alarm. Mrs. Debolt rushed in in spite of attempted force to prevent her and gained possession, and kept it till taken to Winchester, as before stated.

Of the rights of the controversy the public generally were not perhaps fully informed. Mrs. Debolt claimed that she had never knowingly signed away her right to the property, and that in justice one-third was still hers, while the other party declared, certainly with a strong show of reason, that his title was complete, and that she had not even the shadow of a valid claim. The court was certainly on the side of Moorman, and made her to cease her attempts to hold possession of the property by severe threats of greater severity unless she obeyed its mandates; yet the public tranquillity was for a time seriously disturbed by the controversy, since many sided with the woman, and more thought it an unwise thing to adopt the contest against Mrs. Debolt. The matter soon quieted down, however, and little or nothing has been heard of it since. Mrs. Debolt, indeed, has undertaken at times to gather fruits from the trees upon the lots, and once at least, during the summer of 1881, she was arrested and thrown into the calaboose by the Town Marshal for trespassing thus upon the premises, contrary to the express and strict ordinance of the City Council concerning the property.

The whole case is a curious episode in the dull routine of city life, showing how perplexing are the instances of conflicting claims which arise in the course of business, and how much trouble a single resolute and persistent (not to say stubborn and obstinate) individual may cause to his neighbors and the community.

PARKS, FAIR GROUNDS, ETC.

Besides Moorman Park, which cannot be used for religious or political gatherings, there is a park chiefly covered with natural timber, containing many acres, and besides this the fair grounds. Both these inclosures are well suited for public assemblies or for private pleasure parties. Good platforms have been erected, excellent wells have been prepared and the shade is beautiful and abundant, and both locations are used in this way for picnics, conventions, rallies, celebrations, camp meetings, etc., etc.

PIKES.

The roads to Union City during the first years of its existence were horrible enough. In muddy times, they were simply awful. Pikes began to be built, however, and the good work has gone on until now nearly or quite every road leading into town has been made into a pike. The number extending outward from the city as a center are eight in number: 1, the North Pike to Winchester, ten miles; 2, the South Pike to Winchester, ten miles; 3, the South State Line Pike, six and one-fourth miles, connecting at the south end with a pike leading to Greenville, Ohio; 4, the pike to Hill Grove, leading to Greenville, eleven miles; 5, the Teegarden Pike, leading north and east (worn out); 6, the Salem Pike, leading northward nine miles to the line of Jay County; this road has a branch to New Pittsburg, also on the Jay County line; 7, the State line, leading north; 8, a pike leading southeast to Darlington, etc.

Some of these roads become badly cut up during the rain and frost of winter, but they do great good nevertheless. They are a vast improvement on the bottomless sea of mud that tried men's temper and their horses' pulling qualities as well in the days of "auld lang syne." A proper system of road work such as might easily be devised and perfected would vastly improve the common highways and make them all nearly equal to pikes with little additional expense. The system of road working now in vogue with slight modifications would answer every purpose. Much of the road work as now done is only a nuisance rather than an advantage. The gravel obtainable for the construction of pikes in this region is not always of the best quality, and the durability of the road bed is somewhat lessened thereby. Two new pikes, both of them of considerable advantage to the prosperity of Union City, are in process of construction during the summer of 1882. First, one leading from the Winchester & Deerfield Pike eastward through Saratoga to the toll gate northwest of Union City; second, one commencing at the Wayne County line, southeast of Spartansburg, and running directly north to the toll gate southwest of Union City. Both these roads are being made under the provisions of the free pike law in force in the State of Indiana. The first opens a large scope of fine farming country, and gives the citizens in that locality an excellent avenue of communication both east and west. The second is longer and still more important, reaching out through the extreme southern portions of the county, and affording to some of the oldest and richest portions of our territory a direct and substantial highway to the markets of Union City.

POST OFFICE.

The post office was established at the commencement of the town. It found temporary accommodations in various places. It was kept besides other locations at one time southwest corner Oak and Columbia; at another in a small building on Pearl street, now occupied by the Young Men's Christain Association, and still again in the Hardy Block, southeast corner Pearl and Columbia. Though for a long time migratory, it has found, it may be hoped, a fixed abode in the northwest corner of the Branham Block, on East Pearl street.

The Postmasters have been many, some of whom are here given, somewhat (possibly not quite) in order of their appoint-

ment: Messrs. Miller, J. E. Paxson, John Diehl, Rulon, Thomas Wiley, Richard Barrett, Valentine Thomson, Hedgepeth, J. R. Jackson, A. B. Cooper (present incumbent).

The office, from being at first very small and insignificant, has become a large and important one with a salary of $1,200 per year. There are in connection with it 664 boxes.

There are several side mails branching from this point as follows: 1, Spartansburg, Arby & Richmond Hack Line, daily, supplying Bartonia, Spartansburg, Arba and other places; 2 Union & Recovery Hack Route, supplying Castle, Allensville, Jordan, Salimony and Recovery.

It is also a money order office, doing a large amount of business in that line. The general income of the office amounts yearly to a large sum. The Postmasters of Union City have for many years, perhaps always, been noted for their kind and accommodating disposition, and especially does the present incumbent present a fine illustration of the principle that the business of a public servant is to subserve the interests of the public in his department of labor in every reasonable and practicable way.

Mr. Cooper, the present occupant of the office, after a service in the office as deputy and as principal during several years, received in 1880 a re-appointment and a commission for four years in accordance with a petition numerously signed by the residents of the vicinity asking for his continuance in the position.

Two chief national mail routes, those by the "Bee-Line" and the "Pan-Handle" Railways, meet and cross at Union City, as also the route from Cincinnati via Dayton, Ohio, comes to this point; besides, there are the hack routes previously mentioned.

PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

There have been at different times various halls fitted up for public purposes. Among them have been the following: Paxson's Hall, Scanlan's Hall, Cranor's Hall, Kirschbaum's Hall, Fletcher's Hall, Opera Hall, Temperance Hall, Temperance Tabernacle. These halls have been opened at various times, generally about two having been in use simultaneously. There is now but one, viz., the Opera Hall, third floor, corner of Oak and Howard. The Temperance Tabernacle, erected for temperance meetings and for other general uses, has been sold and changed into a carriage warehouse.

RAILROADS.

Since Union City is perhaps the most important railroad center in Randolph County, it will not be thought amiss to connect the account of the various railroads extending in different directions through the county with our description of that town. There are indeed at present several railroad crossings—Winchester, Ridgeville, Lynn and Union City are now favored with the possession of that important advantage. The Richmond & Grand Rapids Railroad crosses in the county three other tracks, all three being eastward bound. At Lynn, it crosses the new road, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western (I., B. & W.). At Winchester, the same road (the Grand Rapids) crosses the Bee Line, and at Ridgeville the Pan Handle. But Union City is a grand center to all roads being the point of conjunction of the two great throughfares, perhaps the greatest and most extensive in the State or even in the country, the Bee Line and the Pan Handle, or, speaking more exactly and more technically, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and being the point where the Dayton & Union Railroad, a direct line from Cincinnati and the south, joins the two great routes already referred to. While, therefore, at the other railroad crossings within the county a north and south road strikes an east and west road, at Union City the oldest north and south road in the region strikes both the great old and permanent trans-continental routes of travel and commerce. Hence the statements concerning the various railroads crossing the soil of Randolph will be given at this time and in conjunction with the history of Union City.

The track of the Union & Dayton Railroad was laid to the State line in Union City December 25, 1852. Some weeks elapsed, however, before the track was suitable for general traffic. One gentleman says that the first passenger train through from Dayton to Indianapolis passed over the road January 24, 1853. The east part of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad was brought here, and the two parts were joined together, in perhaps July, 1853.

That part of the Pan Handle, now the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, from Columbus to Union City, was completed in about 1856. The other part from Union City to Logansport was completed in about 1867. Two other roads were graded to reach this city, viz., the Louisville & ——— Railroad and the Portland Railroad, but as yet they are simply grades and nothing more.

As it is, five tracks converge at this point from so many different directions, furnishing sure and speedy connections with the whole country, and making Union City an important railroad center.

A vast amount of business, both local and transfer, is done at this place. The express office also does a very large business.

There is one extensive roundhouse belonging to the Bee-Line Railroad. The Pan Handle has a passenger and freight depot combined. The Bee Line and the Dayton & Union Railroads are united in management, and have a passenger and a freight depot used by both. Each passenger depot has a telegraph office; only the Bee Line does general business.

The Branham House is the grand railroad hotel of the town, established in 1856, and still owned and managed by Simeon Branham, Esq., in connection with one of his sons. It is an excellent hotel; its worthy proprietor is an upright, Christian gentleman, and his discreet and liberal management of the public house under his control has done much to give character abroad to our ambitious and enterprising little city.

The number of railroad employes in Union City is 150 or more. The business transacted by the different roads is almost beyond belief. Sixteen passenger trains and twenty-two freight trains arrive or depart or both from Union City every twenty-four hours as follows: D. &. W. R. R., passenger, four, freight, two; Pan Handle, passenger, six, freight, ten; Bee Line, passenger, six, freight, ten.

The freight trains are very large, and often run in sections, two and sometimes three sections in one train. Counting the sections as single trains, there are sometimes (including all the roads) fifty or more trains in a single day.

It is wonderful, and yet it is said to be the truth, that during almost thirty years of constant and ceaseless traffic not an injurious accident of any kind has ever happened at the grand railroad crossing at Columbia street by a collision at that point. It makes one think of the movements of the stars in their course, and of the "music of the spheres."

Several sad injuries resulting in death have indeed occurred in and near the town. It is reasonably thought, however, that in most of the cases and possibly in all the employes of the road have not been in fault. The railroad management is, in truth, an immense business, wonderful for its extent and its complications and for its endlessness of detail, and requires for its safe and successful handling a care, a skill, a patience and an attention close, persistent, uninterrupted both night and day, almost, one would think, beyond the power of man to accomplish; yet the work is done here and throughout the whole land with a perfection, a thoroughness and a comparative safety and freedom from casualty agreeable to contemplate and wonderful to behold. True, indeed, that, taken in the aggregate, many great and terrible casualties have taken place; yet, compared with the immense and inconceivable amount of traffic transacted upon the railways of the land, the natural and unavoidable liabilities to accidents of every conceivable sort, the comparative freedom from injury to life and limb is indeed wonderful, is little short of miraculous, and shows a power in the human mind to develop, regulate and control the forces of nature to the needs of the great family of man well nigh inconceivable. And all this business has grown up in the country and world within the last half century, and for the West most of the whole vast traffic, comprising scores of thousands of miles of track, tens of thousands of cars, thousands of huge locomotives, besides the towns, the depots, the engine works, the car works, the iron and steel factories and all and sundry the places and appliances for the carrying on of this incredible mass

of human activity within thirty years. Great is commerce! Great has she always been, and greater still and ever greater, and daily and yearly more indescribably and inconceivably great in extent, in richness and in capability for the use and comfort of human kind.

DAYTON & UNION RAILROAD.

The Dayton & Union Railroad was the first road completed to Union City, December 25, 1852. Great activity was at that time shown in the construction of railroads. A track had been laid from Dayton to Greenville, and a route was projected and work done thereon from the latter point to Winchester, Ind., and the early completion of the track on that route was supposed to be a fixed fact. However, by the efforts of the Messrs. Smith, in behalf of their embryo town, Union City, the route was changed to that place. The track was laid to Union City December 25, 1852, and shortly afterward business began upon the road. For a time, the amount of traffic done upon that road was very large, but, as direct lines to the eastern seaboard developed their capacity for business, its importance as a throughfare of trade and travel grew less. Still, a large traffic is carried on over ths route, and the Dayton & Union line adds greatly to the businese facilities of the place and the region. It is said by railroad experts that it makes the best financial showing of any road in the United States, 42 per cent of its gross earnings being net profit.

Three trains daily each way pass over its track—two passenger and one freight train. During some eight years past, the management of the Dayton & Union Railroad has been in joint connection with the Bee Line and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton (C., H. & D.) Railroads.

BEE-LINE RAILROAD—NOW C., C., C. & I.

The Bee Line from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine is the pioneer road of this region, having been projected in 1847 and completed in 1853, though the Dayton & Union Railroad was completed before the Bee Line. The charter was granted by the Legislature of Indiana during the winter of 1847–48. Work was begun upon the route in 1849, and the Indiana portion was joined to the Dayton & Union Railroad in January, 1853, and the Ohio portion was completed in the summer of 1853. At first the route from Indianapolis and Bellefontaine belonged to two companies. In 1859, a consolidation occurred, and in 1868 a further union took place, forming the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, under the name of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, or familiarly the Bee Line. It transacts an immense amount of business, general and local, the statistics in detail, of which, however, cannot readily be obtained. Its trains are three passenger trains each way daily and five regular freight trains, often increased to ten or even more than that, making a grand total of from sixteen to twenty or thirty or even more trains daily. Counting the five radiating tracks as separate roads and reckoning the trains running on each as being distinct from seventy to one hundred trains daily reach or leave this city as a grand center of railway traffic and travel. The contrast between the new and the old in this respect is amazing. Imagine for a moment the business now handled by means of 100 daily trains to and from a single point to be transacted by horse power! The thought itself is preposterous; to make it a reality would be utterly impracticable.

The company have a passenger depot, a commodious freight warehouse and an extensive roundhouse. They maintain also a telegraph office, operated both for the company's business and also for the general public. The agents have been these: R. A. Willson, S. C. Weddington, C. Williamson, Anthony Cost, O. E. Tiffany, George W. Kendrick, H. S. Watson, R. T. Johnson, J. Q. Van Winkle, F. E. Vestal, R. T. Johnson.

R. A. Willson says that he began the office work for all the roads in 1853. The repair shops of the company are at Brightwood, near Indianapolis.

The Bee Line have in Randolph County five stations—Union City, Harrisville, Winchester, Farmland and Morristown or Parker. And in the order of business they would be Union City, Winchester, Farmland, Morristown, Harrisville. The passenger depot and roundhouse are in Indiana; the freight house is in Ohio.

"Reminiscences of the Bee Line Railroad," given in substance by Thomas Neely, Esq., then and now of Muncie, Ind., in Delaware County History: Kingman Bros., Chicago; page thirty-nine: "I thought we ought to have a railroad connection, but did not know where. I carried round a paper, but excited no special interest. Dr. Anthony laughed at the idea, and called it foolishness. A meeting was called, a large crowd attended and speeches were made, but no one had any idea to what point the road should run. Some said, 'to the canal at Fort Wayne.' I said no, for that will freeze up. Various points were suggested, Indianapolis, Connorsville, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine. The two latter places made special overtures, The question was decided in a novel way. At a meeting held in the woods where Union City now stands, after several speeches had been made from a box, the matter was put to vote. Bellefontaine was directed to take one side and all others the other side. Bellefontaine carried by two-thirds over all other points. Thus the Bee Line was born, O. H. Smith was made President, and the grand system of railroads for the great Northwest was begun." One track, indeed, then existed in the State, viz., from Indianapolis to Madison, on the Ohio River, but it was isolated and comparatively unimportant. But after the Bellefontaine had been extended to the lakes at Cleveland, the Great West began to wake to the mighty possibilities of continental travel and commerce.

PAN HANDLE RAILROAD—P., C. & ST. L.

That part of the system of railway called the Pan Handle road which was first completed to Union City was the track from Columbus to this point, which was put into operation about 1856. The next part was the road from Union City to Logansport. Both these divisions together amount to 197 miles. At the present time, in these days of consolidation of railways, it belongs to the system of roads owned by the Pennsylvania Railway. This immense corporation now controls about one-twelfth of all the roads in the United States. The track from Pittsburgh to St. Louis with connecting branches is entitled the P., C. & St. L. (Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis) Railroad, and the Columbus & Logansport track is a part of the P., C. & St. L. road, being the second division of the C., C., C. & I. road, this second division extending from Bradford to Chicago.

The passenger house at Union City was erected in 1866 or 1867, since which time its agents at this point have been David H. Reeder, E. H. Judge, N. Hamlin and P. A. Taylor. Six passenger trains and ten freight trains run daily on its tracks. The freight trains are often double or even treble, making probably a number equal to twenty freight trains per day, or, in all twenty-six trains besides frequent excursion trains to different points at various times. The amount of business done upon this road, general and local, is thus seen to be immense—almost incredible. We have no data at hand for determining the gross income of the road, either in the whole or at this point. The company has a telegraph office in its depot, the business of which, however, is confined to the affairs of the company itself. The employes of the Pan Handle Road resident at Union City amount to a large number, though just how many it is not easy to tell. Though doing a very large business, yet, strange to say, it has no separate freight house, its necessities in that respect being supplied by a comparatively small room in one end of the passenger house. The agent for some years past has been P. A. Taylor, and the freight agent Mr. Etmire, who, though possessing some rather striking pecularities, is, nevertheless, an energetic and valuable public servant.

NOTE.—Some of the roads mentioned do not reach Union City.

RICHMOND & GRAND RAPIDS RAILROAD.

About 1869–70, a railroad was built through Randolph County north and south from Richmond into Michigan, via Winchester, Portland, Decatur and Fort Wayne. It passes through Washington, White River and Franklin Townships. The points in the county are Johnson's Station, Lynn, Rural, Winchester, Stone Station and Ridgeville. Considerable business is done upon the road, though by far less than upon the great east and west throughfares.

As it is now, all the townships have railroads but Green,

West River, Nettle Creek, Stony Creek and Greensfork. The railroad in progress through the southern part of the county will cross Nettle Creek, West River, Washington and Greensfork.

The projected road from Union City to Bluffton will cross Jackson, but Green and Stony Creek seem to be doomed to be without iron tracks across their surface.

UNION & BLUFFTON RAILROAD.

About 1855, a railroad was projected from Union to Portland, Jay County, and the track was mostly graded, but the road was not completed. About 1866, the project was revived, new stock was obtained, considerable work was done and it was thought the route would be opened for travel in a few months. The matter failed again, however, and it remains a failure to the present day. About the same time, a route was projected connecting Camden, Jay County, with Bluffton, Wells County, and after the grade was nearly completed the work was suspended for lack of funds, and the whole thing has lain in *statu quo*, lo these many years!

The proposal is now made to build a road from Bluffton to Union City, by way of Camden, Antioch, Boundary City and New Pittsburgh, uniting the two grades above mentioned. This road if built will be an excellent thing for the region traversed thereby, and especially for the towns through which it will pass, and will make an additional road for the thriving town at the terminus.

Aid to the amount of $100,000 is asked from the region through which it passes. Wayne and Jackson Townships, Randolph County, have voted their share; what the votes of the townships concerned in Jay County will do is yet to be told.

RAILROAD CONNECTING UNION AND CAMBRIDGE CITY.

Many years ago, another road also was chartered and much work laid out upon its track extending southwestwardly, making Cambridge City, Wayne County, a point in its route. Those were the days of mighty endeavor and costly failure. So, after getting to about the same point, the grading of the track, the funds were exhausted and the project stopped. Every now and then an attempt is made to revive the enterprise, but thus far without success. There has been perhaps more thought expended upon the northeastern extension of the route from Union City through Darke and Mercer Counties, Ohio, but still nothing has come of the talking and thinking, and probably the fact of the completion of the L., E. & W. road, via Recovery and Portland to Muncie, will injure the prospects of the route at the head of this article.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD.

A railroad is in process of construction through the southern part of the county, making Lynn, Losantville and possibly other places to be points in its route. Work is progressing upon the track, and the present prospect seems fair for its completion.

Still the history of a thousand and one railroad enterprises in this land of ours forcibly reminds us that "Many a slip is between cup and lip," and teaches the disheartening fact that millions of expenditure lie useless and waste in half-built railroad tracks and routes cut through the woods; and that many a poor unfortunate town site has found itself stranded high on the barren shore of the land of failure.

If the two roads, the one from Bluffton to Union City and this one through the southern townships should both prove to be accomplished facts, every township in the county except Green and Stony Creek will be crossed by railroads, and furnished with convenient and accessible points of communication with the great outside world. Green also is not very far from several roads, but the prospect for a track over its soil or for a railroad town upon its surface is at the present time not encouraging

[July, 1882—The road herein spoken of has its track laid, and regular trains have commenced to make their runs. With its eastern and western connections, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western is expected to take its place at once among the great throughfares between the mighty East and the magnificent West.]

H. Wiggim, stave and heading factory, Union City, Ohio, formerly Wiggim & Son, but the son, Amos Wiggim, died in the fall of 1879. The factory is not now in operation, but it is expected to start again soon. When in full work the establishment will employ twenty-five to thirty hands. The timber is purchased principally from the region, brought in wagons. Their market is Dayton, Springfield, Xenia, Richmond, etc. The manufacturing process is quite curious. The wood is taken in large blocks and put into steam boxes, of which there are six, holding each three cords. The timber is cut into staves by a suitable machine and then the staves are piled in open sheds to dry. The drying requires three months. Heading is cut by another machine, which will turn out 10,000 pieces per day. The stave machine will cut from eighteen to twenty thousand staves per day.

Their machines are: For staves, equalizing saw and cutter and stave jointer; for heading, saw, planer and jointer and heading rounder.

STOVE STORES.

There are three of these establishments. The oldest is that of J. M. Shank, which has been in existence for some twenty-four years, having been begun in 1858. The next is that of William Kerr, opened in 1867, and the last belongs to the Shugars Brothers, who commenced their business in this line in the fall of 1881. All three of these establishments are thriving and prosperous, and the demand for goods and work of the sort furnished and performed by their proprietors appears to be constantly and largely on the increase.

TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Citizens' Bell Telephone Company of Union City, Ind., was formed October 21, 1880, with a capital stock of $3,000, divided into thirty shares of $100 each. The officers are: W. K. Smith, President; William Harris, Vice President; George W. Wiggs, Secretary; E. M. Tansey, Auditor and Treasurer; Pierre Gray, General Manager. The above gentlemen with Charles W. Pierce form the Board of Directors.

The company went into operation with forty-nine subscribers, March 14, 1881, at $3 per month for one year. July 12, 1881, there were fifty-seven subscribers. The work of the company is in satisfactory condition, the subscribers being highly pleased with the convenience afforded by the telephone instrument.

TILE FACTORY.

See biography of J. H. Snooks, Union City, Ohio.

TUB AND PAIL FACTORY.

The establishment is owned and operated by the Hook Brothers. They originally set up their business in Cardington, Ohio, in 1869, and removed to Union City in 1877. At first the location of their works was on the Indiana side, near the Smith Bros. machine shop, in the west part of town. After two years the location of the business was changed to the Ohio side. Their investment in 1880 was about $10,000, and they employ twenty-five to thirty hands, buying their lumber in bolts, and making 10,000 tubs and pails a year. They conduct also a branch establishment at Versailles, Darke Co., Ohio, at which they manufacture rough lumber into staves and heading. They ship their tubs and pails extensively to Minnesota, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Iowa and elsewhere. The firm are intending soon to put in new machinery and thus to double their capacity for production. The business is prosperous, and promises well for the time to come.

TURNING FACTORY.

See biography of S. L. Carter, Union City.

J. T. HARTZELL, WAGON WORKS.

In 1879, Mr. Hartzell set up wagon works, and is doing considerable work in that branch of industry. He also carries on an extensive manufacturing at Greenville, Ohio, established in the winter of 1880–81. [See J. T. Hartzell, given elsewhere.]

WATER WORKS.

Some mention has already been made of the water works constructed by the authorities of Union City, Ind., at very great la-

bor and expense. We give at this time some further information concerning them.

The well is twenty-five feet wide and twenty-three feet deep. The bottom of the well is at the gravel, the thickness of which is fifteen feet. Below this is six or eight feet of hardpan; then comes fifteen feet of quicksand, below that three feet gravel, still deeper about ten feet clay of a very fine quality, and below the clay quicksand again. How deep the quicksand is has not been determined. During 1881, efforts were made to obtain a greater supply of water. Two pipes have been inserted about eleven feet below the surface of the upper gravel, and the Superintendent is now (July, 1881), sinking a four inch pipe, having bored to the lower quicksand mentioned above.

The capacity of the well at the present time is about one hundred and eighty thousand gallons in twenty-four hours, and that amount has been taken a portion of the time during the present summer. The range of the operation of the works has been from 3,800 strokes of the pump to 9,400, at twenty gallons per stroke. Since January 1, 1882, to the afternoon of July 26, 1881, the number of strokes has been 517,423, averaging 2,500 strokes per day. The engine is self-regulating, standing at forty pounds pressure, which can, however, be increased if needful to eighty pounds. Nine thousand strokes a day are equal to 7,500 gallons an hour, or 125 gallons or about three barrels every minute, making 4,500 barrels per day. It is evident that two things must be done—the supply of water must be increased and the wasteful use must be prevented. At one time during the hot season in the month of July, 1881, if a fire had occurred a supply of water could have been maintained not over fifteen minutes, which is a state of affairs sufficiently alarming. The annual expenses of the works are about as follows:

The income from rent for the use of water for 1880 was about $2,700. The number of connections was about one hundred and seventy. The Bee-Line roundhouse used an immense quantity, paying $975 a year, which seems perhaps a small sum for so large a use as they make; yet the bargain is, nevertheless, not an unprofitable one for the city, since they use chiefly surplus water, i. e., after it has passed through the general system of pipes. In the fall and early winter of 1881, the water supply was extended far north along Howard and far west along Pearl street.

One would think that meters should be employed, so that each may pay in proportion to the quantity used, which is now far from being the case. The action of the steam works sustaining a continual head of water sufficient to fill all the pipes of the city is maintained without intermission. And in case of increased demand, such as the occurrence of a fire, a heavier pressure is at once produced by creating a greater head of steam. Thus far the strength of the engine has been abundantly equal to every need.

SAW-MILL.

Mr. Fisher, of the firm of Woolley & Fisher, has erected a saw-mill near the electric light and motor works, and has purchased during the winter of 1880–81 a large quantity of hickory timber, amounting to many thousand feet, which the mill is now working up into tongues, neck-yokes and similar things, according to the nature and capacity of the material. Mr. Fisher is already largely engaged in this branch of business, owning one saw-mill at Xenia, Ind., and renting two others in different places. He contemplates erecting a turning establishment to enable him to complete the working up of the material which passes through his saw-mill.

In 1879, Lambert Bros., wood-workers, established a spoke and hub factory in Union City, Ohio, and are doing a large business in that line. [See other account of Lambert & Son.]

BIOGRAPHIES.

We give below, biographical sketches of present or former residents of Union City. Some have already been furnished under the heads of attorneys, physicians, clergymen, church members, the "press," military history, etc.

W. L. ALEXANDER was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1838. His father, William Alexander, came to Wayne County, Ind., from Burke County, N. C., in 1810, six years before Indiana became a State. He was the father of seventeen children, twelve of whom lived to be grown and were married, and seven are living now. He died in Wayne County July, 1856, aged eighty years three months and twenty days. In early days he was a Democrat, and a supporter of Jackson, but afterward became a Whig, voting for Gen. Harrison, and still later was a Free-Soiler. In religion, he was a Presbyterian of the strictest sort. In business, he was a farmer in easy circumstances, a quiet, peaceable, industrious, thriving, prosperous citizen. The son, William L., grew up on the farm, and at the age of twenty-three he enlisted in the military volunteer service, joining the Twenty-eighth Indiana Regiment, Company C, in September, 1861. He was chiefly on detached duty at headquarters, at Indianapolis, remaining in the service about eighteen months. He had married a wife before the war. His first wife was Caroline Baker; married January, 1859. They had two children, and she died in 1864. He married again in 1873, his second wife being Elcinda Keister. They have had three children. His second wife died in the spring of 1881, and his children being all dead but one, he was left thus well-nigh "alone in the world." After the war and the death of his first wife, he spent several years in traveling, being engaged in business in various ways. After that he engaged in farming near Union City till 1878, in which year he entered the grain business with John Price, and in 1881, in connection with Mr. Worth, purchased the establishment of C. W. Pierce, a dealer of high reputation and long standing in Union City. Mr. Alexander is a member of the United Brethren Church, and in political faith is a Republican. In the winter of 1881–82, he took his third wife, in the person of Mrs. Lucinda Wright, a widow lady of Union City, Ohio. He sold out his grain establishment in the spring of 1882, but is still a resident of the town, and has re-entered active business, this time as a livery keeper, having purchased the interest of Butterfield in the stable next north of the Worthington Corner.

EDMUND L. ANDERSON, dry goods merchant (son of Harrison Anderson), was born in Greensfork Township in 1844. He married Lydia P. Paxson June, 1865, and moved to Union City in 1873. He enlisted in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, July, 1863, and was discharged January, 1865. They have had four children. He was for three years a farmer, five years he sold goods at Spartansburg, in the firm of Anderson & Hill, for three years, in the boot and shoe business at Union City, under the firm of Paxson & Anderson, and has been four years doing business alone in dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, carpets, etc. Mr. Anderson was for fourteen years a Deacon in the Disciple Church, but some time ago, for reasons of his own, resigned the position. He has been an active temperance worker, and was a zealous church member. In 1879, he purchased Oak Grove, N. Howard, upon which he built an elegant residence. There are now standing upon the premises about three hundred trees of various kinds, from fifteen to twenty-five feet high, forming already a grateful shade, and promising in future a high degree of beauty and comfort. Mr. Anderson is still a young man (thirty-six years), but he has already achieved a flattering success, and may hope, through the Divine blessing, for many years of activity and usefulness. In the summer of 1880, he sold out his stock of goods, and spent some time in traveling through Nebraska, Dakota, Texas, etc. In February, 1881, Mr. Anderson purchased of Mr. G. Fowler his stock of groceries, and resumed business, this time as a grocer. In March, 1882, Mr. Anderson sold out his establishment to Stephen Ladd, long a resident of Union City, and later removed his business to Bloomington, Ill. He is at present spending time upon his farm in the vicinity of Spartansburg, having built and furnished there a fine residence.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, blacksmith, was born in New Jersey in 1827; came to Randolph County in 1841; learned the blacksmith trade in Greenville, Ohio, in 1845–48, and settled at Union City in 1852 (August), and carries on the same shop still. He married Esther Ann House in 1851. They have had seven children, all living. His establishment is the only one (so far as known), that has stood during the whole life of the town (1852–82). He began his shop in August, 1852, some five months before the first rail was laid to the town, and his faithful hammer has been going "rap rap" on the resounding anvil ever since, and the familiar, cheerful sound greets us still. He does little work now, his sons following the business in his stead. Mr. Anderson has hammered out a comfortable competence, and is reckoned one among the substantial citizens of the town.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, lumber dealer, was born near Bethel, Wayne Co., Ind.; was brought up a farmer, and became a clerk at Richmond, Ind.; after three years, coming to Union City. He began business as a grocer, with W. H. Swain, continuing for several years, then becoming a dealer in dry goods, still afterward being engaged in the Citizens' Bank, and now in the lumber and hardware business (under the style of Witham, Anderson & Co., which see). Their business is quite large and increasingly successful. Mr. Anderson has been for many years an active member of the Disciple Church of Union City, as also his worthy and exemplary wife, and he is Trustee and Elder in that society. Mr. Anderson is an upright and public-spirited citizen, and interested to promote the general welfare. In political connection, he is Republican. He enjoys a high and well deserved reputation for business talent and integrity, and reliability in general. He has erected for his residence a tasteful and commodious mansion on North Howard street, which for architectural beauty and chaste elegance cannot easily be surpassed. Mr. Anderson presents another instance among the class so common in our county, and throughout the entire land, of a youth born and reared upon a farm, trained to industry, economy and thrift.

CHARLES AVERY, late of Union City, came with his parents to Deerfield in an early day. He was a young man and boarded with Edward Edger. He married first a Miss Deem, and afterward her sister. He sold goods at Deerfield, then at Winchester, and afterward at Union City. From Union City he removed to Marion, Grant Co., Ind., and afterward to Lower California, where he now resides, so far as known. Mr. Anderson was an active business man, being for a considerable time in partnership with W. B. Pierce, under the firm name of Pierce & Avery, carrying on a general produce business, including butter,

eggs and poultry. In Winchester, Mr. Avery was connected with Ernestus Putman, formerly of that town.

ADOLPHUS BARNES was born in North Carolina in 1828, and came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1829; to Randolph County in 1830 and to Spartansburg in 1835. That town was then very new. He resided there till 1878 (forty-three years), and then moved to Union City, at which he now resides. He married, in 1844, Eliza J. Bates, daughter of John Bates, near Tampico, Ohio. Mr. Bates was killed by the falling of a tree in his clearing a year or two before his daughter's marriage. They have had seven children, six now living. Two are at home and four are married—two in Union City, one at Spartansburg and one at Winchester. Their names are Margaret (Custer Dubois), three children; John A. Barnes, clerk, Kirschbaum, two children; Elizabeth (Campbell), Spartansburg, three children; Mary M., (Leavell), Winchester, two children. Richard A. Leavell was Clerk of the Circuit Court for Randolph County one term. Mr. Barnes and his wife and some of his children are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a hotel-keeper and a merchant for twenty to twenty-five years. In Union City, he has been Clerk, Deputy Assessor, Delinquent Tax Collector, etc.

A. J. S. BOWERS, merchant, was born in 1841, in Philadelphia, of German parents. At the age of seventeen, he went to Pontotoc, Miss. (1858), as clerk for three years; returned to Philadelphia, and, in 1862 (at twenty-one years), he came to Union City, setting up as a clothing dealer and merchant tailor. The firm was at first Meyer & Bowers; then A. J. S. Bowers (till 1880); now Bowers & Bro. Mr. Bowers was married, in 1870, to Abigail Lewisson, of Philadelphia, and they have three children. Mr. Bowers' firm now conduct a general business—dry goods, clothing, hats, carpets, etc., etc. They have perhaps the finest and most splendid business block in the city, and claim they do a business second to none in the county. They have indeed a wonderfully prosperous establishment. Over the entrance of the cashier's inclosure is the motto, "No mortal can command success, but our purpose is to deserve it," and they do. By activity, energy, unfailing courtesy, low and uniform prices, a skillful adaptation in stock to the multiplied and ever varying wants of their numerous and ever increasing host of customers, coupled of course with a high degree of business shrewdness, Mr. Bowers has succeeded, not alone in "deserving," but also in "commanding" a triumphant mercantile success. For many years the firm occupied a building northeast corner Columbia and Pearl, but in 1875 he erected his present superb business block, corner Columbia and Oak, at which palatial quarters the firm receive their delighted patrons. Employment is furnished by them to about thirty-five hands, and their sales for 1879 were about $100,000, which amount they very largely exceeded in 1882. Messrs. Bowers & Kirschbaum are both of them of Jewish parentage and profession, but, by their honorable dealing, they have established a high reputation for integrity, and have done much to soften down and even to remove the prejudice which used so largely to prevail against that worthy and useful portion of our citizens. The Jews are, in fact, as a class, active, thriving, energetic, economical and, in many respects, especially valuable members of the body politic. And it is a pleasant spectacle to witness the dying out of "race animosities," and the gentle, harmonious blending of all classes of our people into one vast, grand, triumphant American nation. Mr. Bowers, on account of failing health, sold out to Coons Bros., of Philadelphia, December, 1882, and is himself about to remove thither.

JOHN BUTCHER was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1840, being one of seven children. His father moved to Jay County, Ind., in 1851, and, after living there about thirteen years, returned to Gallia County, Ohio, in 1864. J. B. married, in 1859, Susanna Constable, in Jackson Township, Randolph County, on the Mississinewa River. He attended school in boyhood at Lotz's Schoolhouse, a log building "all of the olden time," having the privileges also, a rare one for those times, of a select school at North Salem, taught by Jonas Chandler, an excellent teacher of that day, who emigrated to Minnesota, and was drowned by accident in that country. Mr. Butcher came to Randolph County in 1865, spending one year as a grocer. He moved then to Missouri, teaching four years, keeping hotel one year and being a grocer four years. Returning to Union City in 1875, he became traveling salesman for Hommowun & Meredith's tobacco factory one year; kept grocery two years, and has been life insurance agent three years, being now general manager of the Pioneer Mutual Life Insurance Association, formed at Union City in 1880. Mr. Butcher has had three children, one of whom is dead, and one of whom is the wife of George W. Patchel, of the *Times*. Mr. Butcher has been for twenty-one years a church member, joining at first the Christians (New Lights), and six years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church at Union City. He has been Steward for three years. In politics, he is a Republican. He belongs to A., F. & A. M., both the blue lodge and the chapter. Mr. Butcher is a gentleman of character and standing, respected by his fellow-citizens, and a substantial member of the community.

NATHAN CADWALLADER, Banker.

Nathan Cadwallader, banker, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1826. His father moved to Greensfork, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1833. He was an active, thriving man, but he died in 1840. Nathan was the only boy, and but fourteen years old. By the "turn of times" and the worthlessness of "sale notes" the family became somewhat poor. Nathan's boyish management was none of the best. They had one old bay mare, and no way to get any more or to get much else. He "gouged along" after a "fashion," borrowed a horse sometimes, etc. He did most of the work that was done, though his sisters helped what they could in loading, cleaning grain, etc. They cleaned grain by "flapping" it on a sheet, and had to haul everything on a sled. A wagon was a luxury not to be thought of. Two brothers, Thomas and Abner (his father), came together, and settled west of Arba. Uncle Thomas is living yet, eighty-five years old, and his wife is over eighty. [He died a few months ago.]

A. C. married Mary Thomas in about the year 1825. She died in 1868. They had five children—Nathan, Vashti (Williams), Janet Gray Heitzman (widow), Sarepta (Chenoweth), Rachel (Bowen)—all living. N. C. attended school at Winchester Seminary, under Prof. Cole, twelve weeks. To show the primitive simplicity of those times, it may not be amiss to state that when Prof. Cole advised his aspiring country lads to invest in a box of blacking and a brush and to try their qualities, Nathan obediently procured the articles, but was utterly at a non plus, because he had no knowledge of the modus operandi, never having seen an application of the stuff. He probably has learned how by this time. He taught school four terms; was clerk for Needham, Mauzy & Co.; bought out Mauzy and sold goods at Spartansburg; bought out Needham and sold at Newport three or four years; was partner with Raiford Wiggs at Union City; went to Cincinnati, in the firm of Gray, Cadwallader & Wiggs, as wholesale grocers; returned to Union City, and, with Col. I. P. Gray, established the Citizens' Bank in 1865. This was re-organized (same name), under Indiana law, in 1873, and he was made President. Mr. C. was State Senator in 1876 and in 1880. He has been twice married, first to Elizabeth Celinda Mauzy, then to Sarah Griffis (1854). He has three children. His present wife is a daughter of James Griffis, so long proprietor of the Griffis farm, on the Greenville State road. Mr. C., though poor when a boy, has, through his well-directed efforts, aided by a succession of fortunate circumstances, acquired a handsome fortune, and it will ever be a consolation to his filial heart that he had the unspeakable happiness to minister to the wants of his aged mother, and to smooth by the utmost kindness in his power her pathway to the tomb. She was a gentle, affectionate, pious Quaker, eminently religious and a beautiful and shining example of the loveliness of the Christian graces in their power over human life. It may be well to say that in his religious feelings and opinions, Mr. C. inclines to those of his revered and sainted mother. She had been for many years an invalid, and her husband, kind, gentle, loving as he was during his life, would help his wife in every way possible, as by doing out the washing while his horses were eating their dinner, etc. She lived to be aged, and died not very long ago; in the fullness of years and ripe for the golden harvest of eternal life.

MRS. MARY E. CARTER, Bradford, is the daughter of Hon. Jeremiah and Mrs. Cynthia Dye Smith, of Winchester, and the sister of William K. and John Dye Smith, Esqs., prominent residents of Union City, Randolph Co., Ind. She was born at Winchester, Ind., in 1842, and was educated in the schools of that town, with perhaps a single term at Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis. In about 1866, she was married to Frank B. Carter, a member of the Carter family, so long famous in the history of that town. They have had two children, only one of whom is now living. Their residence was at Winchester till about 1874, at which time a removal was made to Bradford, Ohio, where she still resides. She has a comfortable estate, inherited from her distinguished father, the proceeds of which affords her a competent and abundant income.

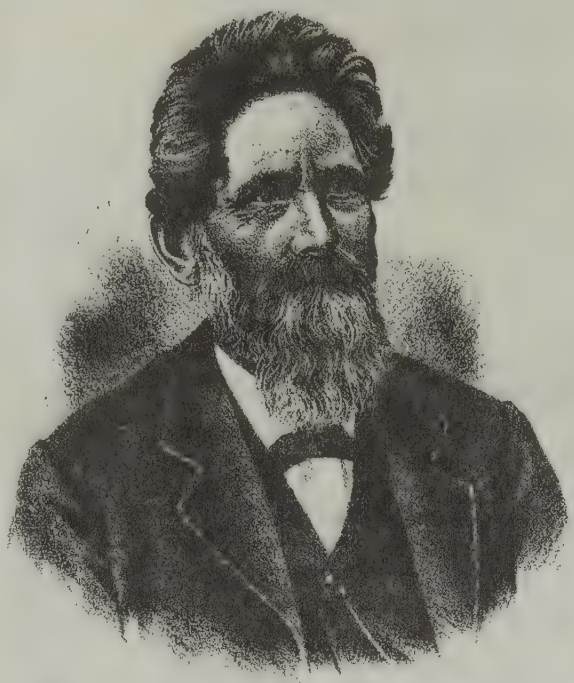
ROBERT J. CLARK, baker, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1837; came to Springfield, Ohio, in 1847. He joined the Fifteenth Ohio Cavalry in 1861, and was discharged in the winter of 1864–65, having served more than three years and six months. His regiment was under Gen. Lew Wallace at Shiloh; under Gen. Kilpatrick at Corinth; in Straight's raid toward Macon, Ga.; under Gen. McPherson at Resaca, being one of his body guard when he was killed; went up to Knoxville with Sherman after Longstreet; went back to Chattanooga after the capture of Atlanta, and was discharged some months afterward. He lived two years in Xenia, Ohio, and in 1867 came to Union City. December, 1865, he married Anna J. Hall, and they have three children. He is a baker and confectioner. When he came to Union City, he was worth just $60. He has built up a thriving, prosperous and successful business, employing now a capital of $3,000, and five hands besides his own family. Mr. C. belongs to the Presbyterian Church, is a Republican in politics, and enjoys fully the confidence of his fellow-townsmen and of the community.

REV. THOMAS COLCLAZER was born in Washington City in 1811, and came to Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1827. In 1838, he married Hannah Johnson, but they had no children. From his early boyhood till he threw down his hammer and took up the Gospel trumpet, he was a blacksmith. He was converted to Christ at a camp-meeting on Dowdy's Fork, in the north part of Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1829, under the preaching of the sainted Bigelow. Shortly afterward, in 1830, he was licensed as an exhorter; in 1840, as a preacher, and in 1851 he began to "ride circuit," his first work of this kind being at Deerfield and vicinity in 1851 and 1852. It thus came to pass that he was the earliest preacher at Union City, when it first began to be. His fields of labor in later years were Middletown, Henry County; Perkinsville, below Anderson; Bethlehem, sixteen miles east of Indianapolis; Alexandria, Philadelphia (west of Greenfield) and elsewhere. He died suddenly, in 1865, at Union City. Coming to the house of Bro. S. L. Carter, he was taken ill on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, and on Tuesday at 5 A. M. he breathed his last. His worthy widow still resides at Union City, Ohio, commanding the esteem of all who know her.

A. B. COOPER was born at Ripley, Jackson Co., W. Va., in 1840. His mother dying when he was an infant, he was brought up by his grandfather. At twenty years of age, he became clerk in the Pomeroy Coal Company's store, and continued one year. En isting in the service of the United States August 11, 1861, after a somewhat unusual course of events, he became a member of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. A company was raised for an independent cavalry regiment. On reaching Columbus the authorities declined to accept them unless they would sell their horses to the United States, which they declined to do. Sending them home by some of the company, twenty-seven of their number joining with two other similar squads, forming a company, went on to Philadelphia to join an independent regiment, understood to be in process of formation there. Having reached that city, it was discovered that this regiment could not be organized unless they would go into the service as a Pennsylvania regiment, which was finally done, and they became the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. The first eighteen months was a severe service in the Army of the James, which, however, we cannot now describe. In an expedition of fifteen days to South Anna

RES OF HON NATHAN CADWALLADER, UNION CITY, RANDOLPH CO. IND.

RES OF E.H. BOWEN, WAYNE TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.



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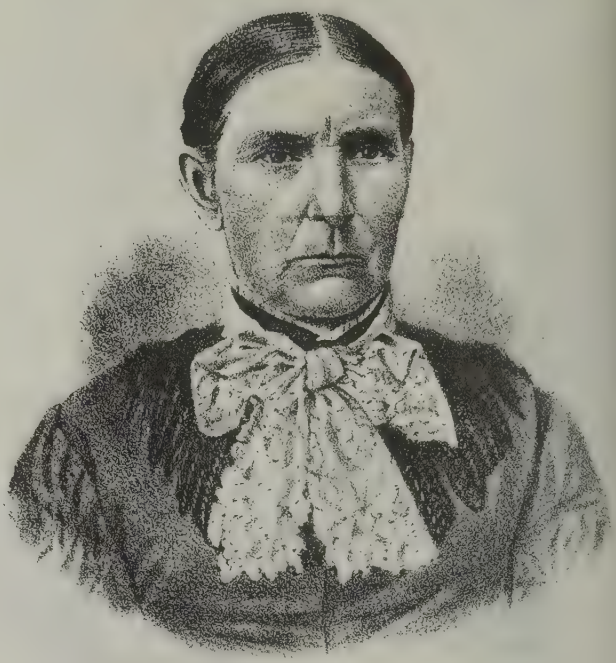
Wm. D. Stone



With respect,
Jane D. Stone

"OLD GEORGE"
RESIDENCE OF CAPT. WM D. STONE. WEST OAK ST. UNION CITY, IND.

Bridge, twelve miles east of Richmond, they picked up the rebel Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who had been wounded, and was visiting in that region on furlough. In an engagement, thirty-five miles from Suffolk City, Va., on the Blackwater, they captured many rebels, as also the famous Rocket Battery, sent out from Pittsburgh, Penn., and captured previously by the confederates. The regiment was actively engaged, and was in various battles and skirmishes in many places. They were at the taking of Norfolk, the capture of Suffolk, the siege of Yorktown, the battle at the White House, on the Pamunkey River, and in front of Petersburg and Richmond. The affair at South Anna Bridge was by the Eleventh Pennsylvania alone. They burnt the bridge, captured 500 horses and mules, and so many stores that they had to be burned because there were too many for the regiment to take away with them. During the last eighteen months, Mr. Cooper was on detached duty at Newport News, Va., as clerk in the Commissary Department. He witnessed the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac, as also the blowing up of the Congress and the sinking of the Cumberland. There was no fight on land, but the Union forces were at the time hemmed in by the rebels under McGruder, the Federal commander being Gen. Mansfield. After his discharge, September 1, 1864, at City Point, Va., he remained a year in the same position. He then went to Middleport, near Pomeroy, Ohio; attended the Pomeroy Academy for one year, and was employed as clerk in the store of the Pomeroy Coal & Salt Company during two years. In 1869, he came to Union City, and took a position in Avery & Starbuck's wholesale packing-house, being foreman in that establishment for three years. In 1874, he became assistant under Capt. Jackson in the post office at Union City. In 1876, he was appointed Postmaster upon the resignation of Capt. Jackson, and was re-appointed to the same position in 1880 by the unanimous recommendation of the citizens of the town. Mr. Cooper married Rosaline E. Hoffman, in 1868, in Clermont County, Ohio, and they have had three children, one of whom is dead. He is a worthy and active member of the M. E. Church in Union City, and a "true-blue" Republican. Mr. C. is a gentleman of good business habits, and possesses in a high degree, the esteem of those who know him.

SAMUEL J. FISHER

is a young man residing at Union City, Ind., possessing a fine talent for business and enjoying a rising reputation. He was b rn in Pittsburgh, Penn., August 12, 1853. His parents were George H. Fisher and Louisa C. (Collett) Fisher; his mother died about 1865, and his father married again, his second wife being Miss Mary A. Abrams, who still survives. Mr. G. H. Fisher has been the father of six children. S. J. F. resided with his parents at various places, Pittsburgh, Penn., Ironton, Ohio, Dayton, etc., his father having been engaged in the iron business during almost his entire life, being at present Superintendent of Clifton Iron Works at Clifton, W. Va. S. J. Fisher was taken by his parents to Ironton, Ohio, in 1856, when three years of age, residing there till 1874; he went thence to Dayton, afterward to Delaware, Ohio, and still again to Union City, Ind., settling in the latter place March 21, 1878. He attended school at Ironton, pursuing also a commercial course at Eastman's, at Poughkeepsie, and at Nelson's Commercial College, Cincinnati. At Dayton, he was clerk in a drug store. He spent also one season as clerk and part owner of the steamboat Willie J., running from Cincinnati to Vicksburg and other ports on the Mississippi and some of its branches. At Union City, his business has been that of a dealer in coal, lime, wood, etc. His marriage took place December 26, 1878, to Eliza R. Grebel, of Dayton, Ohio, and they have three children. Mr. Fisher is a Republican in politics, and is a member of F. & A. M.

H. S. FOSTER was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1834; married Maggie M. Crabbs in 1871, and has had three children. He attended Lebanon Normal School, and has been a teacher twenty-four years—five years at Dayton, Ohio, five years at Union City, Ind., besides several other places. His wife died several years ago, and he is now (December, 1880) a widower. He is an Episcopal Methodist, a Republican, a member of the Y. M. C. A., an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, and in general of every good and useful work. Two or three years ago, he left the business of teaching and engaged in making and selling a patent ironing-board, of which business he seems to be making a gratifying success. Since the death of his wife, he has resided with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Crabbs, who is a resident of Union City, and an active and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the fall of 1881, he was married to his second wife, Miss Meck, daughter of Rev. H. J. Meck, of Bluffton, Ind. They reside in Union City, though much of his time is spent abroad in connection with his business.

JOHN L. FRANK, born 1835, in Pennsylvania; Darke County, Ohio, 1837; Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, 1842. Enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio, three-months' service, 1861; Ninety-fourth Ohio, three-years service; served in that regiment two years, eleven months. Married Nancy Stevenson, of Greenville, Ohio, 1865; moved to Union City, Ind., 1866; five children. He is a brick-mason, and has worked on nearly all the brick edifices in Union City, among others Branham House, 1855, Cranor's hardware store, Smith Bros.' Block, W. K. Smith's residence, Paxson & Turpen's Block, Citizens' Bank, Anderson Building, Hartzell dwelling, Pierce dwelling, Lutheran parsonage, Methodist Episcopal (new) Church, Disciple Church, Bowers Block, Fletcher Block, Kuntz factory, Starbuck Block, Stewart Block, Esquire Jackson's dwelling, E. L. Anderson's former dwelling, Col. Gray's and Hon. Cadwallader's residences, Masslich Building, schoolhouses both sides State line, and many others. He has been a member of the City Council, and in 1880 purchased the flax factory. He is a Republican and a substantial citizen. He still owns and operates the flax-mill, conferring an advantage upon the region by furn shing a market for material which would otherwise prove nearly worthless.

JEFFERSON GIST was born in Kentucky in 1818. His father, Joseph Gist, came to Darke County, Ohio, in 1826. J. G. came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1835, and settled in Randolph County, east of Arba, in 1839. After hammering away at that location for eighteen years, he tried Illinois for two years, but returned to Bethel, Wayne County, near his former place of business, establishing himself there in 1860. After ten years of steady work in that quiet country village he concluded to try his fortunes in a somewhat larger place, and selected Union City, coming hither in 1870; since which the merry clatter of his hammer upon the ringing anvil has until lately been heard without cessation, "week in, week out," as the days and the years roll unceasingly by, like the flowing river's mighty current, rolling downward, ever downward. Mr. G. learned his trade of Samuel Van Nuys, Esq., a blacksmith, living north of Bethel, and has followed it from that day to this, more than forty years. He has been thrice married, taking wives as follows: First wife, 1838, Abigail Stewart, one child, died in 1839; second wife, 1841, Mary Tillson, three children, died in 1850; third wife, Anna Polly, daughter of William Polly, of Darke County, Ohio. Mr. Gist has been a member of the Disciple Church for forty-two years. In politics he was in early life a Democrat, then a Free-Soiler, then a Republican. He is a fine specimen of an honest, upright, hard-working mechanic, an honor to the race and a blessing to the land! Within a year past, he has ceased work upon the anvil, which is well, since almost half a century of ceaseless toil has given him a right to rest.

GEORGE GRAHS, tailor, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1830, being one of eight children. He emigrated to New York City in 1851, went to Chicago in the same year, to Cincinnati in 1852, and to Union City in 1856, residing here ever since. He married Anna Rosenbush in 1855, and they have had five children, four living. Henry, one of his sons, is clerk in the Commercial Bank of Union City, and the other is engaged with his father in merchant tailoring. He learned the tailoring business in his native village in Germany, and has followed it ever since. He set up with Mr. Thokey as a merchant tailor, continuing eight years, then selling out to A. J. S. Bowers; he worked at his trade for Bowers for fourteen years. In 1878, he began a separate business in connection with his son, in which they are still engaged. Mr. Grahs is an industrious and thrifty citizen. Six years ago (1876), he erected a fine brick residence on West Division street, which he now occupies. In politics, he has always been a Republican. In religion, he is a German Lutheran. He was for eight years a member of the Town Council, has been trustee of his church for more than twenty years, and was one of the building committee for the erection of the meeting-house and parsonage. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for thirty years, uniting with a German branch of that order in Cincinnati in 1852. Mr. Grahs has won a substantial reputation among his fellow-citizens by his unvarying uprightness and his unremitting industry, and stands to-day as one of the reliable members of the community. One of his sons, Henry Grahs, was in the spring of 1880 elected Treasurer of Union City, and in May, 1882, was chosen again without opposition for a second term.

OLIVER C. GORDON, boot and shoe dealer, was born in 1845, in Henry County, Ind., came to Arba, Ind., in 1846; his mother died when he was three months old, and his father when Oliver was eight years of age; he being brought up by his maternal aunt, Mrs. Jordan Fulghum; he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Company E, in 1863, and was discharged at the close of the war. O. C. G. was clerk and merchant at Arba four years, mail carrier between Richmond and Union City one year, and bookseller in Union City five years, in the firms successively of Gordon & Co. and Gordon & Hill. He was elected Treasurer of Randolph County in 1876, and re-elected in 1878. In 1880, he bought a share in a boot and shoe firm with Robert B. McKee at Union City, and a few months afterward Mr. McKee sold his interest in the establishment to Ansel B. Thomas, so that the firm is now Gordon & Thomas. Mr. Gordon married Margaret Keever in 1866, and they have three children. He is a Republican, wide-awake and reliable, active and successful in business and of an estimable reputation. Mr. Gordon is at present erecting a convenient and tasteful dwelling on Plum street in Union City, and has come to be reckoned among the prominent citizens of the town.

A. EISENHOUR, harne-s-maker. Mr. Eisenhour has been a substantial citizen of this thriving town for some sixteen or seventeen years, having been engaged in the useful and honorable occupation of harness-making during all that time. He was born and raised in Darke County, Ohio. He has been married for many years, and his wife is living, but they have no children. Mr. Eisenhour is a quiet, industrious, enterprising gentleman, obeying carefully at least that important rule, called by some the Eleventh Commandment, "Mind your own business." Year in year out Mr. E. is found at his post, furnishing his goods to all who desire them. In August, 1882, he was badly hurt by handling a high-spirited and unruly horse, insomuch that his life was for a time despaired of, but he is at this time (September, 1882,) in a fair way to recover from the injury received by the accident.

JOHN FISHER

was born in North Carolina in 1792, near the old "Guilford Battle Ground." He left that State in 1816 on horseback, and rode alone (except two days' journey) all the way to Lebanon, Ohio; and (after five or six days spent in visiting friends there) to Wayne County, Ind., having been fifteen days on the road—a pretty quick trip compared with the speed often made by families and groups coming through on a "moving" expedition. He entered 160 acres in the winter of 1816–17, worked about, put up a cabin, was married to Jane Starbuck September 16, 1819, by Adam Boyd, the only Justice of the Peace in Wayne County at the time (so Mr. Fisher states). There were no Justices in New Garden Township till 1822 or 1823. Edward Starbuck and Solomon Thomas were the first, and they were elected both at once. Mr. F. and his wife began to keep "cabin" October 7, 1819; and they lived on that farm till January, 1866, more than forty-six years. They have been married nearly sixty-one years! [1880.] They came to Union City in 1866. Mr. F. is now in his eighty-eighth year, and his wife in her seventy-seventh. They are sprightly for their age, both living with their son-in-law, Capt. J. R. Jackson. John Fisher was an orphan boy at six years old. His father died in December, and his mother in September, 1798. He was raised by an older brother. His father had ten children, who all lived to be grown and

have families. Jane Starbuck (his wife) was born in 1803 in Guilford County, N. C. She came with her father, Edward Starbuck, to Wayne County in 1817. She is one of eighteen children who were all living and married when the youngest was twenty-three years old! And now (1882), when the youngest is forty-four, twelve of the eighteen are living still! John and Jane Fisher have had sixteen children; eight lived to be grown and six are living yet. The eight grown were Daniel, born in 1821 in Champaign County, Ill., 400 acres of land, three children; Joseph, born in 1823 in California, and in 1850 died there; Edward, Vermillion County, Ill., 240 acres, seven children; Phebe (Baldwin, Bailey, Reed), Winchester, five children; Robert S. [see his account elsewhere]; Anna (Commons, Pierce), Union City, one child; John, Champaign County, Ill., eighty acres, one child; Lydia (Jackson), Union City, two children. John Fisher died at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles W. Pierce, in Union City, Ind., February 8, 1881, in his eighty-ninth year. He had enjoyed fine health for so old a man for years, and there seemed no apparent reason why he might not tarry among the living for years to come. But it was not to be. In one of the fearfully slippery times during the winter of 1880–81, in undertaking to go up the steps at the door of Mr. Pierce's dwelling, he slipped and fell and broke his thigh. He lingered for some weeks, and died as already stated. His work was done, and the hour for which he had been long waiting came at last. He had lived a gentle, quiet, Christian life, mostly after the manner of the Friends for almost a century; and the dear Lord gently led him into the "upper fold" at last. In his youth he joined the Methodists (1819), but afterward he united with the Friends; and in the "separation" he went with the "Anti-Slavery wing," and remained such in sentiment till his death. He was a man of sterling, Christian principle, and lived a steady, consistent life; always standing firmly on the side of truth and right as he viewed them. At the time of his death he was the oldest citizen of the town, greatly respected and beloved. He had voted at every Presidential election since Madison's second term, elected in 1812, till 1880, making in all eighteen times for the office of President of the United States. He voted for Madison and Monroe and Adams, against Jackson and Van Buren; for Harrison and Taylor, against Polk, Pierce, Buchanan; for Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Garfield. The life of such a man is, as it were, a key to the history of the times. Though an orphan in his boyhood, and without property in his early manhood, it came to pass that, through the blessing of God upon industry, and frugality through a long and useful life, he was enabled to attain a competence, and spent his latter years in the enjoyment of abundance. All of his six surviving children were present to comfort his closing hours, and to follow his remains to their last earthly resting place in the Union City Cemetery. The funeral exercises were held at the house of C. W. Pierce, his son-in-law. They were conducted in an affecting and impressive manner by Rev. H. J. Meck, pastor of the M. E. Church, Union City, in the presence of a large company of children and relatives and friends. Father Fisher was one of a company of perhaps 100 old men who had voted at the election in 1840, when Gen. Harrison was chosen President, who were seated on the platform at the meeting held at the Tabernacle (outside of it) at Union City, in the campaign of 1880, and addressed by Gen. Benjamin Harrison, grandson of President Harrison, a prominent leader of the Republicans in Indiana, and at the Senatorial election in the winter of 1880–81, chosen Senator of the United States for the State of Indiana for six years ensuing. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, consisting of 3,000 or 4,000 people, gathering in from miles around in every direction, although the speech had been intended simply for Union City and the immediate vicinity. The names of some of the old gentle, men assembled on the platform at that interesting meeting were John Fisher-Robert Murphy, Simeon Branham, Samuel Arbaugh, Morrow, Harvey Julian, Ezra Coddington, Thomas Devor, William Iliff, Adolph Warren, John C. Taylor, Lewis McFarland, J. J. Alexander, Joseph Alexander, James Alexander, Thomas Clevinger, James Marquis, John Wharry, William Thom, Harrison Anderson, E. Tucker, Jacob Snell, William H. Swain, H. W. Darwin, John Commons, John S. Johnson, B. T. Wilkerson, S. M. Skinner, Robert Pogue, Jesse Paxson (disabled), William Macy, Uriah Ball, Jefferson Gist, David Ferguson, S. L. Carter, C. L. Carter, John Mitchell, John Kemble, William Parent, M. S. Willis, James Warren, and a large number of others not now remembered. This band of veterans assembled at Branham's Hotel, and, with William Isenhart and John Hartman as flag-bearers, escorted the orator of the meeting, Gen. Ben Harrison, to the platform, from which he delivered his address to a very large crowd. [See also Reminiscences of John Fisher and Jane Fisher.]

GEORGE GREGORY was born in Addison County, Vt., March 28, 1826, of Quaker parentage. His father died in 1830, and in 1833 both his grandfathers with all their grandchildren, emigrated to Ohio. His mother settled with her father's family in Woodstock, Champaign Co., Ohio, while the Gregorys went to Delaware County. In 1839, she moved to North Lewisburg, Ohio, to enjoy the Society of Friends. In 1847, G. G. married Mary V. Winder and settled as a farmer. In 1850, their eldest child was born, now the wife of Edwin M. Tansey, of Union City, and in 1851 his wife died. In 1852, he started West, settling in Webster County, Iowa, residing there till 1860, and marrying Elizabeth F. Davis. In Webster County, Iowa, he sold dry goods, and was also County Treasurer for two years (1856–58). In February, 1860, he set out for Pike's Peak, and engaged in mining. In March, 1861, he went to New Mexico, traveling over large portions of that territory, inhabited by Indians alone, and returning to Denver the last of June. On the 4th of July, 1861, the people at Denver refused even to hoist the Stars and Stripes, and he left in disgust, for he would not stay where the national flag was flouted in disgrace. He had always been a Democrat, voting in 1860 for Stephen A. Douglas, but since that time he has been a Republican. He came to Iowa, and in September, 1861, enlisted as a private in the Tenth Iowa Regiment. In about four months he was detailed into the Quartermaster's Department, and in January, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Iowa Regiment. Their Colonel had been a General in the Hungarian Army. Mr. G. was at the battles of New Madrid, Mo., Tiptonville, Iuka and Corinth, and was with Gen. Grant up to the fall of Vicksburg, at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills. At the latter place he was seriously hurt by the concussion of a shell, from the effects of which his hearing has ever since been seriously impaired. He did no further duty, remaining with the regiment till the fall of Vicksburg. He could see Gens. Grant and Pemberton as they sat under the shade of a tree on the evening of the 3d of July, arranging for the surrender. No cannon roared, no musketry rattled, a strange calm was upon the air that day after the constant roar of the previous forty days. Being disabled for duty, he resigned his commission August 31, 1863, and returned to his family in Ohio. In October he came to Union City, Ind., which has mostly been his residence to this time. From 1865 to 1870, he was salesman and clerk in Dukemineer & Maloy's hardware store. D. & M. sold to Cadwallader & Bowen in 1870; in 1872, Cadwallader sold to B. F. Coddington, Mr. G. remaining with the firm till 1873. In October he removed to Colorado, at the foot of the mountains. Returning in 1875, he took his old place till the firm sold out in 1878. In March, 1878, he entered a hardware store for Witham & Anderson, and is there yet. His second wife died January 30, 1881. He now resides with his son-in-law, Edwin M. Tansey, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, and a most estimable and thoroughly reliable citizen and friend. Mr. G. is a substantial and worthy citizen, though not much inclined to public life, having been County Treasurer in Iowa, as stated above, as also Councilman of Union City two years, from 1865 to 1867. He is faithful in business, exemplary in his morals and a reliable member of the community.

CHARLES S. HARDY, druggist, born December 20, 1846, at Lebanon, Warren County, Ind.; educated in common and private schools; was bookkeeper in Cincinnati two years, came to Union City winter 1866–67, has been in the drug business, mostly alone, and his establishment is the oldest of that sort in town. He married, in 1872, Miss Eugenia Posey, of Richmond, Ind. They have two children. Miss Posey, before her marriage, had been for years a successful teacher in the public schools of Richmond, Union City, etc. Mr. Hardy was School Trustee one term, and, since 1877, has been Vice President of the Commercial Bank. He is a worthy and valuable citizen, and well deserves the reputation and success he has attained.

M. A. HARLAN is a gentleman of good standing and high promise. He was born in 1850 at Hollandsburg, Darke County, Ohio, being one of seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. H. was brought up, as the great majority of our active business men have been, on a farm. His education was obtained at the common schools, at Whitewater Academy (Hillsboro, Ind.), and by one term at Holbrook's Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio. He began active life as a teacher at the age of seventeen. Besides other places he was employed six years in the public schools of Union City, Ohio; and has been for the past three years in those of Union City, Ind. He has been teaching music for twelve years, completing his musical education at the Central Conservatory of Music, at Columbus, Ind., in 1880. His present positions are Teacher in Preparatory High School and Superintendent of Musical Instruction in the public schools of Union City, Ind. Mr. H. has belonged to the Christian (New Lights) denomination, and in politics is a Republican. He also is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1872, he came to Union City, Ind., and has been a resident there ever since. He was married in 1869 to Amanda Peden, of Darke County, Ohio, and they have had one child, and he is living. Mr. H. enjoys a rising reputation in his profession, being active, enterprising and reliable, sociable and genial withal, beloved alike by pupils and patrons, and esteemed by the community at large. December, 1882, his worthy companion and himself united with the M. E. Church, Union City, Ind.

WILLIAM HARRIS is one of the solid men of Union City, a man of sterling enterprise, who takes pride in his business, and is an honor to the city in which he resides. He was born in Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., in August, 1845, being the son of William Harris, a carriage-maker of that county, who died before his son William was born. William resided at Ovid till twenty years old, and in 1865 moved to Findlay, Hancock Co., Ohio. After clerking there for six months, he found his way to Union City, Ind. During three years he was in the employ of W. S. Osborn, egg and butter packer, having an "interest" in the establishment during the last year. In 1868, he entered the firm of Turpen & Harris, of which he has been a member ever since. In 1868, he married Anna E., daughter of Enos H. Turpen, and they have had six children, five of them living, all daughters. In political sentiment, he is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Board of Control of Union City, for four years, and Treasurer of the School Board for two years. Mr. H. is a man of enlightened business views and energetic temperament, having done much to advance the interests of the city, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens. His career in the egg, butter and poultry business is a striking example of what may be done, even in a small interior town, by intelligent skill and faithful devotion to business. We give elsewhere a detailed account of the establishment of which he is the chief manager. Mr. Harris, from being a poor man without means or the apparent prospect thereof, has become, in the course of twelve or thirteen years, and solely by his active, enlightened and judicious enterprise, one of the solid men of the city. In the fall of 1880, he purchased the beautiful and commodious mansion erected and owned by Dr. Joel N. Converse, one of the pioneers and so long one of the chief men of Union City, at a cost, it is understood, of $15,000. He is still in the prime of life and health, and of business activity, and it is to be hoped that he may long be spared to his friends and to the community, that his activity may continue to be in the future, as it has already been in the past, a fountain of material good and financial blessing to himself and to the country.

E. J. HARSHMAN, Union City, Ohio, is a native of Randolph County, Ind.; he was born in Jackson Township, in 1842, the son of Reuben Harshman, an early settler, and one of nine children. He grew up a farmer's son, attending only the schools of the neighborhood. In 1862, he joined the Fifty-fourth Indiana Regiment at Indianapolis, and after the end of his term of service he was mustered out, December, 1863. After spending some time at

Dayton, Chicago and at his father's home, he entered the saddler's shop of Eisenhour & Co., at Union City, and acquired that trade. After some years spent otherwise, he opened a shop for himself in 1871, and is still thus employed. He married Sally French, in 1871, and they have had three children, all living. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mr. H. is industrious and thriving, a quiet member of society, diligent in his business, and confided in by his friends and the public.

SIMON HEDRICK, grain dealer, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, 1836; taken to Mercer County, Ohio, in 1839; married Amy Vail, 1860; has had five children, and has resided in Union City, Ind., for many years; his education was gained at the common schools, at Liber College, and at Lebanon Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio; he taught school several years; he has also been an agent, carpenter, lumber dealer, was for three years a grain dealer, and has since been handling lumber. Mr. Hedrick has been a church member twenty-five years, and also for six years an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, Union City; he helped to organize the first Presbyterian Sunday school there, and was for ten years its Superintendent; he was Chorister also for several years. He is an ardent Republican, an efficient worker for temperance, an active member of the Y. M. C. A., and a strong helper in every good cause. Mr. H. in his early life was a teacher, engaging in that employment for many years in Mercer and Darke Counties, Ohio, and in Randolph County, Ind., spending several of those years in the schools of Union City, Ohio, and Indiana; his health proving unequal to the labor of continued teaching, he resumed his trade as a carpenter, taking up after a time the lumber-buying business. At length he entered the grain trade, as a partner with William A. Wiley, of Union City, for two years. At the expiration of the period, he commenced with Mr. Fowler, in the same occupation, but the building changing hands, having been purchased by R. Kirschbaum, Mr. Hedrick quit the grain trade. For some months he has been working insurance and other matters of agency, as also, more especially in the purchase and sale of lumber throughout the region. Mr. Hedrick and his estimable lady are excellent members of society, and they have a most lovely and interesting group of children, the eldest of whom, Miss Aurie Hedrick, was a graduate from the Union City High School, belonging to the class of 1880, since which time she has occupied a position as teacher in the public schools of the city.

ABRAM HOKE was born in Paradise, Penn., in 1818; came to Richland County, Ohio, in 1828, and removed to Union City, Ind., in 1853; he was married to Sarah Sennett in 1840; they have had six children, all living; he was for six years a hatter; in 1844, he became a carpenter, and has worked in that employment till lately; he has now taken up bee-raising; he is a Republican and a Methodist, though troubles in the church have caused him to withdraw from membership; his children are: John W., carpenter, married, two children, Union City; Jane A. (Humphries), four children; Martin T., carpenter, unmarried, resides at home; Samuel B., carpenter, married, three children, Iowa; Helen, single, tailoress, lives at home; Alice, young, resides at home. They seem to be a sensible, active, well-trained family, worthy, industrious and prosperous. Mr. Hoke was, in the spring of 1882, appointed by the Common Council of Union City, Ind., as Street Commissioner, and he has been for some months actively employed in the duties pertaining to that office.

SETH HOKE, jeweler, born in Pennsylvania, 1823; came to the West, 1838, to Jackson Township, Randolph Co., Ind., 1845, and to Union City, in 1852 (April): he was a carpenter till 1865, and since then has been selling jewelry; his son, Edward, was the first child (now living) born in Union City, November 17, 1852. Henry Debolt's child was born sooner, but that child is dead. S. H. was for nine months a soldier in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry—fall of 1864 to spring of 1865; he married Elizabeth Johnson, 1846. They have had nine children, seven living. Mr. Hoke is a steady, industrious, thriving citizen, and commands the respect of the community; he is one of the "pioneers," who came here in April, 1852, when the settlers were very few, and scarcely a house had been built in the town.

HOOK BROTHERS. Charles S. Hook was born in Montreal, Canada, 1846. William J. Hook was born as above in 1844. Both of them are of English descent. William married M. J. St. John, and has three children. Charles married Ella H. Maxwell, and has three children. They are partners in the tub and pail factory business, an account of which may be found elsewhere. They are intelligent and enterprising gentlemen, and are achieving, as they deserve, a thorough and permanent success. They are both active and enthusiastic Republicans. Charles and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church of Union City, of which he has been chosen Deacon; he has been for some years a member of the City School Board, and he seems to be a careful, prudent and faithful official. Though the Hook Brothers are comparatively young, they have business capacity adequate to conduct an extensive and profitable concern, which we may fairly hope their Union City Tub and Pail Factory will more and more come to be as the years come and go. Though their works are in Ohio, they are both residents of Union City, Ind., having recently purchased fine dwellings on North Howard street, that street and that part of it being one of the most desirable in the entire city. Their father, aged but active, and a native of England, makes his home in his declining years with his son Charles.

JOSEPH R. JACKSON, born at Spartansburg, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1840. His parents were early settlers of the region and of that class so largely represented in the Old Burnt District, "North Carolina emigrants," coming from their youthful homes afar to get free from the curse and blight of slavery. His father died in 1850 at Spartansburg, of consumption. Since that time, Joseph has had to "paddle his own canoe;" until seventeen years old he worked on a farm, attending school winters; then taught school, going to Lebanon Normal School summers; while there the war broke out, and he enlisted in the Eighth Indiana, three months, and served in Virginia; taught school the next winter, and enlisted again in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being commissioned as First Lieutenant Company F. He was promoted Captain after the battle of "Chickasaw Bayou" for recapturing a section of artillery from the rebels, and was in all the initial engagements of the siege of Vicksburg, after which he served on staff duty or as a mounted scout in Texas, Louisiana, his experience in that line being wonderful and varied. Since the war, Capt. Jackson has resided in Union City, serving eight years as Postmaster under President Grant. Since that time he has been engaged as loan agent. Capt. Jackson was married to Miss Fisher, daughter of John and Jane Fisher. They have had two children. Captain Jackson is a man of fine qualities and of sterling principle as well, and deeply interested in all good and useful projects, and is highly and deservedly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He is an active and enthusiastic Republican; he was a faithful and energetic public officer, and so far as his health will permit, is an active and enterprising man of affairs. His health has been for years very precarious though less so now than formerly. He spent much time at the Cleveland Water Cure, and by great care and prudence he has been able for some years past to attend to business.

ALLEN JAQUA & CO., hardware. Mr. Jaqua came to Union City some thirteen or fourteen years ago, as an attorney at law. Before long he entered the lumber business with Peter Kuntz, after that he engaged in hardware with the same firm. In 1880, a fine brick store was erected by the firm and their hardware store is now carried on by Mr. Jaqua in that new, commodious edifice. Mr. Jaqua formerly resided at Portland, and married his wife in Jay County; she being a Miss Lewis, a member of a prominet family in that region. Mr. Jaqua was in youth and early manhood a radical Abolitionist, and a participant in the gallant struggles for freedom in Kansas in the heroic days of that youthful member of the sisterhood of States, and, later, an active Republican; but since that time, perhaps in the Greeley campaign of 1872, he left the Republican ranks; and, during the latter years, he has been a prominent partisan of the Democratic faith. Mr. Jaqua has been a member of the Town Board of Trustees, Clerk of the Board, a member of the School Board, etc., showing that, even in the strongly Republican town of Union City, he has been honored by the generous confidence of his fellow-citizens.

THOMAS JONES is one of the active men of Union City, and belongs to the class so numerous in that thriving town whose indomitable energy and enlightened and persevering industry have turned that place, so lately a waste and desolate wilderness, into a thronged and crowded mart of business and commerce. In fact, the entire history of that wide-awake little city illustrates for the thousandth time the truth universally declared, and yet greatly overlooked and sometimes well-nigh forgotten, that capital, labor and skill, combined with economy, integrity and honor, lay the sure and solid foundations of lasting individual prosperity and success, as well as of wide spread and permanent public advantage, comfort and well being. Especially is the fact illustrated and the truth enforced that properly regulated credit, i. e., the labor and skill of one man, combined with the surplus capital of another, in other words, the labor of men with a lack of capital of their own joined to the capital of men who prefer not to labor, or, to state the doctrine in still a different way, the employment by the younger class who have energy and character, but who lack means, of the surplus capital possessed by their older fellow-citizens, produces results, great, beneficent, far-reaching; accomplishes benefits for the whole human race, and for every individual thereof, otherwise utterly and forever impossible. Thomas Jones was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1841. When four years old, in 1845, he went with his parents to Delaware County, Ind., locating on the Mississinewa, twelve miles north of Muncie, a region, even at that late day, wild and vacant and covered with the vast unbroken woods. He belonged to one of those pioneer families, almost a host in itself, numbering fourteen children. In youth, he attended school a little, in the traditional log-cabin schoolhouse, with capacious fire-place, having no jambs but only back wall and a huge mouth above, with immense back logs lugged in by four and five of the largest scholars, and fire enough to roast an ox alive. In all he went to school perhaps six months, to Martin Reasoner a few days, to Mr. Butcher six weeks, and to a lady in the summer perhaps one month, and all the time in the spelling book. Next he went to a Mr. Wharton, a superior teacher, who took supreme delight in seeing his pupils learn. To him he went three full months, and beginning in the First Reader, went rapidly onward, gaining the Third Reader, reaching also the practice of writing and the study of arithmetic, accomplishing a partial knowledge of the "Simple Rules." Once more young Thomas attended school, this last time, when about fifteen years old, for two or three weeks to one John Lee, boldly attempting through that whole period the mysteries of the Fourth Reader, as also holding fast to writing and arithmetic. Thus fitfully and by spells did he attain to such a height of knowledge, and such was the foundation laid in his case for the intelligence needful in the pursuits of an active business life. Mr. Jones grew up in that neighborhood and began adult life as a farmer, marrying Kate Negley (sister of Hon. Charles Negley) in 1864. In 1866, he moved to Darke County, Ohio, locating within two miles of Union City. In 1868, he moved to the town, and took up carpentering and cabinet making: after two years thus spent, he became for three years foreman in Peter Kuntz's lumber yard. In 1876, he set up a hardwood lumber yard on the Ohio side himself. After a year alone, he took Simon Hedrick as a partner for two years, and, about January, 1880, he became a member of the firm of Jones, Benner & Ebert, which for two and a half years past [June, 1882] has been carrying on a large and prosperous business in their line. Mr. Jones is a member of the City Council (1880-82), and belongs to the I. O. O. F., and to the Union City Hose Company. He is in politics a Republican, and in religious connection a Disciple, having been a member for eleven years, and a Trustee of the congregation for five years. Though married for seventeen years, they have no children. But their household is not without the presence and the blessing of dear beloved ones. A brother of Mrs. Negley, dying with consumption at their own house, left to their affectionate care three children, the mother also having gone to the better land; and to guard and guide these objects of their love thus providentially left to their watch-care, has been for years the delight of their hearts. These children—Laura, seventeen years; Josephine, fourteen years,

and Charles, thirteen years—still survive, to repay with the fullness of filial affection the wealth of love which has for years been lavished upon them.

PATRICK G. KENNEDY, grocer, was born in 1839, in County Kerry, Ireland; came to America in 1854, went to Sidney, and then to Piqua, Ohio, and to Union City, Ind., in 1858. He was married to Catharine J. Weize, in 1864. He had been, when a lad in Ireland, a clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery store. He became in America, at first, a common laborer, then a clerk in Piqua, and at Union City he set up a grocery store, which he carried on till his death, in 1875. He was, in religion, a Catholic, and, in politics, a Democrat.

C. S. KENNEDY (brother of the foregoing) was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1841. He was a clerk two years in Ireland, and came to Union City, Ind., in 1867, and served as clerk for his brother till his brother's death in 1875. In 1876, he set up in business for himself. He married Margaret Stack in 1878. He is a Democrat and a Catholic.

WILLIAM KERR, hardware, etc. Mr. Kerr began in the stove and tin business in about 1869 in Union City. By diligence and thrift, he increased his trade, and in a few years he added general hardware, and now he carries on perhaps the leading house in the city in his department. His father and several brothers are employed with him, and together they make a strong and energetic company of artizans. Mr. Kerr is one of the many leading citizens of Union City, who have begun with little and worked themselves into prominence and distinction, and have laid the foundations of prosperity and business success. Mr. Kerr and his father and brothers are Democrats in politics, and altogether active, worthy and reliable citizens, adding substantially to the enterprise of the city where they reside. The elder Kerr and his sons, William and Michael, were all three soldiers in the Union army, and Michael spent three years in the regular service upon the Western plains. All three were in the same battery—Nineteenth Indiana—and Michael in the Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry Regiment.

R. KIRSCHBAUM, merchant, born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1841; came to America in 1858. After attending school a short time, he came to Union City; remaining a little while with his brother, he soon set up a store at Portland, Jay Co., Ind., with his brother, October, 1858. Afterward he took the business alone, and has continued it (in another firm) ever since. He removed to Union City in 1865, setting up in dry goods, etc., and he has been engaged in that line since that time. He married Flora Kahn, of Indianapolis, and they have four children. Besides the immense "Beehive" establishment at Union City, he has (with partners) two large branch stores; first, Portland, Jay Co., Ind., Kirschbaum & Silvernale; second, Hartford, Blackford Co., Ind. (at first Kirschbaum & Winters, but now Kirschbaum & Weiler). These branches are extensive, selling great quantities of goods; but the main store, at Union City, outdoes them both—that is truly immense The building is a large three-story brick, with a partial iron front. The lower story is literally crammed with goods of all sorts—dry goods, clothing, hats, carpets, etc., etc. The building (as well as the goods) belongs to Mr. K., and his business comprises selling dry goods, etc., tailoring, wool buying, etc., both wholesale and retail. In his employ may be found about twenty-five persons, clerks, tailors, seamstresses. By buying very largely for cash in the great cities, Mr. K. can sell at low prices, and yet thrive at the business. Twenty-two years ago his beginning was small through scarcity of means; now the splendid trade palace, corner of Pearl and Columbia, is filled with piles of goods of every imaginable variety; growing ever beautifully and rapidly less, yet ever replenishing, garments and goods disappearing as by magic every hour, the shelves and counters, nevertheless remaining constantly full. The activity shown, and the immense amount of sales day by day, clearly show what energy, prudence and trading skill can achieve. Mr. Kirschbaum is still in the prime of manhood, not yet forty years old. He seems to have been born a merchant, as his activity as a store-keeper began at Portland in 1858, and his business shrewdness and tact and success have been increasing year by year. In his eighteenth year, he took successfully the position of salesman and manager of an important mercantile enterprise. His residence is a plain, substantial mansion, Columbia, north of Oak, east side. Mr. K., in the winter of 1880–81, purchased the Coats' warehouse, and commenced the grain business, thus enlarging his already very extensive operations. When asked why he had begun this new branch of activity, he is said to have replied: "Because I would like to keep myself busy." Active, energetic business men possessing "snap," nerve and stamina, are the bone and sinew, and muscle and brains as well of any place, and Union City seems to be blessed with a fair share of this class of men, which fact, indeed, explains the secret of its abundant and constantly growing prosperity.

A. A. KNAPP,

Engineer, plumber, flue dealer, etc, was born in Wooster, Ohio, in 1837; resided in Mansfield, Ohio, from 1838, till 1858; Recovery, Ohio, till 1861. He enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers in 1861 (three months). On discharge, he formed a new company, and was made their Captain; Company K, Fortieth Ohio. After two and a half years of service, a horse fell upon him, severely injuring his spine, and he was discharged for disability. He had learned the tinner's trade at Mansfield, Ohio, and was working at the trade when the war broke out. After leaving the army, he was a trader, money-loaner, carriage dealer, etc.; was one and a half years with Col. Cranor in hardware. He took up buying walnut logs, and sending them to Europe whole, also owning and running a saw-mill at Redkey, Ind. Spring of 1873, he was elected member of Council (Trustees) In that, it was resolved to erect water works, and Capt. Knapp was appointed Superintendent of Construction of water works. After their completion, he was kept in position as Superintendent of Water Works, which he held for more than seven years. In 1874, he began business as plumber and gas and steam-fitter, and in 1875 as agent for fire clay flues, fire brick, terra cotta goods, vases, etc. This trade was a new thing here, and a demand for them had to be created. The first year he had hard work to sell forty pieces of flues. He bought fifty, and had ten left over. From February, 1880 (to April), he sold nine car-loads, 1,200 feet each. He sold in 1879 forty-three carloads sewer pipe, and seventeen car-loads from February to April, 1880. The first two years, he sold only three pair of vases, and that by the severest begging. From February to April, 1880, he disposed of 400 vases of various sizes. These facts show the incredible increase of this trade. Capt. K. has agents in 120 towns. At Muncie alone there are sold $150 worth per month of the various articles of this business. The works are at Calumet, Ohio, Jefferson County. These article are wonderfully neat and tasteful, and highly ornamental. They are strong and durable, impervious to water and imperishable by fire, easily and cheaply put up, and they would seem to be, by all means, preferable. Since this account was written, the business referred to has increased still more largely, but the present statistics we have not room to state.

JOHN KOONS, furniture dealer, born in 1829 in Germany, near Bingen, "fair Bingen on the Rhine;" came to America in 1842; he spent his time on a farm till 1848; then worked as a carpenter, working at Dayton, Cincinnati, New Orleans, etc. He settled in Union City June, 1852, when everything was "in the woods," working as a carpenter till 1856, and in that year began a cabinet shop. In 1854, he married Mary Caron, of Greenville, Ohio. They have had seven children. He is a Catholic and a Democrat, and is noted for his quiet and sturdy independence of thought and action. He is highly respected by his fellow-citizens as being enterprising and successful in his business, and upright in his dealings. He has been engaged in handling furniture for nearly twenty-five years, and now carries it on extensively, both wholesale and retail, in all its branches. He owns a factory run by steam power; is also an "undertaker," and deals extensively in lumber. He is supposed to have acquired a substantial fortune, owning, besides his factory, furniture shop and other town property, several fine farms in the region.

PETER KUNTZ, lumberman (brother of John Koons above). Mr. Koons was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Europe, in the year 1839; he came to Darke County, Ohio, in 1842, and to Union City in 1867. He married Mary Higi in 1879. From 1859 to 1865, he was a wood-chopper, and thus made his start. He sold lumber in Greenville, Ohio, two years, and set up at Union City in 1867; 1867–73, Kuntz & Willson, and Peter Kuntz alone, 1873–82. The first year, the firm sold $45,000 worth, the last year of Kuntz & Willson, $100,000, and 1879, $285,000. He has a saw-mill, planing-mill, sash and door factory, etc. The establishment has about forty different machines for working in wood. He receives and handles lumber from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Canada. His business is very largely wholesale, more than 70 per cent of the lumber not coming to Union City at all; he bought in 1879 about two thousand eight hundred carloads; he employs in his business here fifty to sixty hands. He is a Catholic and a Democrat. He gave $5,000 as a fund to support a Catholic free school in Union City, and has offered a like sum to Greenville, Ohio, on condition that the Catholics there prepare therefor by building a house, etc., which, however, has not yet been done. Mr. Kuntz, by his prompt and energetic management, has built up an immense business. Though somewhat brusque and forbidding in personal address, he has yet, by consummate business tact, drawn to his establishment a host of customers, and that host grows ever larger year by year. During the winter of 1880–81, Mr. Kuntz bought an immense quantity of logs of all kinds, paying generous prices, enriching the happy farmers, buying even elm, supposed until lately to be the most worthless of all trees. One man said that he made $1.50 a day in hauling elm to market, besides getting the stuff out of his way. The same man sold to Mr. Kuntz the logs from four ash trees, all standing on a single acre of ground, receiving for the same $78!

STEPHEN H. LADD, grocer, was born in Meredith, N. H., in 1827, his parents being Stephen Ladd and Sarah Adams; his father was born in Sandwich, N. H., in 1796, and died in Lawrence, Mass., in 1882, eighty-six years old; his mother died at the same place in 1878, eighty-two years old, both being then nearly of the same age. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom became grown; seven of them were married and five are still living; three reside in Massachusetts or New Hampshire and two are in Union City. Stephen Ladd, the elder, was a farmer, a Democrat and a Universalist, and his wife was an old-fashioned Baptist. Stephen H. Ladd left home at eleven years old as a peanut boy on the railroad, and he has been engaged upon railroads ever since until about three years ago as brakeman, conductor, foreman and engineer, having been engineer more than thirty years, the last ten years of which were spent in Union City as foreman of the locomotive department at Union City. The roads with which he has been connected have been the Boston & Maine, the Pennsylvania Central, the Ohio & Indiana (Crestline & Ft. Wayne) and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis (C., C., C. & I.) Railways. Mr. Ladd quit railroading in April, 1880, and in the spring of 1882, he began business as a grocer at Union City, Ind., in which he is now engaged. Mr. Ladd was married, in July, 1857, to Miss Sarah F. Hoover, of Crestline, Ohio, and they have had seven children, six of whom are living. Their names are given herewith: Ida G., Venia F., Rosa W., Hattie May (dead), Henry L., Maude D., Walter C. He is a strong temperance man and an enthusiastic Republican. Mr. Ladd has been but little connected with official station, his only engagement of that sort having been Councilman of Union City during two terms (four years). Mr. Ladd is a gentleman possessing great energy of character, and has been successful in obtaining a competence, owning a fine residence upon West Pearl street in Union City. One of his children is married, and one of them has been for some years a member of the choir in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Union City.

G. LAMBERT was born in Pennsylvania in 1825. In 1850, he emigrated to Miami County, Ohio; in 1852, to Clark County, Ohio; in 1859, to Champaign County, Ohio; in 1869, to near Union City, Ohio; and in 1877, to the city

itself (Ohio side). He has been a farmer all his life except from 1877 to the present time, which latter years have been spent as a grain-buyer. He is a member of the United Brethren Church; and voted for James A. Garfield for President. He has had ten children, nine of them now living. He and his sons are engaged in business of several kinds. For several years, he and one son have been operating as dealers in grain. In 1880, the firm was formed of Lambert, Parent & Co., and exists to-day and deals extensively in grain, handling some 200,000 bushels during a single year. One of the sons, J. W. Lambert, is a partner in a handle factory, established in 1880. The firm turns fork handles, neck-yokes, single-trees, spokes and hubs. They have bought $7,000 to $8,000 worth of "butts" as material for their work in a single year. Their establishment seems active and prosperous. One of them is also a partner in the firm of Lambert & McKenzie, saddle and harness makers, Union City, Ohio. They employ in all about twenty-five hands. One of the sons is a very active member of the United Brethren Church, being teacher in the Sunday school, class leader, etc.

ALFRED LENOX

was born in Shelby County, Ohio, September 4, 1819, while the territory now comprising that county was yet a part of Miami County. His father was John Lenox, a native of Virginia, who was brought by his parents to Mariettta, Ohio, in the early settlement of that locality, and who removed to what is now Shelby County in 1810. J. L. enlisted at the beginning of the war of 1812, and served until its close, having attained the rank of Captain of scouts. He returned to his original settlement, four miles north of where the town of Sidney now is, and where he cleared a farm and raised a family. Upon this farm, young Alfred was raised, accustomed to farm work and wholly deprived of public school facilities. This deficiency was supplied by the energy and enterprise of his father, who, at his own expense, built a schoolhouse and employed a teacher for his own and for his neighbors' children. From this primitive school young Lenox entered a select school in Piqua, from which he received a certificate of graduation. On the 5th day of November, 1840, he was married to Miss Frances Ann Gish, of Montgomery County, Ohio, and to them have been born ten children, seven of whom are now living.

During the ten years from 1840 to 1850, Mr. Lenox was engaged in farming in the locality in which he was raised. During the succeeding four years, he was engaged upon public works, principally on the "Bee Line" Railway, as contractor and superintendent of construction, in which capacity he laid the first track and constructed the first railroad works at Union City. A part of this time, he was proprietor and manager of the Forest House, the first hotel in the place. In 1854, he engaged in merchandising, keeping a general store for three years. The same year, he lost heavily by fire. Changing his business, he kept a livery-stable six years. In 1862, he was commissioned a Captain in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and was detailed on recruiting service, and afterward as Government detective. Being dissatisfied with the service, he resigned his commission and recruited a company for the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, with which he entered the field as its Captain, being mustered out with his company at Winchester, Va., by reason of the termination of the war. Capt. Lenox returned to Union City, and as superintendent of construction assisted in building the railroad from Union City to Logansport. After its completion, he opened a restaurant, in which business he has continued until the present time. Mr. Lenox came to Union City in 1852, and has been a resident of the place ever since, he and his wife having now nearly or quite the longest residence in the town. He finished the first house in the city, and has witnessed the growth of the place from an unbroken forest to its present condition. He has always been active in promoting the business interests of the town and in undertakings for the bettering of society. He has been foremost among the friends of public schools and all educational enterprises. Union City, like most new railroad towns, was overrun with grog-shops and whisky saloons. Mr. Lenox being a pronounced temperance man, and being encouraged and supported by other good citizens, made war upon the traffic, and after years of persevering effort, with expenditure of considerable money and at great personal risk, the open sale of intoxicating liquors on the Indiana side of the town was entirely suppressed, nor have they since been here sold openly as a beverage. For this exemption, the citizens of the town were originally indebted very largely to the energy and steadfast activity of Capt. Lenox, as much so, perhaps, as to any other one man. Mr. and Mrs. Lenox are yet citizens of Union City, living in the enjoyment of a fair degree of health, surrounded by their children, grandchildren and one great-grandchild, and having the respect and esteem of all citizens. We but express the sentiment of all when we say that it is hoped that they may live yet many years as landmarks of the good city, and in the enjoyment of advantages which their own efforts have been so instrumental in establishing.

N. B. LEWIS was born in 1849, at Cheshire, Delaware Co., Ohio. He was one of fifteen children by two marriages. In 1853, his father removed to New Corydon, Jay County, Ind., and, in 1859, to Union City, Ind. He was a blacksmith, and was poor, and young Noe had to work in his father's shop to help "keep the wolf from the door," and so he got very little school training. At twenty-two, he left the smith shop, and became a dry goods clerk with Wiggs, Polly & Co., and, in 1875, entering the boot and shoe establishment of Anderson & Johnson; he has been connected with that house to the present time, under three different firms. Mr. Lewis married Emma Polly, daughter of David Polly, in December, 1871. They have had two children, neither one living. His wife is a Disciple; he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Lewis, though a young man, is a quiet, worthy, industrious citizen, and is rapidly gaining the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

WILLIAM MARSH, flagman, was born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1818; was engaged in railroading for thirty years; he laid the track from Greenville to Union in 1852; was baggage-master on the D. & U. R R. trains for twelve years, switchman on the "Bee-Line" three years, hand on the track three years, and for nine years past, flagman at the main crossing on Columbia street. He is employed by the "Bee-Line," and the "Pan-Handle" pays half his salary. Mr. Marsh states it as a fact, that the (nearly) twenty-eight years since trains began to pass this crossing, not an accident, nor an injury of any kind has ever occurred in connection with that crossing. More than 200,000 trains and teams, vehicles, and passengers innumerable (perhaps scores of millions), have passed that street, yet, during all that time, through all these twenty-eight years of constant traffic and travel, no train, no vehicle, no living creature, no man, woman nor child, has suffered the slightest injury. Such a fact speaks volumes for the wonderful and unfailing care by the railroad companies in their intercourse with the public, and for their faithful employes, in guarding the lives and the safety of the persons, and the property intrusted to their charge. It seems a pleasing and an assuring sight for persons desirous to attempt that dangerous passage to see the "grizzly locks" of our "old friend Marsh," waving his flag, and when he gives the signal to cross, they go rapidly but trustingly forward; sure that when he proclaims to "go ahead," no harm will happen as they jog on their onward way. Long, long may he live to wave that signal flag, and to enjoy the proud satisfaction arising from the thought that his "backward signal" or his "forward wave" has served to guard hundreds of thousands of lives and myriads of animals and vehicles from passing on to destruction, or has beckoned them onward in safety and in peace. Though his position might, by haughty aristocrats, be reckoned humble and obscure, yet it may with truth be affirmed that the faithful labor and care of one man like Flagman Marsh, is worth indefinitely more to the world than the labor performed by a dozen millionaires, yet the millionaire is good in his place, and so is the flagman at a grand thoroughfare railway crossing. Hurrah for the flagman, and may we always have one as good.

ROBERT B. McKEE was born in 1830 in Adams County, Penn.; came to Darke County, Ohio, in 1838, and to Union City, Ind., in 1852 (October). He married Margaret Manuel in 1855, and has six children, all living but one. His business for twenty-eight years has been that of a salesman in Union City, seventeen years with Joseph Turpen (five years of that time as partner), eleven years with Kirschbaum & Co. In 1880, in connection with O. C. Gordon, Treasurer of Randolph County, he bought Paxson's boot and shoe store, under the firm name of Gordon & McKee. He is Township Trustee for Wayne Township, having been elected in 1878 and again in 1880. He is an active Republican, and a prominent citizen. In 1881, he sold out his part of the shoe store to I. A. Thomas, late of Winchester, Ind., and is chiefly engaged in dealing in horses, besides his employment as Township Trustee. During the summer of 1882, he has been and is busying himself in erecting a commodious residence upon North Howard street, which is expected to be an unique model of beauty and convenience.

CHARLES McKENZIE has spent a life of great adventure and varied experience, having been a rover from his youth. He was born in Nicholas County, Ky., in 1822, being the son of James McKenzie, who was born in Maryland, of Scotch descent, July 4, 1776; moved to Darke County, Ohio, in 1812; was in the war of 1812; removed after the war to Kentucky; was the father of ten children, and died in Kentucky, twelve miles from Maysville, in 1831. C. W. McKenzie came with his widowed mother to Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, during the cholera season in 1832; he traveled somewhat in his boyhood. In his early manhood, he went to Canada, and, becoming acquainted with the "Kanucks," was employed in several trips to Hudson's Bay, some of the time as bearer of messages for the Hudson's Bay Company, remaining in that country several years. Returning to the States, he spent three years (1842–1845) in La Grange County, Ind., going then to Jackson, Mich., and to Detroit; he afterward went East to New York, and by ocean voyage to New Orleans; set out for Cuba, was wrecked and landed at Mobile, Ala.; went to South America for some months, and spent two years in Central America, returning to the United States again, and so onward to the present time. He has been several voyages to Europe, once in 1854, and the last time some years ago. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio, from Lima, Allen Co., Ohio, Company I; served from August 12, 1862, to March 24, 1863; was crippled by a car accident at Cynthiana, Ky., and discharged therefor, receiving a back pension of $1,100, under the Act of Congress for that purpose. He has traveled over the whole country, North, South, East and West, being at the "Centennial" in 1876. He visits this county every few years, having a brother and sister residing at Union City (McKenzie and Mrs. Eisenhour). He has many relatives in this region. Jesse Gray, the famous hunter, was his sister's father-in-law; William Vail, a noted pioneer and resident of Jay County, Ind., is his brother-in-law, and Charles Sumption, father of Robert Sumption, of Ridgeville, was his uncle.

MARTIN MURPHY was born in Wayne Township, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1836; his school privileges were very limited, attending solely at the old log cabin, standing on the site of the eight-sided schoolhouse, near the Downing farm, west of the Hoover Cemetery. At sixteen, he went for himself, working out by the month for $12 to $18 a month. In 1861, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Ohio (three months') Regiment, and served four months and eight days. He did not re-enlist, but served his country faithfully at home. For five years he was employed in a livery stable, under different proprietors, Branham, Ospy, Ruby, etc. In 1868, he became Marshal of Union City, in which position he served for eight years. He was Constable of Wayne Township for two years; he has also been a veterinary surgeon for twenty years, which vocation he follows still, besides being employed in the livery stable of George W. Prior. He married Mary E. Enochs in 1863. They have had eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Murphy is a reliable citizen, and a thorough Republican. His father, an aged gentleman and a pioneer of Wayne Township, still resides on the land which he first occupied nearly fifty years ago. Though feeble from age, he enjoys reasonable health and strength, and the comfort and peace that spring from a long life spent in the service of God, and faith in Jesus Christ for forgiveness and salvation.

W. S. MURRAY is still a young man, and, in the beginning of what may yet prove to be a life of activity and usefulness to his country and his kind. He was born in Madison County, Ind., March 4, 1853, the day that Franklin Pierce was inaugurated President. He is one of eight children, his father being a carpenter, now resident in Union City. In 1861, when eight years old, his father having brought him to Deerfield, Randolph, County, and, in 1865, they moved to Union City. W. S. M. attended the Union City schools, gaining a moderate education. In 1872, he entered Branham's Restaurant, continuing therein five years. In 1878, he was elected Constable of Wayne Township, and, in 1881, City Marshal of Union City. His official duties have been performed with accuracy and faithfulness, and to the satisfaction of the community. September 30, 1875, he married Harriet Seibert, of Greenville, Ohio, and they have had two children, one of them being now living. He is a Republican, a member of K. of P., and of the Improved Order of Red Men (I. O. O. R.) In May, 1882, he was re-elected to the position of City Marshal, having been nominated at the Republican primary election by a large majority. In August, 1882, he resigned the office of City Marshal, and accepted employment from the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company as Station Freight Agent at Union City.

JESSE PAXSON, boot and shoe dealer, was born in 1810 in Pennsylvania; went to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1818; went to Canal Dover in 1827–30; to Newville and to Brookville. He married Mary Slusser, and lived at Brookville several years. Two children were born, both died, and his wife also. In 1839, he "tramped" to Lake Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Logansport, Indianapolis and Vernon. From Vernon to Madison were twenty-four miles of railway, the first he had seen, and the first in the State. He (and his comrade) rode those twenty-four miles on the cars; took boat on the Ohio River for Cincinnati; thence "tramped" to Goshen, Clermont Co., Ohio. There he tarried and married Catharine Bronson; had one child; lost it at Newville, Richland Co., Ohio, where his father lived. His wife was taken sick, and they returned to Goshen to her father's. She died there with consumption, that scourge of the human race. He traveled, and, finally, at Piqua, married Jane Walkup, his present wife, in 1848. Soon after this, they moved to Camden, Jay Co., Ind., and, in 1852, came to Union City. His business had been chiefly carpentering and cabinet-making. In 1856, he set up in the boot and shoe business, which has been his occupation ever since that time. Lately his health has been poor, and his failing strength has obliged him to cease from active life. He sold his store to Gordon & McKee, and has been spending his time apart from the cares of business, being now already past his "threescore years and ten," the allotted age of mortal man.

CHARLES W. PIERCE. The warehouse on the lot where Charles W. Pierce now (1881) does business, was built by Shreer & Hill for a flouring-mill in 1861. Mr. Shreer retired in 1862, giving place to Mr. McFeeley. The mill machinery was removed in 1868 or 1869, and the business was changed to that of the grain trade. Mr. McFeely died in 1872, and Hiram Vail took his place till 1873. N. Cadwallader succeeded Mr. Vail, and, in turn, sold out to Charles W. Pierce in 1874. November 5, 1875, Mr. Pierce bought out Mr. Hill and has since been sole proprietor. In 1875, the business reached $100,000. In 1879, it had grown to about $260,000. The warehouse was burned in 1878, but was rebuilt at once on a larger scale. The establishment is popular, its business and trade is steadily increasing. Mr. Pierce is connected with the M. E. Church and active in all good causes. His excellent wife is a daughter of John and Jane Fisher, a worthy and aged couple who are old pioneers, coming to the region in 1817, before Randolph was formed. Mr Pierce has just erected a splendid residence, which, when finished and furnished, will be an ornament to the city. In the spring of 1881, Mr. P. sold his grain establishment to Worth & Alexander, and he is at present engaged in "Marriage Dowry" (summer 1881). In the spring of 1882, Mr. P. is understood to have bought a cattle ranche in Arkansas, and he spent some months in that region. In July, 1882, he resumed the grain-buying business at his old stand in Union City, Ind.

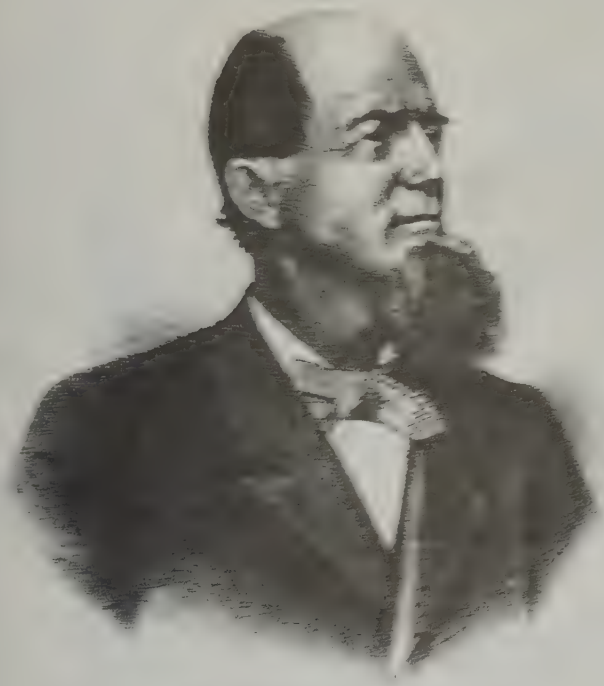
WILLIAM M. REEVES was born in Jackson Township, Randolph Co., Ind., September 19, 1834, being a son of James Reeves, an early pioneer of that region. He grew up a farmer's son, with only the learning obtained from the common country school of the period. In the fall of 1855, he married Esther Wiley, the daughter of Rev. Thomas Wiley, late of Jackson Township. They have had four children, and all are living. Before the war, he was a farmer. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiment; remained in the service till mustered out, at the close of the war, July 5, 1865. He was wounded by a piece of a shell striking his head at Thomson's Hill at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863. He remained in the hospital (on James' Plantation) between Grand Gulf and Vicksburg one month, and then went with the regiment (convalescent, but not able for duty), till September 22, 1863. At that date, he received leave of absence for twenty days, and he left Brashear City, La., for the North and for home. The twenty days were all consumed in reaching home. He got his papers renewed twice, but, in about twenty-five days, he learned that his regiment was on its way to Texas, and he joined them at New Orleans, and went forward, landing at Matagorda Island, Texas, and continuing with his comrades till the end. He had been captured (at Richmond, Ky.), August 20, 1862, and paroled, but returned after a short time. He was mustered as Second Sergeant; was promoted Orderly, Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant. Mr. Reeves removed to Union City in 1874; was a butcher two years, and for five years he has been and is now on the city police. In religion, he is a Disciple, and in politics, a Republican. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Reeves is an esteemed and valuable citizen. In August, 1882, he was appointed City Marshal in place of Winfield S. Murray, resigned.

MRS. ESTHER (McFARLAND) REEVES.

Mrs. Esther (McFarland) Reeves, is the wife of Dr John L. Reeves. This estimable lady is the daughter of William and Flora McFarland, who came to Randolph County, Ind., in the early winter of 1838, when their daughter was a few months old. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother a native of Virginia. Both were born in 1799, within a week of each other, and both emigrated to Ohio in early life. They were married in Highland County, Ohio, and some years afterward removed to Darke County, settling near New Madison. Three of their children were born in Highland County, and there were eleven in all, every one of whom lived to be grown and to be married, and six of the eleven are living still. Mr. McFarland was a pioneer during all his early life, Jackson Township being almost wholly in the woods when he made his entry into her borders. He was a sturdy, hard-working farmer, entering the land in the extreme northwestern part of Jackson Township, upon which he many years later laid out the town of New Pittsburg, on the line of the contemplated railroad leading from Union City to Portland, at the point where that line crosses from Randolph County into Jay. The town began to grow but the railroad track was not laid, and to this day nought but an unused "grade" exists to show what came of the thousands of dollars expended by the too eager stockholders upon that projected route. Mr. McFarland and his wife were both members of the Disciple Church, and in political faith and connection he was and still is a Democrat. His wife died in 1879, aged eighty years, and he is living still at Ridgeville, Ind., sprightly and vigorous, though bearing the weight of eighty-three years of labor and toil. Mrs. Reeves was born near New Madison, Darke Co., Ohio, July 9, 1838, and was brought to Jackson Township, Randolph County, when only a few months old. She grew up an artless country girl at her father's backwoods home, having scanty means of education, attending a log-cabin schoolhouse with a wide-mouthed chimney, and other similar backwoods appliances, going one and a half and two miles, and in all not more than twelve months. She was married to Dr. John L. Reeves in 1855, being scarcely seventeen years old. She has been the mother of four children. Mrs. Reeves is an active woman in society, having been a member of the Disciples' Church for twenty-eight years, and belonging to that society in Union City ever since their removal to the place. A sketch of her husband's life and career has been already given to some extent and little more need be said. With possibly one or two exceptions no person now living in the region came earlier to Jackson Township than he. All the first settlers but himself (except his mother and James Porter and his aged wife) are either dead or moved far away. His boyhood and youthful days were spent in truly backwoods fashion. He was the son of a famous hunter and a hunter himself, bringing down many an antlered denizen of the mighty forest shades. He remembers to have witnessed what is now understood to have been the earliest white man's burial within the limits of Jackson Township, which took place about 1838, or sooner, at what is now Pleasant Hill Burial-Ground, east of North Salem. The name of the man was Walker, who was a teacher, and some of whose family are residents of the region still, one of his daughters being the wife of one of the sons of Ezekiel Clough, an octogenarian pioneer of Jay County, and later a resident of Jackson Township in Randolph. Dr Reeves, though hardly an old man, being several years on the sunny side of threescore, is beginning to assume almost unconsciously the dignity of an ancient pioneer. At any rate, he delights to regale his friends with the recital of his youthful adventures while threading the paths, almost untrodden, winding scarcely visible among the gigantic tree trunks, lifting their widespreading tops above the deeply shaded earth. At one time, with a comrade older than himself, he was tracking game close by the graveyard above mentioned, when suddenly two deer showed themselves. Each took aim, and each drew trigger, and both deer bounded out of sight in opposite directions. The gun of the older hunter snapped, and he saw only one deer and thought both guns had missed fire. He was provoked at first to think that neither gun had been faithful to its master. But while he would not believe the youthful hunter's declaration that his weapon had done its work and that a wounded deer was limping feebly along the forest paths, he was more deeply mortified and chagrined to find, as they did in a few minutes, the deer that had been aimed at by the gun in the hand of the youthful hunter lying bleeding and helpless, panting and ready to die, while the other one of the pair had passed into the shadow of the woods wholly unhurt. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves furnish fine examples of genuine friendliness and generous hospitality, being loved by their neighbors and esteemed by all who know them. Dr. Reeves is an earnest and unflinching Republican in politics, maintaining sturdily, however, as a cardinal principle of political activity that partisan action must be held always subordinate to public virtue and sterling individual integrity. [Note.—A slight correction is needed in the biography of Dr. Reeves elsewhere given. The date of his taking up the plastering trade should be 1848 instead of 1851.]

GEORGE W. ROSS, carriage-maker, was born in 1837, in Springfield, Ohio; was brought to Darke County, Ohio, in 1838; came to Union City, Ind., in 1863; married Melissa Moist in 1868, and they have one child. Mr. Ross made pumps one year, and has been engaged in carriage making seventeen years. His business is flourishing and prosperous, and he employs several hands. The firm has been as follows: Ross & Evans, Ross & Shoper, Ross & Knapp, Ross alone. Mr. Ross is a Republican and a Disciple. He is enterprising, reliable and estimable.

JAMES FINLEY RUBEY, son of James and Hannah J. Rubey, was born August 11, 1850, being one of a family of ten children. His birthplace and youthful residence were on a farm near Hollansburg, Darke County, Ohio, his father being a physician, having an extensive practice. James spent his boyhood and youth with his father, attending the country school, as also the Hollansburg Village School, and for about three years he belonged to the Union City graded school, ending his literary education with his eighteenth year. In 1867, he moved with his father to Union City, Ind., which town has been his place of residence to the present time. In 1870, he completed a business course in the Miami Commercial College, at Dayton, Ohio. After spending eighteen months in the grain warehouse of Spencer Hill, at Union City, he entered the First National Bank as book-keeper in 1872, serving two years in that capacity, and three years as assistant cashier, and three years also as



MR. SAMUEL LARTER

MRS. RACHEL LARTER

SAMUEL L. LARTER

Samuel L. Larter was born in Salem County, N.J., February 27, 1817. His parents were Samuel L. Larter and Mary Chipperfield. Larter was also native of New Jersey. Samuel L. Larter was born in 1782, being the son of Joshua Larter and on one but the third and youngest in the little commonwealth upon the river. Joshua Larter on the contrary, spoke of himself as being born in the year 1782, being the son of Joshua Larter and Mary Chipperfield. Larter was also native of New Jersey. Samuel L. Larter was born in 1782, being the son of Joshua Larter and Mary Chipperfield. Larter was also native of New Jersey. Samuel L. Larter was born in 1782, being the son of Joshua Larter and Mary Chipperfield. Larter was also native of New Jersey.

RACHEL L. LARTER

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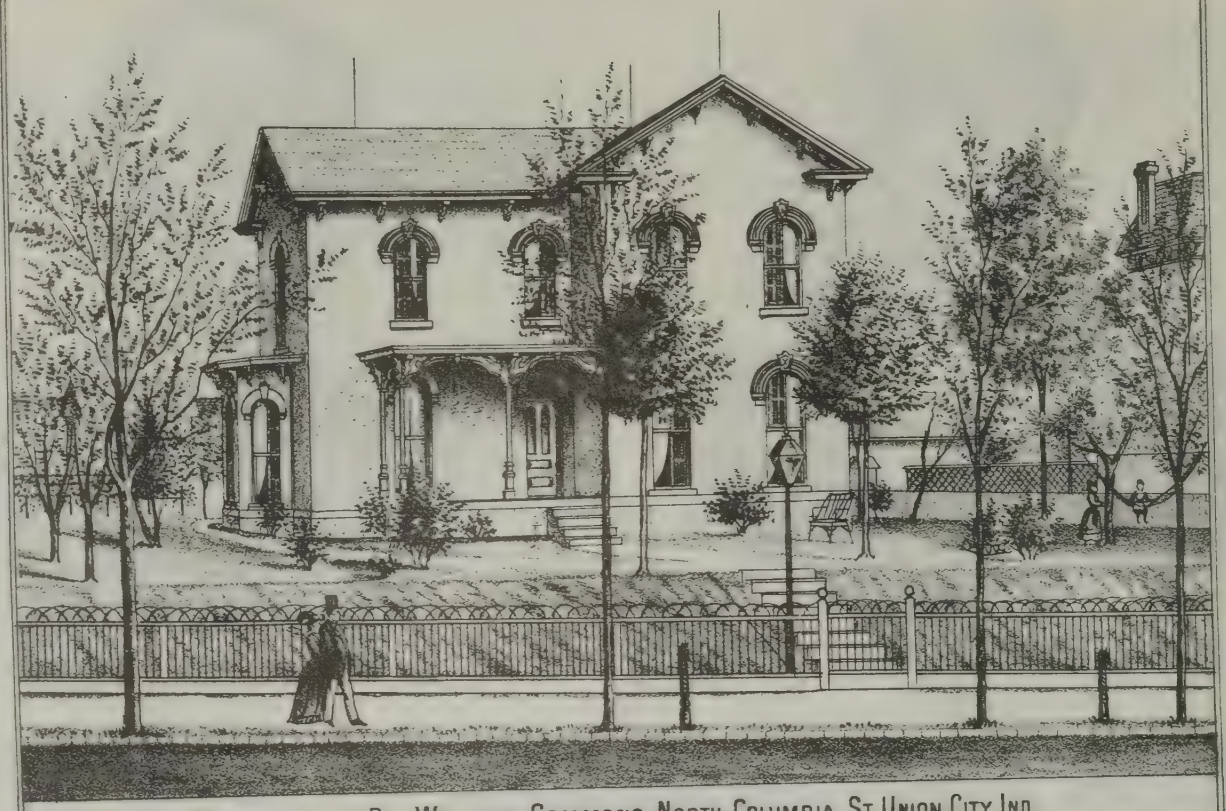
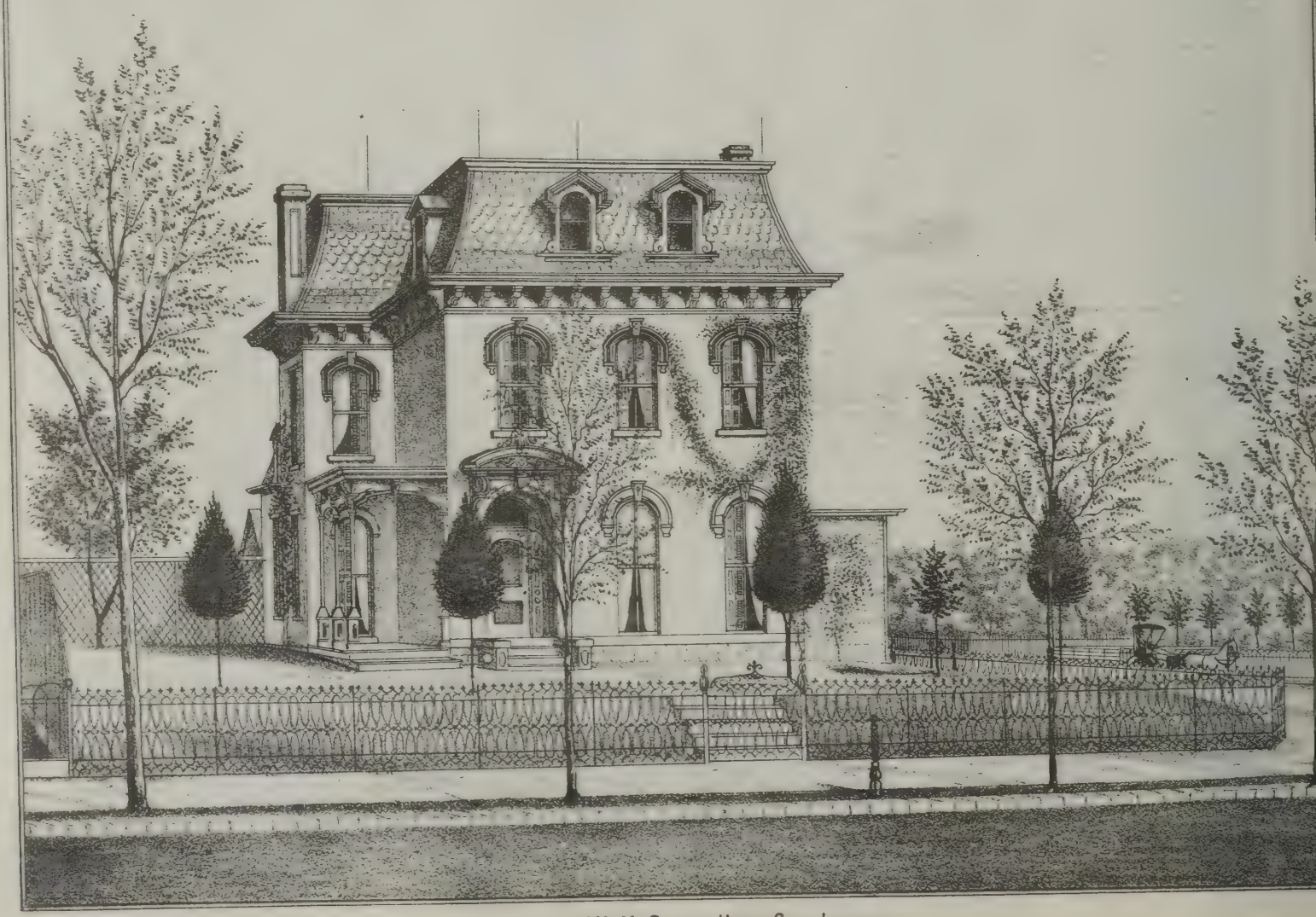


RESIDENCE OF DR. WILLIAM COMMONS, NORTH COLUMBIA ST. UNION CITY, IND.



RESIDENCE OF W. K. SMITH, UNION CITY, INDIANA.

assistant cashier in the Commercial Bank (being the First National Bank reorganized). In January, 1881, Mr. Rubey was promoted to the position of cashier of the Commercial Bank, which place he still retains. He married Julia L. Skinner in 1875, and they have had two children, both living. Mr. Rubey is Republican in political faith, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, having become a member in 1868, under the pastorate of Rev. Greenman. He has held the office in that church of Recording Steward for several years. In 1878, he was elected to a place in the Union City Common Council, and was a leading and influential member of that body during his term of office. In 1882, he was a second time elected a member of Council, and now belongs to that body. Although a young man, Mr. Rubey gives evidence of sterling character, and enjoys a high reputation for ability and business talent, as well as for uprightness and integrity, and there would seem to be no obstacle in his pathway toward a prosperous and successful career during his maturity of manhood, if it should please a gracious Providence to spare his life and strength during the years that are to come, till he shall reach his threescore and ten.

JOSEPH L. SCHRONTZ, barber, was born in New York City, and came to Union City, Ind., in 1856; married Alice Roll in 1872, and has had two children. He set up a barber shop in 1868, being prosperous in the business, and "running" five chairs; sold out his shop in 1880 to his brother, Charles H. Schrontz. His establishment was the oldest of the kind in town. They are Catholics, being originally from Germany. The father of J. L. Schrontz emigrated from that country before his son's birth, and died in 1874, being the father of nine children.

JOHN M. SHANK, stove store, born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1831; came to Preble County, Ohio, in 1852, and to Union City, Ind., in 1858. He learned the tinner's trade in Preble County, Ohio, during two and a half years, receiving 10 cents a day and his board; was a journeyman for several years, and set up at Union City in 1858. He was married to Sarah Stoner in 1858. They have five children. His establishment is by far the oldest of the kind in the town. Mr. Shank has been Councilman two years, a church member ten years (United Brethren and Methodist Episcopal); Trustee of Methodist Episcopal two years; member of Union City Lodge, F. A. M., 270, having filled every official position; member of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 94, and holding honorable stations therein.

JOHN THOMPSON SHAW was born in Greensfork Township, Randolph County, May 4, 1831, the spring after his father moved to the county. They occupied the tract lying in the extreme southeast corner of Greensfork Township and Randolph County. In 1846, they moved to Hollansburg, Darke Co., Ohio; in 1848, to Bethel, Wayne Co., Ind., and in 1849 to the John Harlan farm south of Spartansburg. At the age of eighteen, he worked a year or so at shoe-making in Spartansburg with his brother Samuel, and during two or three years afterward with John Taylor at the same place. He entered the grocery business there in 1854, and the trade in dry goods in 1857, continuing therein till the present time, the first seven years of the time at Spartansburg, and for eighteen years at Union City, Ind, his establishment being one of three now existing in that city. Mr. Shaw married Priscilla C. Starbuck in 1853, and they have had seven children, three of whom are living. Mr. Shaw joined the Disciple Church at Spartansburg in 1861, and is still a member of that religious society, being an active worker, and for eight years Deacon in the Disciple Church in Union City, sometimes going out to hold religious meetings for worship and instruction with good acceptance. He is a man of character and standing, an active and thorough temperance man, of good business habits, and esteemed by his fellow-citizens. In politics, he is a Republican, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. For eight years his residence was on the "Ohio side," though his business has been all the time in Indiana, where also he now resides. January, 1883, he opened the "Trade Palace" in connection with a new firm, Shaw, Downing & Reger.

COPPY C. SMITH is the son of James C. and Jane D. Smith. J. C. Smith was born in Pennsylvania, Greene County, September 28, 1819, and emigrated to Ohio in 1827. His wife, Jane D. Smith, was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 25, 1821. They had five children, viz.: Coppy C., born January 5, 1840; Jessie D., born September 22, 1841; Alfred R., born January 23, 1844; Alice, born July 5, 1849; Laura, born July 30, 1852; all in Butler County, Ohio. Coppy C. Smith was born in the year 1840; he moved to Union County, Ind., in 1855, and in 1867 settled on a farm near the toll-gate, northwest of Union City. Remaining there two years, he changed his residence to Union City, which has since that time been his home. His business in Union City has been the keeping of a livery stable, and also of a boarding house. Mr. C. was married March 6, 1862, to Miss Lavina Gear, of Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, who was born in 1838. They have had four children, only two of whom are now living, viz.; Lilly, born May 20, 1867; Emma, born April 13, 1871. Mr. C. C. Smith is a Democrat in politics, and so also is his father, James C. Smith, who has resided for many years in Randolph County, and now lives at Union City.

SMITH BROS. Not very many years ago three brothers, William P., James and John Smith, left their native Scotland and made their way across the dashing billows of the wide Atlantic, to find a home and room to work, and grow and flourish in this grand and wondrous commonwealth of the free. They came not, however, all at once. The first one named above led the way, exploring in anxious hope the strange and unknown land, coming in 1866, and six years afterward, the two latter ventured to follow their adventurous brother in his voyage toward the shores of the setting sun. William had learned his business as a foundryman and machinist in his native land, and in 1871 became able to set up for himself in Providence, R. I. In 1872, his brothers joined him from over the tossing deep, and learned of him the business, which together they since have pursued with gratifying success. After three years spent in that Eastern city, they thought it wise to try their fortunes in the great and growing West, and, coming to Union City, Ind., they set up an establishment in that thriving town as a foundry and machine shop. Their work at first was scant enough, having barely sufficient for their own employment. In process of time, however, integrity and skill reaped an abundant reward, and their business has largely increased, and their field of operations has been greatly extended. Originally they worked alone, but two years ago (1880), they had constant employment for eight hands, with the prospect of a much larger growth in the near future. Their business is chiefly the making and repairing of machinery in general. They build steam engines, steam pumps, and many things besides. Their trade reaches a large region of country in both Indiana and Ohio. They are expecting and intending before a very long time to set up a regular and separate foundry, for which purpose they have already prepared a building suitable for that branch of industry. The Smith Bros. are like a large proportion of the men engaged in business in Union City, full of enterprise and energy, "putting their own shoulders to the wheel," and counting, week in and week out, for "full hands" in carrying on their chosen avocation. In politics, they belong to the Republican party. William and James are both married, the former having four, and James three children; John, being the younger of the three brothers, is still unmarried. They are all only in the prime of life, and may reasonably look forward to many years of active and successful prosecution of their calling, a vocation, in fact, honorable to them as men, and productive of great advantage to the community at large. In the spring of 1882, the firm set up a grist-mill in the vicinity of Harrisville, and the enterprise bids fair to be crowned with success, and to become both a source of profit to themselves and a means of usefulness to the entire region.

GEORGE W. SMITH was born in 1837, in Champaign County, Ohio; moved to Woodford County, Ill., in 1853; enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Company E. His regiment belonged to the Army of the Potomac, in the Second Army Corps, Gen. Hancock. He was Third Sergeant, and was detailed Post Commissary with the pay of Second Lieutenant. His discharge took place in August, 1864, and in 1865, he married Louisa Enyeart. They have two children. They removed to Union City in 1867. His business is that of an artist, landscape and portrait painter, etc., and he finds large and remunerative employment in his chosen vocation. He belongs to the Disciple Church, and in politics is a Republican.

SHUGARS & BROTHER, stove dealers. Jeremiah Shugars was born January 7, 1842, in Columbia County, Penn., learned the tinner's trade at Catawissa, Penn.; came West in 1863, finishing his trade at Williamsport, Warren Co., Ind., and came to Union City in 1870, after spending four years in Pennsylvania. He has worked in this place for Pope, Clapp & Hartzell, setting up business with his brother, Reuben H. Shugars, October 18, 1881. Jeremiah Shugars married, at Union City, Ind., Sarah Mason, daughter of William Mason, an old resident of Randolph County, and they have one child. He is a member of the Disciple Church, and is Democratic in politics. Reuben H. Shugars was born in 1840, January 27, in Columbia County, Penn. He was brought up on a farm, taught school six terms, clerked in a store two years, and took up the tin business with his brother Jeremiah at Limestoneville, Montour Co., Penn., in 1868, remaining two years, and after several years employment by the Pennsylvania Iron Company, he removed to Union City, Ind., in October, 1881, entering into partnership with his brother in stoves and tinware. He married Melinda Acor in 1869, and they have no children. Mr. S. and his estimable lady united with the Presbyterian Church in Union City shortly after their arrival at the place. They had previously belonged to the Lutheran Church at Danville, Montour Co., Penn. He is an industrious, estimable gentleman, sincere, warm-hearted and sympathetic, and is rapidly gaining friends by his praiseworthy conduct.

WILLIAM K. SMITH

was born in Randolph County, Ind., April 27, 1836, being the son of Jeremiah and Cynthia (Dye) Smith. His father was born in South Carolina and his mother in Ohio. His father's ancestors were from England. His great-great-grandfather was an English Quaker from Yorkshire, who settled in Pennsylvania, Bucks County, about 1727. His great-grandfather, David Smith, was born in 1736, and died in 1801. His grandfather, William Smith, was born in 1779, and died in 1831, having emigrated to Randolph County in 1817. His father, Jeremiah Smith, was born in 1805, dying in 1874 at Winchester, Ind., and his mother at the same place in 1872. Both lie side by side in the Union City Cemetery, where a beautiful and costly monument preserves and perpetuates their memory. William K. received his education chiefly at the Randolph County Seminary, which was at that time a valuable institution of learning, and under the energetic control of Profs. Spencer, Ferris, Cole, etc., many young men and women of promise found the means of a substantial education suited to the needs of those times. His father's desire was that William should become a member of the legal profession. But the young man's wishes did not lie in this direction, and in 1857 he entered a dry goods store in Union City as clerk; after about a year thus spent, he acted as agent in the railroad office for a few weeks, and then undertook a course of training in the Commercial College of Cincinnati. Having completed this course he began business as a retail dealer in boots and shoes in 1859. This business increased greatly and rapidly in his hands, so that from 1862 to 1870 the establishment did a large wholesale and jobbing trade. He has erected a substantial and commodious business house on Columbia street, as also a costly residence on the same street, in the north part of the city. Mr. S. was not connected with the army, except for a few days during the excitement of the Morgan raid in the summer of 1863. He is not a member of any religious society, but his wife was during her life connected with the Congregational Church. In politics he is, as also was his worthy father, an active and influential Democrat. In 1863, he married Elizabeth Farley, of Michigan, who died in 1880. They had two children, only one of whom is now living. Mr. S. feels keenly his bereavement, and has the deep sympathy of his friends and neighbors in his lonliness and affliction. During his more than twenty years of steady and careful attention to business, he has achieved a solid and substantial reputation; and his quiet, unobtrusive habits have endeared him to a large

circle of friends, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens in a high degree.

HENRY B. SMITH, HARTFORD, CITY, IND.

Henry B. Smith is a son of the late Judge Jeremiah Smith and Cynthia Dye Smith, was born in Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., November 27, 1847. He attended the common schools at Winchester until the fall of 1862, at which time he entered the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, where he remained two years. In 1865, he began to learn the trade of a jeweler, and in 1869, after completing his trade, he removed to Hartford City, Blackford Co., Ind., where he now resides. Engaging in the jewelry business, he continued therein with satisfactory success till 1876. In that year Mr. Smith was elected Clerk of the Blackford Circuit Court, and he is at this time the Democratic nominee for Joint Representative for the counties of Wells and Blackford. In 1879, he, along with others, organized the Citizens' Bank of Hartford City, and at the organization thereof he was chosen to be its President, and that position he still retains. February 8, 1872, Mr. S. was united in wedlock to Miss Nancy Alice Holliday, only daughter of the late Joseph W. and Elizabeth J. C. Holliday, and there have been born to them three daughters—Cynthia A., Elizabeth C. and Gretta. Mr. S. is a worthy member of a prominent family, children of a distinguished progenitor and pioneer, Judge Jeremiah Smith, a sketch of whose varied life has been elsewhere given. Although comparatively young he has already attained a fine reputation and an honorable standing among his fellow citizens.

JOHN DYE SMITH is the son of Hon. Jeremiah and Cynthia (Dye) Smith, and a native of Randolph County. He was born at Winchester, Ind., June 16, 1839, and spent his childhood and youth in his native town. His boyhood education was gained at the old Randolph Seminary under Profs. Faris, Spencer and Cole. In 1856, he entered the Northwestern (now Butler) University, Indianapolis, spending three years in that institution, taking the scientific course, but not graduating. The years 1859 and 1860, he spent in learning the jeweler's trade at Indianapolis with W. H. Talbott, jeweler of that city. He married Miss Adeline Teal, of Indianapolis in 1861, and settled in Winchester, purchasing the boot and shoe stock of J. B. Routh, of Winchester. He continued the business till 1863, and, in 1864, spent a summer at Shelbyville, Ind., closing out his stock. In the spring of 1865, Mr. S. set up as a jeweler in Union City, Ind., which has been his residence and his business to the present time. He has had two children, and they are both living. In politics, Mr. S. is a Democrat, and were his residence in a county where Democrats were numerous enough to give a man of that political faith the ghost of a chance, he would, doubtless, have become a prominent leader and office-holder. In a county so overwhelmingly Republican as Randolph, all the Democrats can do at the political feast is to stand afar off and look wishfully, but in vain, at the precious fruit to them forbidden. His talents, however, are not wholly lost to the public, since he has been for eight years one of the Board of Control of Union City, two years as Town Trustee under the old charter, and (nearly) six years as Councilman under the city organization. In 1878–80, he was appointed member of the Democratic State Central Committee for the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana. He was an original stockholder, and has been for ten years a Director, as also Secretary and Treasurer of the Winchester & Union Turnpike Company. Mr. S. has been an active and enterprising business man, and has the respect of the community, among whom he has resided so long. He has built up a thriving and successful business, his house being the leading establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

J. H. SNOOK was born in Maryland in 1829. Learned the tanner's trade at nineteen years of age; followed that business for nineteen years in his native State; left it for farming ten years; came to Union City, Ohio, in 1875. He had hitherto amassed no property, but he was energetic and upright, and had a huge family of boys, all like their father, able and willing to work. He obtained credit and bought out a brickyard from George Dutro, and working it for two years made 700,000 brick. In 1877, he began tile-making, at which also success has attended his efforts. Hitherto, by horse-power, he has manufactured several thousand dollars' worth of tile yearly, burning twenty-five to thirty kilns annually in two kilns. In 1880, he burned three kilns of brick, or 750,000 in number. In 1879, he erected a spoke factory, a building 30x80 feet, two stories high, with an engine room 30x40 feet, the latter being made in the most substantial manner. This factory has thus far been but little employed, yet the room is there and the machinery for extensive operations in that line, which will, in due time, if life be spared, be added. Within a few weeks past, Mr. S. has purchased and set up a new crushing and molding machine of the latest and most approved workmanship, at a cost of $1,000. The machine is indeed a wonderful triumph. The crusher grinds up the dirt, stones and all, and the molder projects an endless stream of "pipe," which is cut into tiles as fast as the pipe is pushed from the die. By this machine 600 rods, or nearly two miles of "pipe," can be made in a single day. Brick of excellent shape and finish can be molded also in the same machine by simply changing the "die," the work of a few moments, and Mr. S. declares that 20,000 brick can be thrown from this machine in one day. This work, as also the work in the spoke factory, is performed by the steam engine of sixty horse-power, and the force of the engine is carried to the tile and brick machine by a rope of half-inch steel wire 844 feet in length. Mr. S. thinks his tile factory to have been, under the old methods, the most extensive in the region, and he expects in the future to burn at least fifty kilns a year. His working force varies from ten to fifteen hands, and he hopes greatly to increase the scale of his business before a long time shall elapse. He came here without means. In six years' time he has secured an investment of more than $20 000, with an indebtedness of only about one-fourth that amount, and he is just beginning to be fixed for business. One secret of his success is that seven of his boys are old enough to work at the concern, and they do it with a will, thus reducing the need of hired help to a minimum. In fact, Mr. S. may well be called the father of a family, for his children number already eighteen, thirteen of whom are now living and twelve are at home, and eight (with the father) do substantially each a man's work in connection with the business under their hand. The size of the tile manufactured by his machine is from three to twelve inches, any size desired being produced simply by changing the die regulating the opening from which the clay is projected from the machine. His tile factory burned up December, 1882, causing a loss of several thousand dollars; but, with his accustomed energy, he is going straight ahead, rebuilding in a better and more substantial style.

ISAAC G. STAHL, dentist, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1830; taken to Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1831; to Perry County, Ohio, in 1839; remembers the log-cabin campaign of 1840; went to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1861; enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Ohio, Company A; became First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio; was discharged at the close of the war and went to Marysville, Ohio, in 1865, staying two years; to Adrian, Mich., in 1867; came to Union City, Ind., in 1868. Married Lavina Leggett, and they have one child. He was a clerk one year, and has been a dentist fourteen years. He was a member of the City Council (Trustee) three years, and is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Union City, and they attend religious services with that society. Dr. S. is a worthy, intelligent, reliable man, deserving and receiving the esteem of those who know him. He was, in March, 1882, nominated for Mayor of Union City by the Republicans without opposition, and at the city election in May he was chosen by a large majority to that honorable and responsible post of public duty.

EDWARD STARBUCK, SR.

The history of the pioneer settler named above is so remarkable, and so many of his descendants reside in Randolph, that we insert a brief statement concerning him and his family in this work:

Edward Starbuck, Sr., Wayne County, Ind., was the son of William Starbuck, who was born on Nantucket Island, 1747, and moved to North Carolina, 1771; marrying soon afterward, Jane Taylor, of Virginia, a member of the Stuarts, once heirs to the English and Scotch crowns; he raised eleven children, nine girls. After the girls were all married, a lady visitor asked him, "How many sons-in-law have you?" "But nine," said he. "Anybody that would butt at that, ought to have his horns knocked off," retorted she.

Edward Starbuck, Sr., born in Guilford County, N. C., 1772; married Sarah Dwiggins, 1795. She died 1821, and he married Judith Gardner, 1822, who died 1851, and he married Hester Kemp, 1853; he died 1862, eighty-five years old, and she died 1868; he had eighteen children, ten by his first wife, and eight by his second; five boys and five girls at first, and four boys and four girls at last. All the eighteen grew up and were married, and when the youngest was twenty-three, all the children and the father were still alive; and now, when the youngest is forty-four years old, twelve are still living. Seven of them were present at a family re-union held at John Fisher's, September, 1877—William (eighty), Jane Fisher (seventy-four), Robert (seventy-two), Andrew (seventy), Mary Dwiggins (sixty-six), Cyrena Bickford (forty-seven) and John W. (forty-five). The occasion was the fifty-eighth anniversary of John and Jane Fisher's wedding day. The united ages were 454 years, an average of sixty-five years. When E. S. died, his offspring, children, grandchildren, etc., were nearly 300. His ten children by the first wife, were all born in North Carolina, the other eight all in Wayne County, Ind. The family may be described thus: Edward Starbuck, born Guilford County, N. C., May 15, 1777; parents, William Starbuck and Jane (Taylor) Starbuck. Marriage, first, Sarah Dwiggins, September 28, 1795; second, Judith Gardner, December 26, 1822; third, Hester Kemp, October 1, 1857; number of children, eighteen. Residence: 1777 to 1817, North Carolina; 1817 to 1862, Wayne County, Ind. Farmer, Whig and Republican, Friend. Died, Hillsboro, Ind., April 8, 1862, aged eighty-five. Buried, Mt. Vernon, Ind. (east of Newport). Children: Elizabeth (Knight), born 1796, eight children, died in North Carolina, 1875; William, born 1797, eight children, Wayne County, Ind.; James, born 1799, nine children, died 1861, age seventy-three; Phebe (Leverton), born 1801, nine children, died 1861, aged sixty; Jane (Fisher), born 1803, fourteen children, Union City, Ind., died 1881; Robert, born 1805, ten children, Ridgeville, Ind.; Andrew R., born 1807, eight children, Huntington, Ind.; Lydia (Turner-Reynolds), five children, died in Illinois, in 1878, seventy-one years old; Mary Ann (Dwiggins), eight children, Rensselaer County, Ind.; Edward, born 1813, three times married, nine children, died Union City, Ind., 1874, sixty-one years; Sarah (Brown) born 1824, lives in Iowa; Milton, born 1825, resides in Huntington County, Ind.; Ann (Grey), born 1827, lives in Iowa; Jesse, born in 1829, resides in Michigan; Cyrena (Bickford), born in 1830, no children, Huntington County, Ind.; John W., born 1832, five children, lives in Union City, Ind.; Nathan, born 1834, lives in Huntington County, Ind.; Susan (Roberts), born in 1838, resides in Wayne County, Ind.

It will be seen from the statement just given, that the "Starbuck family" have been and still are truly a "power in the land." Active, frugal, thriving, prolific, intelligent, sober-minded, devout, they have long been and they continue to be a fountain of life and light to the region and the world. Few families can be found so numerous and so long-lived. In 1862, the entire family of eighteen children, the father and the step-mother, were alive—the oldest child sixty-five, the youngest, twenty-three. Their united ages were then 957 years, an average of forty-six years. And in 1880, the ages of the thirteen living children made 778 years, averaging about sixty years,—the oldest, eighty-three; the youngest forty-two.

With such facts before us, with the fact that hundreds of families, hardy, robust, prolific, determined, aspiring, virtuous, pouring into our borders one grand, constant, perpetual inflowing stream of immigration, and of propagation, it ceases to be a mystery how and why this whilom waste and howling wilderness has come to be the "garden of the Lord;" a fertile and beautiful

G. W. PATCHELL.

Geo W Patchell,

George W., son of James and Mary A. Patchell, was born March 10, 1858, in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn. His father was born at Londonderry, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1847, when fourteen years of age, where he followed the trade of molding in iron. He was married, at Pittsburgh, to Miss Mary A. Fairbourne, a native of Derby, Eng., who came to the United States with her parents when an infant. In 1861, the father enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment, remaining in the Union army until the close of the war. For gallant and meritorious service, he was promoted, by successive steps, from the ranks to the office of Colonel, in which capacity he returned home with his regiment; he came with his family to Union City, Ind., in 1867, where he still resides. George, his son, and the subject of this sketch, attended the schools of Pittsburgh until the removal of the family to Union City, and completed his course of study in the schools of this place. At the age of sixteen years, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, in the office of the Union *Times*, of which John Commons was then editor. Three years later, he purchased the *Times*, and has ever since continued as editor and proprietor of this paper. Under his management its sphere of usefulness has been extended, and it is recognized among the leading and influential journals of Eastern Indiana. It is a faithful exponent of the principles of the Republican party, and enjoys a very satisfactory circulation. Its editor, though a young man, has developed marked ability in his chosen profession, and occupies a high rank in the journalistic fraternity, while his social standing is of the best. Mr. Patchell was one of the charter members of Invincible Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Union City, and is still an active and interested member of that fraternity. He was married, on the 14th of December, 1880, to Miss Lillie Butcher, a native of Union City, and daughter of John Butcher, Esq. She is an estimable lady, and shares with her husband the regard of a large circle of friends.

RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. PATCHELL, N. HOWARD ST. UNION CITY, IND.

Alx A. Knapp.

FORMERLY, CAPT. CO. K. 40TH REGT. O.V. INF.

ALEX, A. KNAPP
SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY FLUES.
COTTON, HEMP, JUTE, SOAP-STONE & RUBBER PACKI
ALEX, A. KNAPP
PLUMBER GAS & STEAM FITTER
IRON & LEAD-PIPE
KITCHEN SINKS
RUBBER & LINEN HOSE
JET PUMPS, BOILER FEEDERS & INJECTORS
STEAM GAGES, GLOBE VALVES &C.
RUBBER OAK TANNED & RAW HIDE PACKING
PLUMBERS AND MACHINISTS SUPPLIES
LAWN VASES, TERRA COTTA GOODS, AND CEMENTS

ALEX, A. KNAPP'S,

DEPOT OF PLUMBER'S & MACHINISTS SUPPLIES, SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK, VASES, STATUARY, IMPORTED & AMERICAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS &c.

CROSSING OF COLUMBIA ST. & RAIL ROAD, UNION CITY, IND.

ROBERT S. FISHER.

Robert S. Fisher was born in Wayne County, Ind., north of Fountain City, in 1834. His early life was on his father's old homestead. His education was obtained at U. L. Institute and Earlham College; as also he had a commercial course at Richmond, Ind. He taught school several terms in Wayne and Union Counties; in 1860 entering the Winchester Bank in the employ of James Moorman, and soon showing marked ability. The National Bank at Union City was established in 1865, with Edward Starbuck as President, and Robert S. Fisher as Cashier. For fifteen years he was active and efficient in all public interests. He was a member and a liberal supporter of the M. E. Church and of the Y. M. C. A., giving freely of time and money in their help. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. He was twice married, first to Anna Henderson, second to Rosa Cottom, both of Winchester, and has had three children. Mr. F.

Robt. S. Fisher

[DECEASED]

had gathered a handsome fortune and was just in the meridian of his business and moral activity. He had expressed to a friend his intention to "lighten up on business," and give his time and strength to benevolent work. He was taken suddenly sick, and died, after one week's illness, April 8, 1880. Disease, typhoid pneumonia. He said to Capt. Jackson, his brother-in-law (who has been for years very infirm in health), "I have for years expected to see you go, and now here you are seeing me die, but it is all right. My work is done!" He was buried in Union City Cemetery, the funeral ceremonies being conducted by Rev. H. J. Meck, pastor, assisted by Revs. Greenman, Lynch, Simpson, Vigus, and others, former pastors. [NOTE.—The funeral was during the session at this place of the Indiana Annual Conference, and great numbers of ministers and laymen from abroad were present.] He left a considerable fortune to be inherited by his surviving family.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ROBT. S. FISHER. NORTH HOWARD ST. UNION CITY, RANDOLPH, CO. IND.

MRS ESTHER REEVES.

Capt John L. Reeves

MAJOR 40TH REGT. O. VOL.

RESIDENCE OF DR. JNO. L. REEVES. No. 77. COLUMBIA ST. UNION CITY, IND.

land, flowing with milk and honey; a land swarming with a population, energetic, aspiring, ambitious, successful, rising ever higher and still higher in the scale of knowledge, virtue and prosperity, astonishing the world with multiplying proofs of greatness.

One thing is especially worthy of note in this whole pioneer history, and in similar pioneer history the world over, that emigrating nations as a rule, become strong and mighty. The colonies of the Greeks, the Romans, the Phenicians of olden time; the hordes of Northern barbarians upon Southern European and Asiatic climes, all formed great cities and strong peoples, famous for ages or even to the present day. Our whole land is one huge theater of emigration. From St. Augustine, and Jamestown, and Plymouth, to the latest rude cabin of the in-coming settler in the wilds of Oregon, or to the sod-hut on the Kansas prairies, the vast flood of emigration sweeps with ceaseless flow across the land; and there are life and light and power in the movement. No matter how poor and humble the emigration may be, the result is uniformly that the progeny, near or more remote, becomes strong and noble. Many, nay most of the great men and noble women of this mighty West, are the sons and daughters of fathers and mothers who were poor, and not a few, *very* poor. Some who have risen highest, have come up from the lowest depths of poverty! This, to a careless observer seems strange, yet it is an open secret. There is no mystery. It takes energy, a desire for better things and a will to accomplish them to make men emigrate; and these qualities, coupled indeed with virtue, integrity, and thrift, is what brings heroic success. The grand results of this world are produced by work, hardship, energy, frugality, perseverance, virtue; and these are, as a rule, exactly what the pioneer possesses; in fact, these are what makes him *be* a pioneer; and, having these, and what is better still, the fear and love of God in the heart, he goes straight forward, and bravely hews his way to triumphant success! All honor to the resolute, hardy pioneer—the sturdy, on-pushing emigrant!

Let no purse-proud aristocrat, himself, mayhap, the son or grandson of just such a poor emigrant; let no wide-mouthed demagogue despise nor decry the pioneer; nay, even though he may be poor, and low, and destitute; but let the haughty, rich and proud bow his head rather in reverent honor, as passes by his gilded mansion the covered, tattered wagon of the weary emigrant, drawn by gaunt and bony horses, or by slow and plodding oxen; the wagon filled with rosy girls, and followed by tramping, rollicking, barefooted boys, let him bow his head in honor of the future kings and queens of this wide-spreading land! Far worthier such a sight of honor and profound respect, than to see a fawning sycophant crawling for votes; or a wily, smooth-tongued, base-hearted demagogue, luring the "dear people" to assist his aspiring steps to climb over their heads to high and lucrative positions, which he is no wise competent to fill. Well says the poet:

"Is there for honest poverty,
Who hangs his head and a' that?
The coward slave, we pass him by;
We dare be poor for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toils obscure, and a' that,
The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gowd, for a' that!

"What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin grey, and a' that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine;
A man's a man for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show, and a' that,
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men, for a' that!

"Ye see yon birkie, called a lord—
Wha struts and stares, and a' that;
Though hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
His riband, star, and a' that,
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

"A king can mak' a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith, he canna do that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Their dignities, and a' that,
The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth
Are higher ranks than a' that!

"Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth, o'er all the earth
May bear the gree, and a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
It's comin' yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the warld o'er.
Shall brithers be and a' that!'"

JOHN S. STARBUCK is a son of Edward Starbuck, banker (late of Union City, Ind.). He was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1840; came to Union City in 1868; married Rhoda A. Robertson in 1865, and Sarah A. Zinn in 1874. He has four children. Mr. S. was a farmer till 1868, then a wholesale grocer (including eggs, butter and poultry)—at first, J. Starbuck & Co., but for ten years, alone. The business was extensive and prosperous. It is really wonderful how great the egg, butter and poultry business has come of late years to be. Some claim the trade to be greater than the pork trade or the wheat trade. At any rate it has grown to be immense. And it is another curious fact, how so small a town as Union City should be able to boast two among the largest and most important establishments of the kind in the United States. Mr. Starbuck employs from eight to sixteen hands. He is a Methodist and a Republican; was for several years Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in Union City, and is in all respects a valuable citizen, an active Christian and a reliable man, a worthy son of an excellent, estimable and deeply lamented sire. Mr. S., in the spring of 1882, sold out his packing establishment, and after he engaged in handling coal for awhile, in September, 1882, he became a member of a company for manufacturing and handling a new patent invention, called the "Heat Fender," the object of which is to cause the free escape of heat during warm weather from stoves used for cooking, etc.

JOHN W. STARBUCK, druggist, is the youngest son of Edward Starbuck, Sr., late of Wayne County, Ind. He has been twice married, and has five children. He has resided in Union City for many years, being for a long time a plasterer by trade. He went into the drug business; has been a partner with his eldest son James for some eight or ten years, and for about two years with another son, both establishments being in Union City. Mr. S. is a prominent citizen; has been a member of the Board of Trustees, Assessor, etc. He has been for many years a leading member of the Disciple Church, and is in politics an active Republican.

B. F. W. STEWART, born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830, came to Darke County, in 1832, and to Union City, Ind., in 1860. He married Amanda Powell in 1849, Martha Robbins in 1855, and Mary C. Johnson in 1865, and he has had twelve children, eight of whom are living. He was in early life a farmer, but has been for years in the grocery business, in connection with several firms, Stewart & Bunch, Stewart & Strong, Stewart & Swain, Stewart alone, Stewart & Stout, twenty years in all. He has been a member of the Disciple Church for thirty-seven years. He is an Elder, and has been for six years Secretary of the Disciple Sunday School in Union City. He is a Republican. Mr. Stewart in the winter of 1881-82, sold out his share in the firm of Stewart & Stout; but in March, 1882, he entered a new firm with Mr. Wright in his old place of business, where they are doing an encouraging business on the basis of ready pay.

GOTTFRIED STUMPPF, born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1833, came to Philadelphia in 1853; went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854, to Logan County, Ohio in 1857, and came to Union City, Ind., in 1863. He married Louisa Ruckwiedt in 1863 (who died in 1878). They have had six children. He runs a bakery, grocery and eating saloon. He is a Lutheran in religion and a Democrat in politics.

W. H. SWAIN was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1822, married Eliza Jane Bales in 1844; came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1833, and to Union City, Ind., in 1865. He has six children, five living. He was a farmer and carpenter till he came to this place. First (at Union City) a grocer, eleven or twelve years—Stewart & Swain, Swain & Anderson, Swain & Platt, Wiley & Swain, then alone. Since 1876, Swain & Platt have been booksellers and stationers. This firm is, perhaps, the leading firm of the kind in this county. Mr. Swain is of a quiet, retiring disposition, yet fond of a joke, not aspiring but respected and reliable. He has been Trustee, Councilman, Assessor, and, doubtless, if he would permit, would be selected for other important trusts. He is in politics a Republican.

GEORGE W. SUTTON was born in Pittston, Penn., December 7, 1845. He was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools. In 1863, when but little past seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment New York Cavalry, and served two and a half years. He learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed for a short time. In 1867, he came to Union City, Ind., and has been engaged in various kinds of business, being lately the senior of the firm of Sutton & Law, grocers, of Union City. He is married and has one child, his wife's maiden name having been Clara A. Randall, of Dayton, Ohio.

WILLIAM THOKE (TOKAY) is a native of Germany, born in Hesse-Schomburg in 1826, and one of a family of nine children. His parents and the rest of the family remained in Germany. His father and mother are now dead, the former dying at seventy-four years old, and the latter at sixty-three. They grieved greatly to have him cross the mighty waters, but he came. His ocean passage was in a sailing vessel, and its length was seven weeks, a severe storm occurring while on their way. On landing at New York, he came immediately to Dayton, Ohio, and, in a year, he went to Greenville, and, after six months, to New Madison; thence after twenty-one months to Union City in 1855. At this place he has resided ever since. He learned the tailor's trade from his father in Germany, and has followed that business all his life. In Union City, he first had a shop for seven years; was foreman for Bowers fourteen years, and during four years past he has carried on a shop of his own again. He married Catharine Schmidt in 1856, and they have had five children, four of whom are living. He belongs to the German Lutheran Church, and is a respected, industrious, thriving citizen, and a valuable member of society. His wife, Catharine Schmidt, is a native of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, born in 1834. She came to America in 1854, landing at New York and coming to Greenville, Ohio. Her father, Simon Schmidt, was a blacksmith. She was married to Mr. Thoke two years after her arrival in this country.

JOSEPH TRITT, father of Tilghman Tritt, was born about 1791 in Maryland; was twice married, having nine children. They emigrated to Greene County, Ohio, in 1843, afterward to Champaign County, Ohio, near Urbana, and still again to Illinois, where he died some years ago. He was a carpenter, and some of the time a merchant; prominent in military circles, holding official position in the militia, and an active, upright, sober-minded, influential citizen.

TILGHMAN TRITT is the son of Joseph Tritt, of Maryland, and born there, in the town of Frederick, in 1828; came to Greene County, Ohio, in 1843; married Elizabeth Rockfield in 1847; came to Union City in 1853; moved to Nebraska in 1871; returned to Union City in 1873, and still resides there. He has had four children. He has, in the course of his life, engaged in many occupations, having been undertaker, cabinet-maker, carpenter, butcher, grocer, bridge-builder, saw-miller, millwright, etc. For seven years, Mr. Tritt was Superintendent of Bridges on the Bee-Line Railroad, and the same on the "Pan-Handle" Railroad for three years; he was builder of bridges on the Midland Pacific Railroad in Nebraska for three years, and has worked largely as a millwright ever since 1847. Mr. Tritt is of Dutch and French descent; is a moral, upright citizen, a steady church-goer, a reliable business man, and a worthy and excellent member of the body politic.

CHARLES G. TRITT, grocer, meat merchant, carriage factory, was born in 1852 in Greene County, Ohio; came to Union City, Ind., in 1856; went to Nebraska in 1869, and returned to Union City in 1871. His education was obtained at the public schools, at Ridgeville College and Whitewater Seminary. He was a grocer from 1871 to 1881; firms, Tritt & Robbins, McNeal & Tritt, Tritt & Griffis, doing a business of $35,000 to $40,000 a year. This grocery is the second oldest one in town. Mr. Tritt, in 1881, established the butcher business under the firm of Tritt & Julian, sold his part of the grocery to Mr. Vinson and went into a carriage factory with James Starbuck and Pierre Gray. He married in 1880; is a member of the Disciple Congregation, a Republican, an active business man and an estimable citizen. It will be seen from this statement that Mr. Tritt has spent nearly his whole life as a resident of the town either as lad, youth or man, and he seems proud to show his youthful associates and his maturer friends that his early training has not been for nought. He is during the summer of 1882 erecting a commodious and tasteful residence upon a curious and unique pattern, combining, it is to be hoped, both cultured elegance and substantial comfort.

FREDERICK TREUDLEY, Superintendent Union City Schools, is a young man, a graduate of one of the colleges of Indiana and a successful instructor. He came to Union City in the fall of 1879, taking a position in the High School. Upon the death of Prof. Giles F. Meade, in February, 1880, Mr. T. was chosen to succeed him, and has retained the position to the present time. In the summer of 1880, he was married and they have two children. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, of good talents and fine culture; is an active Christian, being a member of the Disciple Church, and energetic in whatever tends to promote the public welfare; enthusiastic in his profession, beloved by his pupils, and standing high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

ENOS H. TURPEN, grocer, born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1826; was brought to Darke County in 1828, and came to Greenville, Ohio, to learn the tailor's trade in 1843; worked at Ithaca, Dallas and New Madison seven years; set up as a grocer in Union City, Ind., in 1856, and during ten years he was alone in business, but since 1866 the firm has been composed of C. H. Turpen and William Harris, under the style of Turpen & Harris. His wife's name was Julia Breitman, and they have had five children. The firm carry on a large grocery and produce business, including as a specialty the department of butter, eggs and poultry. This branch of their operations has grown to be very extensive. The money handled by them therein exceeds $500,000 in a single year. They are thought to be (as gatherers and shippers of these commodities) at least second, and possibly first, in the United States. They employ thirty hands, not reckoning the host of wagoners, peddlers, etc., concerned in the work at large. Their business extends over a large portion of the Western country. Mr. T. has been for over forty years an acceptable member of the M. E. Church, and his worthy and estimable lady is especially noted and beloved for her activity and efficiency in the work of religion and of benevolence in general. Mr. Turpen is an intelligent and industrious man of business, who, by careful economy and close attention to affairs as well as by tact and skill, has succeeded, by the steady help of his efficient and wide-awake partner, in establishing a solid, substantial business, and in acquiring a genteel and creditable income.

JOHN C. VAN NUYS was born near Bethel, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1830; has resided at Bethel, Richmond and Union City, and has been for many years a cabinet-maker and undertaker. He now follows the undertaking business in connection with Mr. Weymire, who has lately bought out Col. Isaac W. Snell, for many years employed in that department of business tn Union City. Mr. V. married Elizabeth Porch, and they have one child. He is a member of the Disciple Church, and is, in politics, a Republican. A brother of his, Cornelius Van Nuys, employed in the lumber works of Witham, Anderson & Co., was fatally wounded in the establishment belonging to that firm in October, 1881. A large quantity of lumber piled up (under his own supervision) behind his post of labor in the shop, fell forward upon him, forcing him suddenly upon the saw in motion at which he was working. He was badly cut about the face and head, and also seriously wounded in the body and loins by the mass of lumber striking him as it fell. He lingered some thirty-six hours and sank in death, leaving a stricken wife and weeping children to mourn in bitterness of grief the fearful and fatal catastrophe.

WILLIAM A. WILEY was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1834. When two months old, his father moved to Illinois, and in a year they returned eastward, settling in White County, Ind., among the Indians. After nine years, they moved into Howard County, Ind., and in a short time his father died at the age of twenty-eight, being the first white person buried at Kokomo. Howard County, was still an Indian reservation. W. A. W. was then ten years old, and was put immediately to work; and from that time onward earned his own support. The first boots he ever had were bought with the money thus earned when a small lad. He had very little schooling in youth, learning to read at twelve, and having not above five months schooling till of age. At twenty-two years old, he went with a party of emigrants comprising thirteen families traveling in wagons and bound for the Blue Earth country, Minnesota, young Wiley helping drive their cattle to pay his board as he went. On reaching the Mississippi, taking a steamboat he passed up the river, after which, with a single comrade he "tramped" over portions of Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa. They traveled on foot, sleeping often on the ground under the open sky. His adventures were many, being much among the Indians who were hostile in feeling. Once between Faribault and Canon City in Minnesota, he met a rough and savage Sioux Indian, with painted face and warrior costume. He says, "I saw him coming; terribly scared, I walked on nevertheless, till as he came near, he looked so hideous that I stopped. He came up, and, as he passed, I 'shied' off and gave him the road. He turned toward me, and I gave a fearful spring. The savage fellow gave a loud, rough laugh, and went on, and I went on, too. He had a rifle and I had nothing, but he was not so hostile as I had feared; I was in the Spirit Lake country, just after the massacre in that region, and the Indians were hostile, and great fear was on the people. After seven months, I returned to Indiana, attended school, became myself a successful instructor, teaching at Bethel, Wayne County, Union City, Randolph County, and elsewhere." His teaching life was from 1859 till 1862. In 1860, he married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Felix G. Wiggs, and they have had two children, one of whom survives. Since 1862, Mr. Wiley has been a farmer, a merchant and a grain dealer. He is an active and influential member of the Disciple Church at Union City, having been chorister for five years, and Superintendent of the Sunday school for nine years. He is also an efficient friend and supporter of education. For eight years, he has been a member of the City School Board of Union City, and in 1881 he was elected for three years longer. He has been City Clerk. His training was Democratic and his first vote was for James Buchanan, but, ever since "Republicanism" has been his political faith. Mr. Wiley is an influential citizen, energetic in every matter of public welfare, and greatly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. His father was Ezekiel F. Wiley, the son of William Wiley, Esq., who was the brother of Rev. Thomas Wiley, an early pioneer and preacher of Jackson Township, whose fame as a missionary is in all the region. W. A. W. is now doing business in Chicago, Ill.

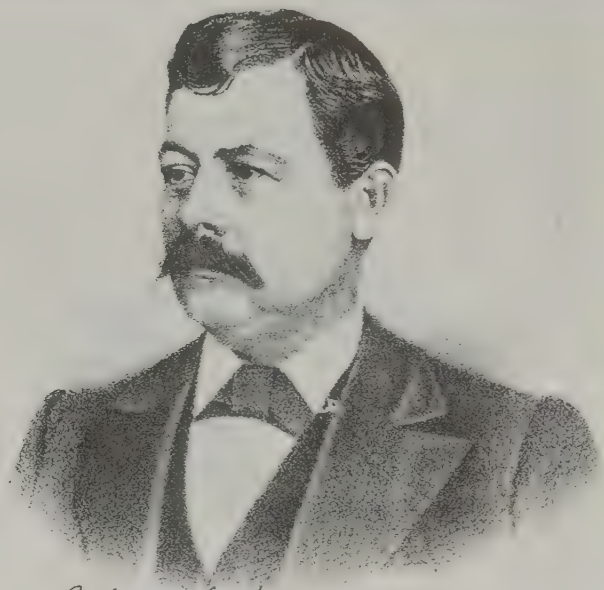
RUFUS A. WILLSON, born 1818, Greenwich, N. Y.; Muncie, Ind., 1841; married Mary S. Dresser, 1849, and has had six children. They moved to Union City, February 2, 1853. Mr. Willson left home at seventeen, went to Troy, N. Y., as clerk for Messrs. Merritt, wholesale and commission grocery store three and one-half years, 1835–38; at home and school, and clerk in Columbian Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1838–43. At Muncie, Ind., he was Deputy Treasurer eight years, assisting also in the Auditor's office. At Union City, he became railroad agent, first for all three roads. He opened the first set of railroad books in the place, as also he had the express business. In 1856, he became agent of Dayton & Union Railroad, continuing for eleven years. Kuntz & Willson established a lumber yard, 1867–73, becoming the most extensive in the State. Mr. Willson has retired from active business. He is a worthy citizen, and an estimable man. Mrs. Willson is a most excellent lady, a worthy Presbyterian, and is highly esteemed by those who know her. Mr. Willson has been at different times a member of the City Board. In politics, he is a Democrat of long standing. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Willson resumed business as a lumber-dealer with his former partner, Peter Kuntz. The location of this new lumber yard is just east of the Ohio line, immediately north of the railroad tracks.

THOMAS T. WILLSON, photographer, Union City, was born Trumball County, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish descent, in 1834. He came to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1835, and to Union City, Ind., in 1860. In 1861, he married Sarah J. Kerschner, and they have had four children. He was a photographer for thirty-two years. He spent a considerable time in traveling in the practice of his business; working at Lima, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Dubuque, Iowa; Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Sidney, Dayton, etc., 1849–1860; came then to Union City, and resided in that town for twenty-two years. He was an I. O. O. F., and a Democrat. Mr. Willson is a quiet, industrious, thriving citizen. Mr. Willson died in September, 1882. His wife was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1840, was brought to Darke County, Ohio, in the same year, was married in 1861, and has carried on a milliner's shop since 1877.

WILLIAM T. WORTHINGTON

was born at Fredericksburg, Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 18, 1837. His father, Elias Worthington, was a native of Lancaster County, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Ann Atkins, of Chester County, Penn. His paternal grandfather was William Worthington, being a native of Lancaster County, Penn., who had eight children, Elias Worthington being the youngest of the group, who are mostly residents of Pennsylvania, so far as living. Mr. Worthington's father had seven children, two boys and five girls, six of them being still alive, to wit, one son and five daughters. Elias Worthington died in 1869, having been born in 1805; and his wife in 1855, her birth having occurred in 1810. E. Worthington was a man in humble life, his vocation being that of a carpenter, earning an honorable and comfortable living by the labor of his hands. In politics, he was a Democrat. Both his wife and himself lie buried in the cemetery at St. Mary's, Auglaize County, Ohio. They moved from Eastern Ohio to Dayton in 1838, and to St. Mary's in 1850, at which place, as already stated, they both died. William, leaving home at the age of sixteen, went to New Madison, Ohio, in 1853, remaining there till 1856, to acquire the business of carriage-making. In that year, he changed his residence to Addison, Ohio; and the next year he became a citizen of Randolph County, Ind., settling in what was then the new but energetic little town of Union City, since which time (1857) his residence has continued at that place. After seven more years of single blessedness, he took to wife Miss Sarah M. Ross, and they have been the parents of three children. At Union City, he has followed various pursuits. Among them have been the ones stated below, viz.: wagon-making, seven years; selling drugs, one year; grocery trade, one year; millinery, several years; wholesale notions, three years; general trading, three years. He now deals in organs, buggies and sewing machines, doing an extensive and profitable business. In 1857 (March 10), he joined the New-School Presbyterian Church, but shortly after coming to Union City, he united with the Methodist Episcopal

S. M. Worthington



Wm T. Worthington

Residence of Wm. T. Worthington, Columbia St. Union City, Randolph Co. Ind.

Bentley Masslich

Lucia E. Masslich

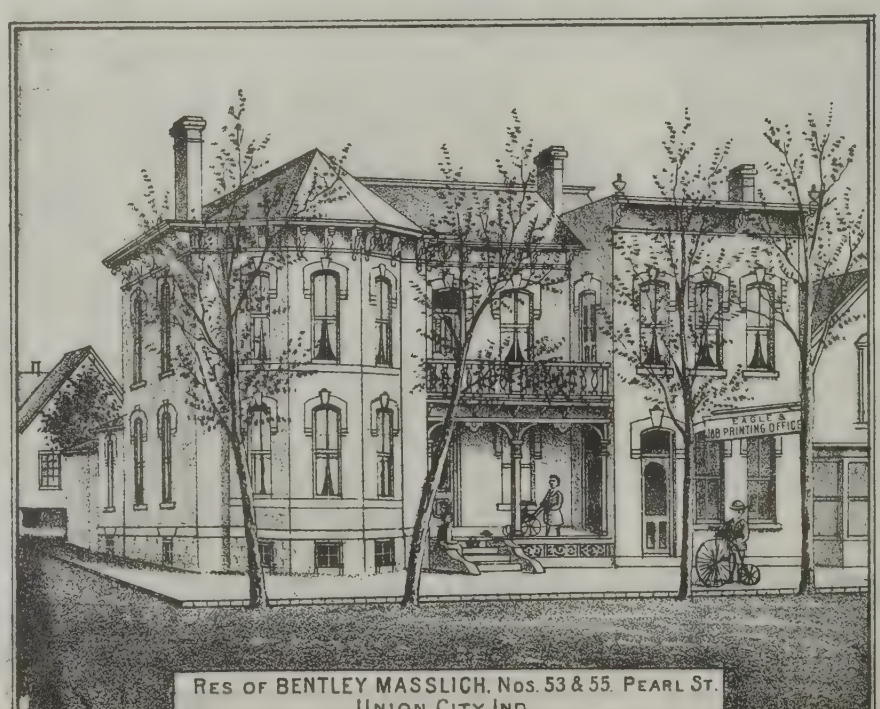
BENTLEY MASSLICH.

Bentley Masslich (of whom a brief notice has already been given in connection with the article on the press) was born at Litiz, Lancaster Co., Penn., July 23, 1837, but he has been a resident of Union City, Ind., ever since April, 1859. Having learned the trade of a printer in his native State, he abandoned it on account of ill health, and came to Montgomery County, Ohio, engaging while there in surveying, music teaching, etc. Early in 1859, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he was married April 5, 1859, to Miss Louisa E. Bachman, teacher of French, German and music, in the Litiz Female Seminary. They came almost immediately to Union City, where, for some years, he succeeded in acquiring a scant livelihood, contending constantly with misfortune, sickness and death, losing in six years three children, as also his wife, who died June 1, 1865. During this period, he was employed in the jewelry trade, in photographing, etc., buying, in March, 1864, an interest in the office of the Union City *Eagle*, only a few months after it was established; but so many newspaper enterprises having failed here, people had little faith in its permanency, and some time elapsed before printing was remunerative and the paper on a paying basis. Early in 1866, Mr. Masslich, who up to this time had had successively L. G. Dynes, B. F. Diggs and George H. Bonebrake as partners, became sole proprietor of the *Eagle*, to enable him to advocate the claims of Col. Isaac P. Gray, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, Mr. Bonebrake favoring Hon. George W. Julian. March 17, 1867, he was married to Miss Peninnah Watkins, a school teacher, resident near Fort Recovery, Ohio; but, in less than eighteen months, death claimed her as his prey, and a month later snatched away, also, her infant child, leaving Mr. M. once more bereft of hope and comfort. October 19, 1870, he was married to Miss Lucia E. Farson, of Champaign, Ill., by whom he has two sons and a daughter—Chester B., George B. and Nellie H. For twelve auspicious and prosperous years, happiness and contentment have marked their lot in life. As the editor of the *Eagle*, he has not been given to dashing editorials, but he enjoys the satisfaction of believing that he has opposed, with considerable success, many schemes and enterprises which seemed to him of at least questionable utility, or absolutely hurtful tendency. Among these have been lottery schemes and gift enterprises, "graveyard" insurance, marriage dowry associations, etc. He has contributed his share, in influence and in money, toward creating and maintaining the Union Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association; toward the construction of railroads, turnpikes and all other public enterprises adapted to promote the general welfare. The *Eagle* has always been and still is a stanch and reliable Republican paper, steadfastly on the side of morality and temperance, and, for some time past, has been an advocate of Prohibition and Female Suffrage.

Mr. M. has taken a leading part in the establishment and management of Building and Loan Associations during the last ten years; owning stock in all five of such companies organized here up to September 1, 1881. He has been Secretary of four of them, and has assisted in securing from time to time, several new features in their workings. He is the author of the plan of the Fifth Building and Loan Association (of which he and Pierre Gray, Esq., have secured a copyright). This "Plan" provides for issuing stock monthly, permits the withdrawal of stock on demand or at ninety days' notice, and can allow a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent on such withdrawals; gives interest upon dues paid in advance, refunds dues paid on forfeited stock, less fines; provides various methods to secure the re-payment of loans, and in other ways favors the borrower, at the same time protecting the non-borrowers. Mr. M. was formerly a Moravian, but united, in 1870, with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Union City, being the first taken into membership in the new church building. He has been Organist a large part of the time, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees about seven years. He has been an active member of the Y. M. C. A. from the beginning of its existence in the city; helped to organize the S. S. V. & E. L.'s, and as Secretary of both these societies, and for their benefit he projected the two lecture courses referred to under the head of "Lectures" in this work. He is a charter member of Turpen Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 401, and is at this time Secretary of Union City Lodge, No. 152, I. O. O. F.

MRS. LUCIA E. MASSLICH

Is the second daughter of John T. and Harriet C. Farson, and was born in Newcastle, Coshocton Co., Ohio, December 2, 1847. Her father, whose biography is given among the list of clergymen, came to Union City in 1852, and lived for a few months in a log cabin near the site of what is now the handsome and comfortable residence of his daughter. She spent the happy days of childhood and youth attending school, some of her early teachers being Mrs. Osborne, Messrs. Dady, Hitchcock, Case, Farson (her father) and Wiley. In 1861, she removed with her parents to Urbana, Ill., where she attended the graded school for about three years, and before she was eighteen was given a position as teacher in the school in which she had been a pupil, where she taught for about three years, a few months of which time she attended school at the Normal University, Bloomington, Ill. Her father, meantime, removed to Champaign, Ill,, and Lucia taught what was known as the "Cloyd School" for one year. The following summer, she visited her old home, Union City, and was offered a situation as teacher in the public school here, which she accepted, and which was her last year as schoolma'am. In October, 1870, she was married to Bentley Masslich, and she is now the mother of three bright and affectionate children. Mrs. Masslich united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when about nine years of age, and has been an active and useful member. She is a fine alto singer, always a member of the choir, and now chorister of the Sunday school, also teacher of a young ladies class. Mrs. Masslich has been a helper and coworker with her husband in his office work, and all his labors in every worthy enterprise—except, as he says, Female Suffrage, for which she is not a strong advocate—in every department a safe counselor, and an efficient assistant. In truth, the words of Solomon may be fitly employed to describe her influence and her life—"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her. She will do him good, and not evil, all the days of her life. * * * Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband, also, and he praiseth her." Retiring in disposition, she is yet firm and steadfast to principle, and earnest and persevering in every work of mercy and love, desirous only and ever to be found and reckoned a servant and follower of her Divine Master and Lord.



RES OF BENTLEY MASSLICH. NOS. 53 & 55. PEARL ST.
UNION CITY, IND.

Church, of which body he has been for twenty-four years a member, and an office bearer for about twenty years. Mr. Worthington is an active and earnest Republican, a public-spirited citizen and altogether a valuable member of the community. Quiet, gentle and unassuming in his manners and habits, he is nevertheless, energetic and successful in business; and, by patient and assiduous application and a wise and careful economy, from being a poor lad of twenty years, and having but $40 in the world, he has become prominent and respected, possessing a competence in this world's goods, and commanding the respect and confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

SARAH M. (ROSS) WORTHINGTON, the wife of Mr. William T. Worthington, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 6, 1840, being one of ten children, six girls and four boys. Her father, Reynolds Ross, dying when she was only four years old, her mother, Eliza (Boone) Ross, supposed to have been a distant relative of Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer hunter, was left on a farm to train and rear her numerous flock, a task which she performed worthily and well, as their subsequent lives have abundantly shown. Of the four sons, three were soldiers in the Union army, and one, a Captain, was severely wounded. Five of the daughters are living, all of whom have become estimable women and beloved and affectionate wives. Learning the business of millinery at the age of sixteen at Millersburg, she came to Union City, Ind., about 1863, and, after following her chosen vocation during a single year, she became the wife of Mr. William T. Worthington, her present husband. After a year's intermission, she again resumed her favorite occupation, and during twelve prosperous and successful years she continued therein, adding largely, moreover, by her industry and skill, to their otherwise considerable possessions. Their first child was born September 16, 1870, a daughter, Myrtle E., whose life, however, soon faded away, to bloom afresh in Paradise. May 1st, 1873, two others were born—William Harris and Nellie M. The daughter died in July of the succeeding year, but Harry, though feeble and sickly for a time, bids fair to recover. Mrs. Worthington having for years been a worthy and acceptable communicant in the Presbyterian Church, transferred her relation to the M. E. society, of which her husband had long been an efficient member. Blessed with a good stock of common sense, with activity, foresight and skill, Mrs. Worthington is recognized as a leader in social life, being highly esteemed, both in the church and out of it, for her active co-operation in all good things. Especially is she untiring in rendering assistance to the sick and afflicted, whether rich or poor. To-day scores of families have reason to bless her gentle ministrations and her loving sympathy. Mrs. Worthington is a faithful companion, a devoted mother, a reliable friend, an earnest Christian and an efficient colaborer in every praiseworthy enterprise. Long may she survive to be an honor to her sex and a steadfast helper in all that is useful and excellent.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, undertaker, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1831; was brought to Wayne County, Ind., in 1831; moved to Randolph County, Ind. (near Spartansburg), in 1863; came to Union City, Ind., in 1865; married Jane Kerlinger, who was raised in Maryland, and they have had three children. He has been carpenter, stock-dealer, hotel-keeper, undertaker, furniture dealer, and is now employed in the two last mentioned. Mr. Wright is a member of the Disciple Church, a Republican, and a steady, industrious, thriving, estimable, reliable citizen. One of his sons, in the spring of 1882, became a member of the grocery firm of Stewart & Wright, and they appear to be doing a safe and satisfactory business.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

James Williams, the father of this gentleman, was an early settler and prominent citizen of Erie, Penn. He was born at Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., in March, 1800, and died at Erie, in the same State, in March, 1861, having been identified for many years with the mercantile interests of that city. He was the son of Isaac Williams, a survivor of the Wyoming massacre. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Davis, was the daughter of George Davis, Esq., Mercer County Penn.; she survived her husband six years, dying at Erie in 1867.

John W., the subject of this sketch, was born December 2, 1841, at Erie, Penn., and received his early education in the schools of that city, completing the course of study at the Erie Academy. At the conclusion of his studies, he entered the office of John B. Johnson as a student of law. Finishing his course of study in two and a half years, he left home to locate in the West; but at this juncture came the outbreak of the great rebellion, changing somewhat the plans he had formed. During the first year of the war (1861), he was connected with Capt. R. M. Brown, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, at the recruiting and mustering rendezvous at Erie, Penn., his early home. In March, 1863, at the solicitation of Col. William Truesdail, Chief of Army Police, under Gen. Rosecrans, he connected himself with the Army Police, Department of the Cumberland, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans commanding, holding the position of Provost Judge of the Provost Marshal General's Department. This branch of the service (the Army Police) had control and supervision of all things connected with the Secret Service—sending out spies and scouts, and detecting crime and other misdemeanors within the army proper. He continued in that branch of the service until December, 1863, when he was taken ill with fever at Chattanooga, Tenn., and removed to the hospital at Nashville. At the latter place he lay ill for several weeks, and voluntarily retired from the service for the purpose of recuperating his health. Upon partially regaining his strength, he repaired to St. Louis, Mo., to unite himself again with the same branch of the service, under Gen. Rosecrans, who was then commanding the Department of the Missouri; and from St. Louis went to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Provost Marshal General's Office, Department of Kansas, Gen. S. R. Curtis, commanding. He continued to act in this capacity until about the 1st of September, 1865, by which time the war was ended, and all volunteer troops mustered out. This branch of the service had supervision and control of the entire scout system across the plains throughout Kansas and the Territories, and as Chief Clerk, Mr. Williams had charge of the assignment of scouts to their respective posts of duty. During the fall and winter of 1865 and the spring of 1866 he traveled extensively through the South and West, and in April, 1866, connected himself with the Omaha (Neb.) *Republican* as editor, occupying this position until July, 1866. He returned to Kansas at that time to engage in the practice of the law at Junction City, in Davies County, where he resided until 1872, practicing his profession and holding the office of United States Commissioner for the Western District of Kansas. In 1872, he located at Marion Center, in Marion County, Kan., where he practiced his profession until the summer of 1881, removing at that time to Union City, Ind., where he still resides. While a resident of Marion Center, Kan., on the 3d of May, 1876, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Margaret Casper, daughter of Chris and Mary Kinsler, of Ohio, and widow of William Casper, deceased.

Mr. Williams was what might be called one of the pioneer citizens of Western Kansas, and at the date of his removal to Junction City, that point was the farthest point west on the Kansas Pacific Railway (the first railway in the State), which had then barely reached that place. To a large extent, Junction City was the principal shipping point for supplies to New Mexico, Colorado and the Western borders. During his residence here he held various positions of elective trust, and was recognized among the leading citizens. During his identity with the State of Kansas in its early history, the position in which he was placed gave him an acquaintance with many of the prominent and leading frontiersmen who have become famous and are now widely known, among them being Kit Carson, James Bridger, James B. Hickock, John Harvey, Blunt, and others of equal note; and a useful store of knowledge was acquired by not infrequent mingling with the various tribes of Indians who inhabited the western border of Kansas, and now occupy the Indian Territory. Mr. Williams may fairly be called a Western man. He has traveled largely through the Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and all the Territories lying east of the Rocky Mountain range, and is familiar, from actual observation, with that country in its general outline. He imbibed largely of that spirit of daring and love of adventure which characterizes the citizens of the West, and has often run dangerous risks to gratify this propensity. Once, with a few companions, he traveled a number of miles in the saddle to witness a pitched battle between the Cheyenne and Kaw tribes of Indians, and was one of two white persons who witnessed the pitched fight between the Otoes and the Kiowas at a later date. Since his removal to Union City, he has practiced his profession very successfully, while he has established himself firmly in the estimation of all who know him, and is counted among the best citizens.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.

Stony Creek includes parts of Townships 19 and 20, Range 12 east, as also some sections in Range 13, embracing in all twenty-nine and one-half sections; five miles north and south except Section 7, near the southeast corner and five and one-half miles east and west, and containing about 16,960 acres. It takes the lower course of Little White River, of Stony Creek and of Cabin Creek and a part of the valley of White River. The sections are as follows: Township 19, Range 12, Sections 1 to 5 and 8 to 12, inclusive; Township 20, Range 12, Sections 21 to 29 and 32 to 36, inclusive; Township 19, Range 13, Section 6; Township 20, Range 13, Sections 19, 30 and 31.

Entries for Stony Creek Township up to (not including 1830) appear as given herewith: Morgan Mills, W. N. E. 19, 20, 13, April 11, 1821; Robison McIntyre, W. N. W. 19, 20, 13, October 17, 1821; Robison McIntyre, E. S. E. 19, 20, 13, October 17, 1821; John Connor, W. S. E. 5, 19, 12, October 31, 1822; David Vestal, S. W. 5, 19, 12, October 31, 1822; Isaiah Mendenhall, W. N. E. 36, 20, 12, November 22, 1822; William Diggs, Jr., S. E. 2, 19, 12, November 22, 1822; Robert Scott, S. N. W. 12, 19, 12, November 25, 1822; Tarlton Moorman, S. W. 12, 19, 12, November 25, 1822; James Moorman, E. S. E. 22, 20, 12, November 25, 1822; James Moorman, W. S. W. 22, 20, 12, November 22, 1822; Isaac Branson, W. S. W. 10, 19, 12, November 28, 1822; John Connor, N. W. 8, 19, 12, February 11, 1823; Samuel Whitacre, W. S. E. 32, 20, 12, May 9, 1823; Abraham Clevenger, W. N. W. 10, 19, 12, August 23, 1823; George W. Smithson, E. S. E. 5, 19, 12, October 21, 1823; Henry Walter, S. W. 19, 20, 13, November 15, 1823; John Thornburg, E. S. E. 32, 20, 12, July 31, 1824; William Moore, E. S. E. 33, 20, 12, June 30, 1825; Lemuel Vestal, E. S. E. 29, 20, 12, February 16, 1825; Samuel Clevenger, W. S. W. 4, 19, 12, September 11, 1826; Joab Thornburg, S. N. E. 4, 19, 12, September 11, 1826; Joab Thornburg, E. S. E. 4, 19, 12, September 11, 1826; Jonathan Freer, W. S. W. 2, 19, 12, March 16, 1827; Joab Thornburg, W. S. W 3, 19, 12, September 12, 1827; Morgan Mills, W. S. E. 23, 20, 12, April 4, 1828; Samuel Clevenger, W. N. W. 33, 20, 12, August 23, 1828; Jacob Beals, E. N. E. 26, 20, 12, October 21, 1828; William Holloway, S. N. E. 3, 19, 12, November 12, 1828; John Fisher, E. S. W. 3, 19, 12, November 12, 1828; David Hoss, S. W. 31, 20, 13, January 2, 1829; David Fox, S. W. 8, 19, 12, February 16, 1829; James Driver, E. N. E. 24, 20, 12, March 19, 1829; Solomon R. Wright, E. S. W. 23, 20, 12, April 28, 1829; John Holloway, S. N. W. 3, 19, 12, June 12, 1829; William Holloway, N. N. E. 2, 19, 12, June 12, 1829; Amos Smith, E. N. E. 28, 20, 12, June 12, 1829; Jacob Beals, W. N. W. 25, 2, 12, June 18, 1829; John Thornburg, W. S. E. 29, 20, 12, September 16, 1829; John Thornburg, W. N. W. 35, 20, 12, November 21, 1829; Benjamin Garrettson, E. N. E. 32, 20, 12, November 21, 1829; Isaac Thornburg, W. N. E. 27, 20, 12, November 21, 1829; Isaac Thornburg, E. N. W. 27, 20, 12, November 21, 1829; George and Samuel McNees, W. S. E. 24, 20, 12, December 17, 1829. Totals as follows: 1821, three entries, 240 acres; 1822, nine entries, 841.63 acres; 1823, five entries, 399.46 acres; 1824, one entry, 80 acres; 1825, two entries, 160 acres; 1826, three entries, 240 acres; 1827, two entries, 160 acres; 1828, five entries, 400 acres; 1829, fourteen entries, 1,168.64 acres. Total, 44 entries, 3,769.63 acres.

Of these, thirty-nine entries were of 80 acres, two for 160 acres, one for 128.64 acres, one for 118.86 acres, one for 41.63 acres, one for 40.20 acres. Thus it will be seen that the entries were made mostly by men of only moderate means. The township lies chiefly on Stony and Cabin Creeks and White River, containing a fine body of land, and being well settled with substantial improvements. The surface is level or rolling, heavily timbered at first, but now mostly cleared, The streams are permanent, affording abundant water and considerable power for machinery, especially upon Cabin and Stony Creeks. The mill upon Stony Creek near Windsor is thought to have been the fifth mill in the county, perhaps, as follows: Sample's Mill, Sampletown; Lewallyn's Mill, on Mississinewa, near Ridgeville. Jessup's Mills, on Greenville Creek, below Spartansburg; Jere Cox's Mill, on White River, east of Winchester; Windsor Mill, on Stony Creek, just above its mouth. The mills in Stony Creek Township, on Stony and Cabin Creeks, have always been and still are important and valuable.

The township contains several pikes—Windsor & Winchester, north part of the township; Farmland pike, south of Farmland; Losantsville pike, south from Windsor pike, and perhaps others.

The place and the time of the first settlement in the township cannot now be determined with absolute certainty. It has been claimed that John Thornburg, near Windsor, was the first settler, and that the time was 1823. Both of these would seem to be errors. John Thornburg did not come before about 1825, and when he came he found a considerable number of settlers already in the county. His son, Armfield Thornburg, a sprightly old man residing at Windsor, who was a lad several years old when his father came to the county, states as follows: When my father came to Randolph County and settled near Windsor in 1825, the following settlers were already on hand: John Castine and Solomon Hobaugh, his son-in-law, and John Coons, all of whom came in 1822; David Vestal, who had been elected Squire, Joseph Rooks and Abraham Clevenger, all of whom came in 1823; John Connor in 1824, George W. Smithson in 1825.

NOTE.—Isaac Branson came before all these, and his widow says he came in 1819. He sold out to Joseph Rooks, and must have been there and sold out to Joseph Rooks and moved to Nettle Creek before this time.

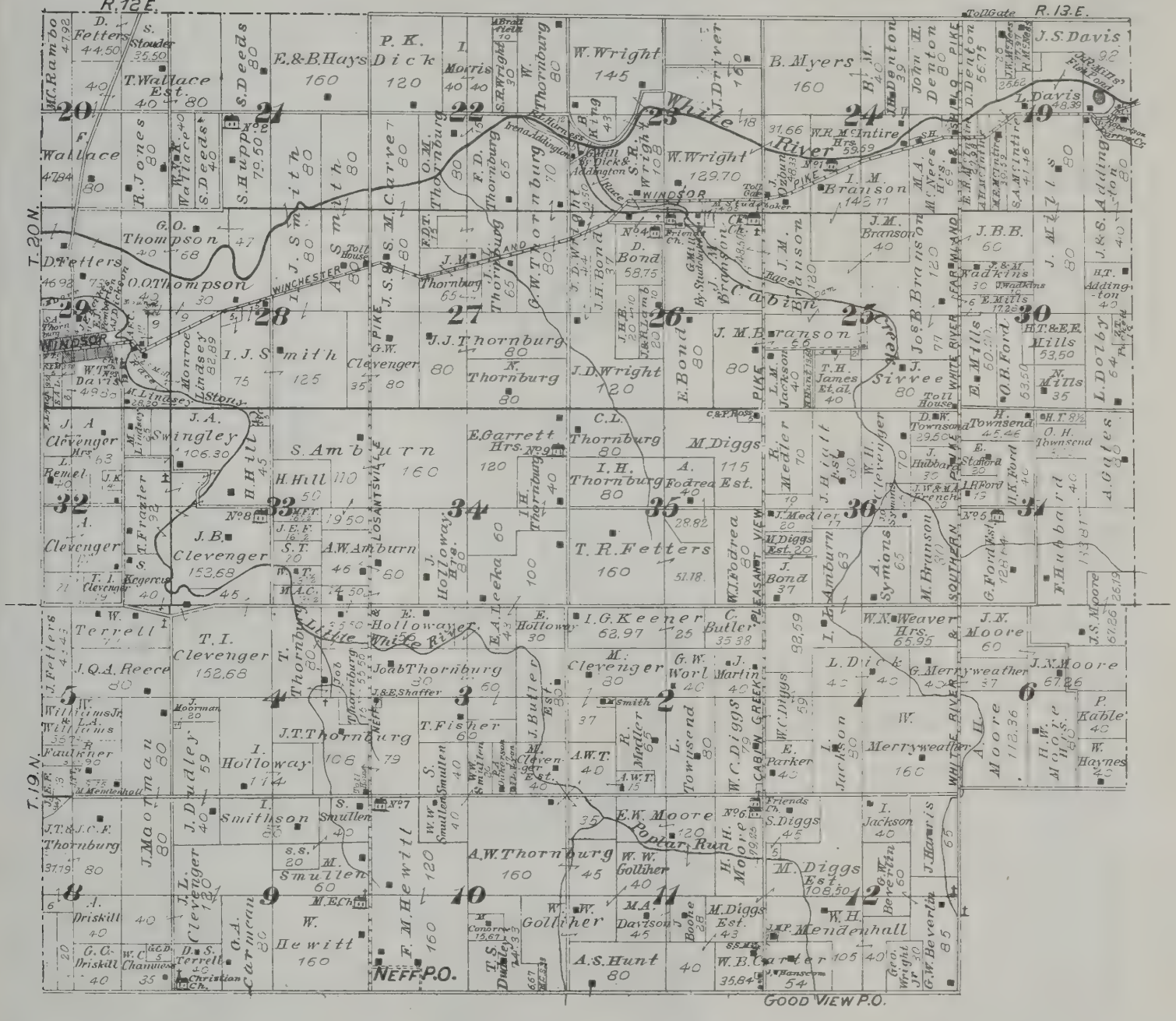
Probably, either David Vestal or Isaac Branson was the first actual bona fide settler, and Branson moved away soon, first to Nettle Creek and not very long afterward to Delaware County, and David Vestal sold out after several years to John Thornburg, and moved away to White Lick, below Indianapolis, in 1831, and died there. The Thornburgs, Job, Joab and John, all came in 1825, the first two of whom are living yet where they settled. Others came soon after, among whom were Randolph Smullen and William Moore in 1826, and perhaps others.

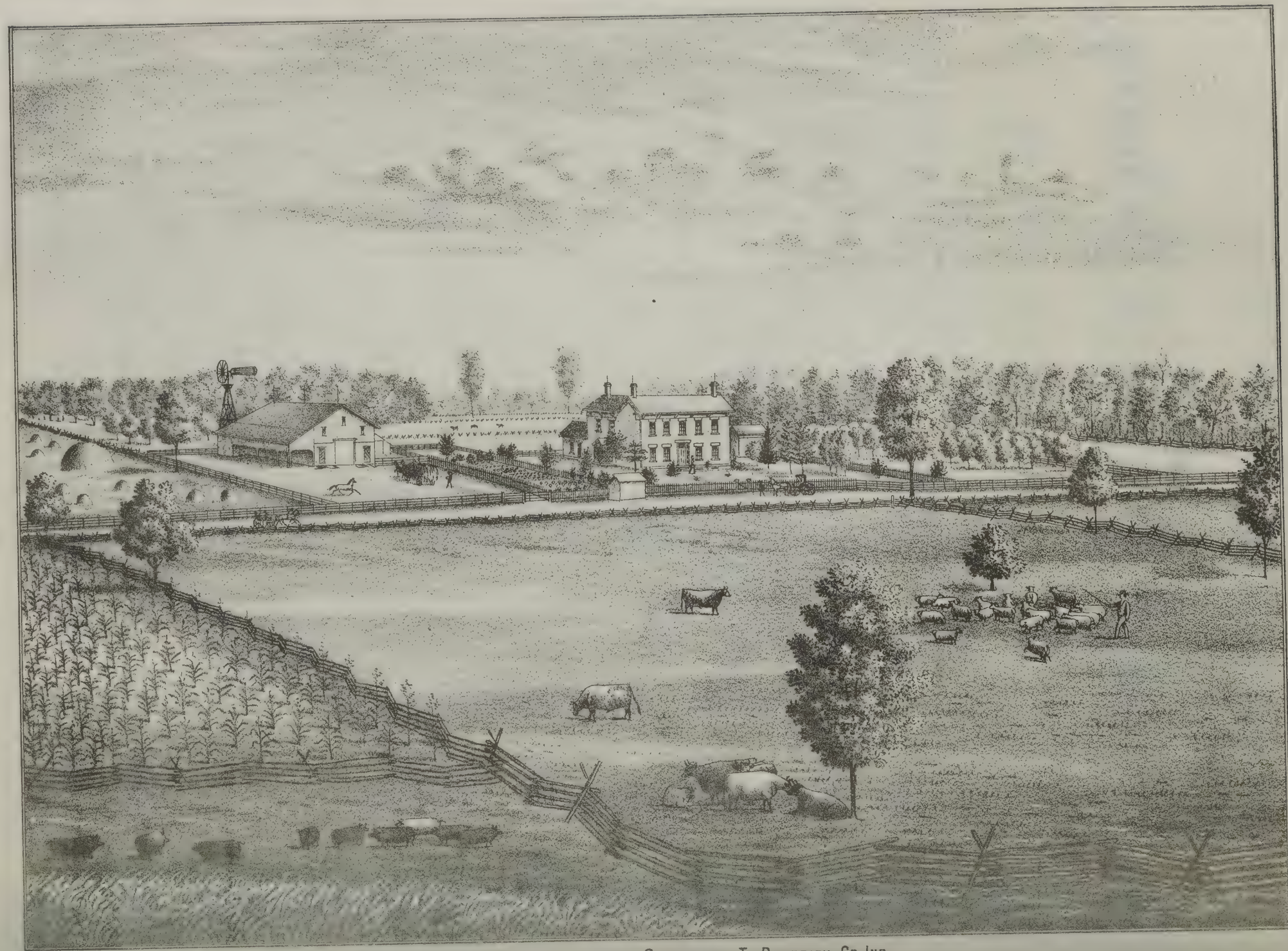
Some of the persons named as early settlers were only "squatters," and moved on into the woods before the advancing wave of settlement. Lemuel Vestal came in 1825, and with him John Demory, a freeman of color from Carolina, of whom mention is made elsewhere; Vestal undertook to build a mill near Windsor, as told in another place. Others may be mentioned as follows: John Hines and Paul Reagan in 1826; Wesley Terrell in 1827; Amos Smith and Benjamin Garretson in 1828; Solomon Wright in 1829, John Bond and Andrew G. Dye in 1831. Still others had already or did soon come, to wit: John Holloway, William Holloway, Jonathan Finzer, John Clevenger, Jonathan Clevenger, John Diggs.

Jacob McNees settled near Georgetown in 1829; Isaac Amburn came in west of Georgetown in the same year. Others had doubtless taken up their residence here, of whom no account has been obtained.

Stony Creek was settled largely at first by the Society of Friends, and to this day a very strong body of that people remain

MAP OF STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP.





RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL AMBURN, STONYCREEK TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

within its limits. Cedar and Poplar Run Meetings are both in Stony Creek, and very many of the honored pioneers of that section worshiped in these sanctuaries, and now lie awaiting the "Archangel's trump" in the humble inclosure of the dead which are near those sacred places of humble waiting upon the Spirit of the Lord. In life they spent their years in quiet industry and patient and sincere obedience to the guidance of the voice within; now for those earnest, steadfast souls, faith has been changed to sight and struggling prayer to triumphant praise. The first school in the township was taught in 1826 by Moses Hodson, then a young man, still living, but young no longer, his home being in Delaware County, four or five miles from Windsor. The schoolhouse stood between Joab and John Thornburg's. There were perhaps twenty pupils. Armfield Thornburg, that tells the story, was one of them.

Solomon Wright tells some queer tales "out of school" concerning the pupils and the teachers of "auld lang syne," one in particular, how the girls on the last day of school tore down the dirt back-wall of the stick chimney belonging to the cabin schoolhouse, and scattered the clay all over the puncheon floor.

Like other new and pioneer regions, Stony Creek has its traditions of odd and queer things taking place amid the mighty shadow of the giant forest. Of one early settler it is related that he had a family of fourteen children, and that another settler, a neighbor, going in early one morning found on the hearth a huge kettle of corn meal mush, and that while he sat there the youngsters crawled out from the straw upon the cabin floor one by one, and, taking each a pewter plate, went singly to the smoking mush for a bountiful share, and partook joyfully of a hearty breakfast. But what difference does it make? These tales told of early times are, many of them, fabrications, and more are greatly "stretched" from the original fact. But even if true as told, who cares? It is to be feared that, if their effeminate descendants were thrown into the same hard and rough condition, they would do even not so well as that; that they would have neither roof over their shiftless heads, straw to crawl out of nor a kettle of mush to eat from, pewter plate to handle it on, nor spoon with which to carry it to their mouths.

Stony Creek is bounded north by Monroe, east by White River and West River, south by Nettle Creek, west by Delaware County. In politics, Stony Creek is strongly Republican.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 19, Range 12—Section 1, 1830–36, Samuel Outland, September 10, 1830; Section 2, 8, 12, 1822–36, William Diggs, Sr., David Vestal, Tarlton Moorman; Section 3, 1827–35, Joab Thornburg; Section 4, 1825–36, Joab Thornburg, December 20, 1825; Section 5, 1822–33, John Connor, October 31, 1822; J. W. Smithson, October 21, 1822; Section 9, 1826–36, Randolph Smullen, September 1, 1826; Section 10, 1823–37, Abram Clevinger, August 25, 1823; Section 11, 1832–36, Jonathan Clevinger, February 17, 1832.

Township 20, Range 12—Section 20, 1833–36; Section 21, 1831–35; Section 22, 1831–36; Section 23, 1822–32, James Moorman, November 25, 1822; Section 24, 1829–36, James Driver, May 19, 1829; Section 25, 1829–36, Jacob Beals, June 18, 1829; Section 26, 1828–33, Jacob Beals, October 28, 1828; Section 27, 1829–38; Section 28, 1829–35; Section 29, 1825–31, Lemuel Vestal, February 16, 1825; Section 32, 1824–33, John Thornburg, July 31, 1824; Section 33, 1825–36, William Moore, June 30, 1825; Section 34, 1830–36; Section 35, 1829–38, John Thornburg, September 21, 1829; Section 36, 1822–38, Josiah Mendenhall, November 1, 1821.

Township 19, Range 13—Section 6, 1834–36.

Township 20, Range 13—Section 19, 1823–34, Henry Walter, November 15, 1823; Section 30, 1835–37; Section 31, 1829–37, David Hoss, January 2, 1829.

TOWNS.

There have been only two towns within the bounds of Stony Creek Township, and one of these has long been extinct. The two are Windsor and Georgetown, the latter "winked out" long years ago. (Neff Post Office is also in this township, but it never was anything but a store with a dwelling house standing near.)

Windsor.—Location, Section 29, Town 20, Range 12, on Winchester & Muncie pike, at the Delaware County line; Joseph Bond, surveyor; John Thornburg, proprietor; recorded January 30, 1832; forty lots; streets are, north and south, Mulberry, Oak; east and west, Main. First addition, Smith & Dye's, Jere Smith, Stephen Dye, proprietors; Jere Smith, surveyor; twenty lots; recorded September 7, 1837. Second Addition, Reece's, Thomas W. Reece, proprietor; eight lots; recorded August 9, 1877. Distances: Bloomingsport, twenty miles; Deerfield, twenty miles; Fairview, ten and a half miles; Farmland, five and four-fifths miles; Huntsville, thirteen and one-third miles; Linn, twenty-one and four-fifths miles; Losantsville, nine and a half miles; Morristown, two and a half miles.

The town was laid out by Joseph Thornburg in 1832, during what may aptly be termed the "era of town-platting," since many of the villages in Randolph were projected not far from that date. Windsor seems to have been aspiring, and to have had high prospects as well, for only five years after the record of the first survey of forty lots, twenty more (half the original number) were annexed to the growing town by Smith & Dye, thus affording fresh room to spread beyond the original limit. And it is undoubtedly true that, had the old order of business continued to prevail, Windsor might to-day have been an important and prosperous inland town. But the sad fact, sad for Windsor and its ambitious denizens, can neither be ignored nor changed, so the fates declared, and who can successfully rebel against fate? If there had been power in the beginning of railroad construction, to have drawn the Bee-Line route south of the river, instead of locating it on the north side through the unknown wilderness, then, indeed, might Windsor have come to be, not, indeed, like its illustrious namesake in a foreign island kingdom, a palatial residence for Her Majesty, the English Queen, but a wide-awake, bustling, prosperous commercial and manufacturing center, known and noted throughout the county and the region. But men cannot lose what they never had, so Windsor has not lost the greatness which she never possessed. And her people, instead of mourning over fancied unrealized possibilities, may be sincerely thankful that life, health and substantial comfort, and the means of solid happiness they still possess equally with the people of the proudest metropolis on the footstool.

The first business in Windsor was a shoeshop, by Isaiah Templin, and a small store by a man from Richmond, name forgotten. Soon was set up a smith shop by Andrew Knapp. The mill by John Thornburg was built in 1827. There was no other on White River but Judge Sample's and Cox's Mill, east of Winchester. There was also another shoe shop. The first wagon shop was by William Ludworth. Windsor at one time had a large business, having three good stores and a grocery, and other things to match. The activity of the place began some years before the town was recorded. It proved its right to be by its actual being. Business is like beauty—it is its own excuse for being. The merchants have been Garretson, Joseph and Moses Cranor, a good stock; Stephen Dye, grocery, with a good stock; Chandler, a big business, with two clerks; Andrew G. Dye, a nice stock; Pennington, Lindley Thornburg, John M. Terrell, Nathan and Joel Thornburg, Joseph Johnson and A. M. Dye, Armfield Thornburg, twelve years; William Davis, J. J. Clayton.

The first hotel was built by George Helm, from Pennsylvania, some years after the town started. That hotel was burned in 1856, and has never been built again. Helm had put up a dwelling-house, and he sold it to Cranor, for a hotel; Cranor sold to Armfield Thornburg, he to Kinard, he to Andrew Dye, and so on to the present time.

The blacksmiths have been (as is usual) numerous: Messrs. Knapp, Templin, T. W. Thornburg, Oliver Beck, A. J. Dixon, Davison, Hikus, Sudworth. The wagon shops have been, Messrs. Sudworth, George Dixon. Physicians: Drs. Davisson, Farrow, Chenoweth.

Present business: There is a goodly number of houses and business rooms, and, were the place to fill up to its capacity of furnishing facilities for work, it would even now be an active, busy

town. But the real business is now small enough. There are two smith shops, one dry goods store, two millinery shops, one wagon shop, one shoe shop, one tan yard, one saw-mill (water and steam), one grist mill (water and steam), one physician, a good one, one post office, two churches (Methodist and Christian), one schoolhouse, one lodge of I. O. O. F., thirty to forty houses and 134 people (census of 1880).

The Postmaster is William Davis. The previous incumbents it would take too much time to tell. The first one, however, was Benjamin Garretson. Others have been Messrs. Kinard, Thornburg, etc. Thornburg held the office twelve years.

The most flourishing era for Windsor was just before the railroad was built, about 1850, though it kept a considerable amount of business till since the war. A good store was burned in 1878, owned by the Thornburgs. Windsor is a quiet, orderly town, with a people disposed to good things, and it seems a pity that the tide of fortune has kept so sternly against their commercial future.

The town is located on the west side of Stony Creek just above the mouth, and exactly on the county line, that being the western limit. It stands upon the pike running from Winchester to Muncie, nearly midway between the two, and it is connected by pikes to Winchester, Farmland, Maxville, Muncie, Losantsville, Union City and most of the outside world generally. A very large and important bridge crosses Stony Creek just east of the town. It was washed away, but has been rebuilt in a still more substantial manner than at first.

Georgetown.—J. M. McNees, proprietor; C. S. Goodrich, surveyor; location, Section 24, Town 20, Range 13, on Windsor pike, one mile west from Maxville; eighteen lots; recorded April 24, 1840; streets, north and south, Washington; east and west, Main. The town is located on the Winchester & Windsor Turnpike, one mile west of Maxville. It was laid out in the year 1835 by John M. McNees, and occupies land on the south side of White River. H. D. Huffman kept the first store in 1835. J. M McNees kept hotel in 1835, and years before. Emsley Humphries had a smith shop. Lewallyn kept the last store in 1853. The merchants there at various times were Messrs. Huffman, Clayton, Cunningham, Marine, Miller & Ford, Lowallyn. The smiths have been Messrs. Humphreys, Harris, Segraves. J. M. McNees kept hotel fourteen years. There were never more than six houses in Georgetown. The village is now wholly extinct. Several of the old lots are owned and built on separately, but there is no town. Dr. Keener resided there as a physician, as also Dr. Marine. How there should have been any town at all, or the hope or prospect of any, is a mystery, since Maxville was within a mile or even less than that. The record of the plat of the latter appears not to have been made until 1850, but the town itself was established many years before—as far back as about 1830. Though probably Maxville and Georgetown commenced their race for life not far from the same time, and it may have been the hope of each one of the rival "embryo cities," that she should outstrip and rival, or even swallow up the other. But old Father Time has been too mighty alike for both. Georgetown has already been numbered among the things that have been, and the other also, lingering on perhaps some years longer in appearance, has lost well-nigh all the reality and activity of business life.

When these towns—Maxville, Georgetown and Windsor—stood on the great thoroughfare between the East and the West, where scores, or even hundreds of travelers; where hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of animals, in immense droves and herds, passed daily; where thronging emigrants were constantly pressing eagerly westward, westward, always westward, there seemed a prospect that all three, especially the former and the latter, might find room and business for a substantial or even a vigorous growth; but when the rail track was laid, and the steam whistle set up its roar, and the engine began to roll, a woe was pronounced upon all towns, no matter how ambitious or aspiring, which lay away from the path of the "iron horse."

Neff.—Is a post office and store on the Losantville pike, north. There is no town, not even a "four corners." It is just one house and a store. The post office and the store were established some twenty-five years ago. The store appears to be doing a snug country business. Residents in the vicinity are William Clevinger, William Hewitt, John C. Clevinger, William Gilmore. The country around seems a fertile, prosperous region. The store is located on Section 10, Town 19, Range 12, two miles west of Pleasant View, and five miles north of Losantville. It is now kept by Alfred Canfield, who is also Postmaster. Some of the persons who have kept store there have been John Terrell, Avila Thornburg, —— Thornburg, John Oakerson, William Oakerson, Alfred Canfield. A very good stock is maintained for a country store.

BIOGRAPHY.

Isaac Amburn was the son of Samuel Amburn; he was born in Carolina in 1789, and he married Rebecca Hodgson, who was born in Virginia in 1795. They came to Ohio in 1816, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1829. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom have been married and had families. They are as given herewith: Mary, five children; Elizabeth, eleven children; Samuel, ten children; Catharine, ten children; Jacob, eight children; Hester, one child; Hannah, nine children; Rebecca, seven children; Cynthia, six children; Rachel, six children. Grandchildren, seventy-three. Isaac Amburn resided with his son Samuel till his death, September 23, 1881, he being ninety-two years old. He was buried at Union Cemetery, south of Windsor, the funeral being attended by a concourse perhaps the largest of the kind that ever assembled in the region. He had resided in this region fifty-two years.

Samuel Amburn was born in 1765, in Pennsylvania; moved to North Carolina, married Elizabeth Jones, who was born in 1761, as also a second wife. He had eight children, and died in 1860, aged ninety-five years. They came to Stony Creek Township in 1829. He was somewhat in years when he moved into the forests of Stony Creek Township, but he dwelt there more than a generation, and fell asleep at last with almost a century of years resting upon him. The Amburn family seems to be long-lived, his son Isaac dying at the age of ninety-two.

Samuel Amburn, Jr., was born in 1818, in Ohio; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1829; married Maria Smith in 1840; has had ten children; is a farmer; owns 240 acres of land; is a prominent and successful man of business and an active and influential citizen. When he moved to the county, William Moore, John Holloway, William Holloway, Joab Thornburg, Amos Smith, were already here. William Dixon and Jethro Hiatt came when Mr. Amburn's people came, in 1829. He had to go three miles to school when he was a lad, and thought it no hardship, often having to "wade the flats" knee deep. Wading the water in coon hunting, etc., through the woods was nothing but fun.

Joseph Bond, son of Samuel Bond, was born in North Carolina in 1779; married Rachel Herold, born in 1781, in 1802; came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1811, and to Randolph County, Ind., mouth of Cabin Creek, in 1839. They had twelve children, eleven grown, ten married, five now living. He died in 1840, and his wife in 1842. They were farmers and Friends. He was a steady, mild-tempered, genial, Christian man, beloved by all who knew him, and his record is on high. His father, Samuel Bond, was born in North Carolina in 1753, and his mother, Elizabeth Beals Bond, in 1755.

Zimri Bond, brother of John H. Bond, was born in Wayne County, Ind., moved to Randolph County, Ind., and afterward to Kansas, the latter movement being made in 1872. He died in Kansas in 1877, having had five children. He had a fine farm on Cabin Creek, but he went to stock-buying, etc., and failing in business, lost his farm, and like hundreds of others, moved on farther West to the region of cheap lands. He was an Anti-Slavery Friend, an Abolitionist, an Underground Railroad operator and a Republican. His family have returned to Randolph County to the region of their former home. His widow is an intelligent and active Quaker lady, who is trying in meekness to serve the Lord in purity of heart and to train up her orphaned family in the fear and love of God.

James Butler, born in Virginia in 1808, married Emeline Clay in Virginia in 1830, came to Randolph (Huntsville) in

1836, and to Stony Creek in 1838, and they have resided on the place ever since. They had ten children, four girls and six boys. All grew up and were married, and six are living now. Mr. Butler died in 1861, and Mrs. B. is living still, sixty-nine years old. They belong to the Christian Church. She has seven or eight great-grandchildren, and resides north of Pleasant Grove Church, in Stony Creek Township.

John Diggs was the brother of Mark Diggs, who is also dead, and of William Diggs, who is still living. He was born in Carolina August 8, 1802. He came from Carolina to Randolph County, upon White River, in 1821, and settled on Stony Creek in 1827. He had five children, and died January 22, 1863, aged sixty years five months and fourteen days. His wife, Catharine Diggs, died October 29, 1867, aged sixty-three years six months and thirteen days. He was a prominent and respected member among the Friends, and was buried in Poplar Run Cemetery, as is also his wife who survived her husband more than four years. He was a Whig, an Abolitionist and a Republican, but he remained with the "Body of Friends" at the "Separation," not deeming the alleged reasons for dividing the "Body" sufficient to justify the course pursued by the Anti-Slavery Friends.

Joseph Hewitt, born of Irish parents, came to Ross County, Ohio, in 1808; married Sally Putnam in 1831; came to Randolph County in 1841, and has had ten children, all grown and married, and nine living still. He now resides at Farmland, and is a farmer and stock-dealer. His children are: Catharine (Gilmore), has seven children, lives near Neff, Ind.; Lucinda (Thornburg), has seven children, resides in Randolph County, Ind.; Sophia (Adkins), has eleven children, lives in Missouri; Sarah Ann (Oakson), has seven children, lives in Farmland; Marion, has seven children, lives near Neff; Philip, has seven children, lives in Missouri; William, has three children, lives near Neff; Joseph, Jr., has six children, lives in Delaware County, Ind.; Peter Owen, has one child, lives in Farmland; Mary (McIntyre), dead.

Mr. Hewitt is a man of good judgment, and has been greatly confided in by his neighbors, being often chosen as arbitrator in disputes, as administrator in the settlement of estates, etc. He has been for many years, and is still, an active and exemplary church member and Christian worker.

William Hewitt was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1840; came with his parents to Randolph County, Ind., in 1841; married Margaret E. Helm, of Henry County, Ind., in 1861, and they have three children. He owns 270 acres of land, and carries on farming extensively and successfully. He is a Methodist and a Republican. He enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Indiana; had bleeding at the lungs, and was discharged after nine months' service, on account of disability, and he has never been hearty since. His brother, Joseph, was in the same regiment and company (Company K, Thirty-sixth Infantry), and he was discharged, too, for loss of hearing.

Hosea Lamb was born in North Carolina, and came to Richmond before it was laid out as a town; cleared the ten acres on which Richmond was first built, and entered 160 acres in Nettle Creek, but settled in Stony Creek. He had nine children; was a farmer and a Friend, and died in 1855. His wife died in 1877, being a very old woman, and having lived a widow twenty-two years.

Restore Lamb, son of Hosea Lamb, died in 1878, aged about sixty years. His brother Isaac was accidentally shot and killed while duck-hunting. A gun was handed to him, muzzle foremost. It was dropped, and the gun went off. He was shot in the breast, causing his instant death. This sad casualty took place more than twenty years ago.

Joab McNees was born in 1781; lived in Tennessee; came to Randolph Co., Ind., settling in Stony Creek, near Georgetown, in 1829, and married Sarah McCollom in 1803. They had sixteen children, twelve grown and ten married. He moved eleven to Randolph County. Mr. McNees died in 1833, aged fifty-two years. His wife was born in 1783, and died in 1870, aged eighty-seven years. She lived a widow thirty-seven years. A rather remarkable life—thirty years a wife, the mother of sixteen children, and thirty-seven years a widow!

[NOTE.—The writer of these sketches knew a woman who was a wife at fifteen, lived with her husband sixty years, was the mother of nineteen children, raising about twelve, lived a widow eighteen years, and died at the full age of ninety-three years.]

John M. McNees, born in Tennessee in 1805, married Mary Ann Greenman in 1825 (who was born in 1801); came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1829; entered eighty acres of land, and lives on it still. Mr. McNees laid out Georgetown, one mile west of Farmland, in 1835, and kept hotel there fourteen years. There was very much travel on that road in those times, wagons, and men on horseback, and droves of horses, passing west; and, after some years, great droves would pass eastward. Sometimes 700 or 800 head of cattle would go by in a single drove. Georgetown never got to be much of a town. There never were more than six houses. The village is now totally extinct as such. Four houses stand there yet, but the lots are town lots no longer. Mr. McNees is a farmer, though now getting too old to perform much labor.

William Merryweather was born in England; emigrated to America and settled in the State of Delaware, but came to Randolph County in 1842, and resides there still. His wife also is a native of England. They have five children. Mr. Merryweather owns 200 acres of land, being an excellent farmer, an estimable citizen, and an intelligent and worthy man, nearly seventy-two years old. Mr. Merryweather and his wife are highly esteemed among their acquaintances for integrity and solid worth.

Henry Moore was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1804. He came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1816; married Mary Wright in 1831 (who was born in 1808), and settled in Randolph County in 1838, buying 160 acres of land in Stony Creek Township. He was a farmer, a Friend, a Whig, an Abolitionist and a Republican. He was the father of five children, and died in 1879, leaving a widow to mourn his loss, as also several children.

George Moore was the brother of Henry Moore, being born in 1806, and he emigrated from Delaware, on the Eastern seaboard, to Randolph County, in 1839, marrying Mary Hiatt in the same year. They have five children. Mr. Moore and his wife are an excellent and worthy couple, and they are thrifty and prosperous, he being the owner of 200 acres of excellent land. He was in early days a Whig, and has been, since 1856, a Republican.

Reuben Medlar was born in Pennsylvania in 1812; married Elizabeth Medlar in 1836; came to Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1837, and to Stony Creek, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1840. He made the journey from Pennsylvania in a one-horse wagon in twenty-one days. The cost was as follows: Toll-gates, $5.59½; other expenses, $28.52. They have had thirteen children, and six of the number are now living. Mrs. Medlar died in 1874, in her sixty-first year. Mr. Medlar is a thriving farmer, owning 210 acres of fine land in that fertile region; belongs to the Reformed (German) Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Joseph Rooks was born in 1772, in Kentucky; came to Ohio; married Elizabeth Jackson; moved to Randolph County, Ind., about 1822, with fourteen children—five boys and nine girls.

[Mrs. Patsy Branson, of Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., says Joseph Rooks had fourteen children in family, all at home at one time, and that she ate dinner there with the whole group of fourteen children.]

Mr. Rooks was tall and stout, and very strong. His standing weight is said to have been 220 pounds for sixty years. He was a giant in strength, and his boys were the same way.

The children were John, Uriah, Thomas, Samuel, William (five sons), Hannah, Sarah, Mary, Charity, Phœbe, Rebecca, Betsey, Sibyl, Lydia (nine daughters). Joseph Rooks and his family moved to Missouri in 1839. He died in Northwestern Missouri in 1869, aged ninety-seven years. His wife died August 17, 1880, aged ninety-four years. He cleared up two farms in Randolph County. First he settled on the Clevinger farm, east of Neff, and then on one northwest of Neff, in the forks of Little White River and Stony Creek. He owned there 300 acres. He sold out in 1838; moved to Missouri in 1839, and became a large land-owner in that State, having been said to be in possession, at one time, of 100 eighty-acre lots. Some odd stories are told

of Mr. Rooks and his family, which fact, indeed, is not very strange for so immense a family in those hard old times. But what matter? Among these enfeebled generations it is impossible even to imagine what, in those rough and rugged days, was undergone, without even thinking it to be anything curious or unusual. They were at least not effeminate nor helpless. They boldly hewed their fearless way, rugged and stern, through trouble and difficulty appalling to gentler times. All honor to their heroism! The Indians else had still roamed the wilds over the ground where now fertile farms shine in beauty, and magnificent cities rise in gorgeous splendor to rejoice the sight.

Amos Smith was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1799, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1829; married Margaret Thornburg in 1830, and has had five children. His wife died in 1879, aged seventy-six years, and the bereaved husband now lives with his son-in-law, George Clevinger, on the Windsor pike. He originally entered eighty acres. He belongs to the Christian (New-Light) Church. His race is almost run, yet he stands waiting in patient, exultant hope the issuing of the final order, "Open the crystal gates and let my faithful servant enter in!"

A large number of the aged veterans, settlers in this region in "auld lang syne," still linger on the shores of mortality, feeble, decrepit, but mostly cheerful and patient, awaiting in joyful hope the welcome summons, "It is enough; come up higher!"

Ira E. Smithson is a native of "Old Virginia," the proud "Old Dominion," the haughty "Mother of Presidents," the land of the "F. F. V.'s." He was born there in 1800. But he left his native soil and emigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, that old-time half-way house to weary emigrants, that stopping-place for thousands, whence again, a fresh start being taken, pushing their onward way toward the setting sun, a final halt would at length be called in the fruitful Hoosier land. And from Clinton County, once more resuming the impatient line of march, they stopped not, they stayed not, till they had found their old-time friends in the woods of Randolph. In 1839, this latter trip was accomplished, and this was the last march; for hither he had come to stay. And stay he did; and for full forty years Randolph County has furnished this pilgrim a domicile; and, though his wife has gone on before, and some of his children have passed "within the vail," this aged veteran still tarries among men in the "land of the dying." Mr. Smithson married Mary More in Ohio, and he has been the father of nine children. His wife is dead, and he, a feeble old man, an octogenarian, remains on the earth, residing with his son on the old homestead. His son Ira was born in Ohio in 1829; came with his parents to Randolph County, Ind., in 1839; is married, and has six children. He is a farmer and a Republican, and belongs to the Christian (New-Light) Church.

William Stanton was born in North Carolina in 1812, marrying Sarah Farlow, and afterward Rachel Leonard. He has had twelve children, six of whom are still living. The family came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1861, arriving at last, safe, after many troubles and hardships, at Mark Diggs', in Nettle Creek Township, fleeing from the Southern country to get away from slavery and the war. Some reminiscences from his lips appear under that heading in this work.

Isaac Thornburg was born in 1775, in North Carolina; came to Highland County, Ohio, in 1813, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1830. He married Rebecca Hodson in 1793, and had twelve children, nine grown and married. Nine were sons and three daughters. They were as follows: John, dead, had eleven children; Joab, living, has had nine children; Elizabeth, dead, six children; Joseph, dead, ten children; Job, living, seven children; Margaret, dead; Isaac, Jr., dead, five children; Edward, living, twelve children; Alexander, living, nine children; Jonathan, dead, eleven children; Thomas Wesley, dead, six children. Isaac Thornburg settled two miles east of Windsor; entered 160 acres of land; died in 1862, aged eighty-nine years. He was a Friend, a Whig, an anti-slavery man, a Republican; an excellent, careful, gentle, mild, faithful man. May the world see many like him as the ages roll. His second wife was Mary Ann (Bunker) Ring. He is said to have had over four hundred descendants.

Joab Thornburg was born in 1795, in North Carolina; came to Ohio in 1811; married Elizabeth Holloway in North Carolina, on Christmas Day, 1817; came to Stony Creek, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1825, entered eighty acres of land, and has resided there ever since—fifty-seven years. They have had nine children. He is a farmer and a Friend; was a Whig and an Abolitionist, and is a Republican. The aged couple are feeble, but not more so than would be expected, considering their age. There is something venerable in an ancient homestead, hallowed by the loves, the joys, the sorrows, the dear, the sad, the holy remembrances of almost sixty years of family life. Those who spend their lives in changing from place to place, having never a home, but only a temporary abode, occupying, in their whole lives upon earth, not a foot of land which they could call their own, know little of the real substance of home life. They live, indeed; their children grow up to full stature; but their residence is only half a home. He surely has abundant cause for rejoicing whose lot is cast where he can dwell from youth to old age, in a dear and blessed spot, to which sweet and precious memory clings with a close and perpetual tie. Let it be the ambition of every family to acquire that excellent earthly blessing, the ownership of a permanent home.

William Armfield Thornburg, Windsor, was born in North Carolina in 1816, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1825; married Maria Clevinger in 1835, and has had twelve children—ten grown and married, and nine living now. One, a son, resides at Union City, two in Illinois, five in or near Windsor, and one four miles southeast of Windsor. He was brought up a Friend, but has belonged mostly to the Methodists or United Brethren. In political faith he was a Whig, and is now a Republican. His business has been largely farming. He has sold goods twelve years, and kept a hotel at Windsor and at Williamsburg; operated a mill south of Windsor, and now resides in that town. Mr. Thornburg and his worthy companion seem thus far to have made their cheerful way through the hardships of their time, and to be passing peacefully onward toward that "bourn whence no traveler returns," and toward the blissful mansions prepared on high for the faithful, trustful, obedient ones who patiently accomplish their allotment in the world below.

David Vestal was born in North Carolina, coming to Randolph County perhaps in 1823; settled on Stony Creek, two and a half miles south of Windsor; was chosen Justice of the Peace very soon after; sold out to John Thornburg about 1830 or 1831, and left the county in the latter year, moving to White Lick, below Indianapolis, at which place he is understood to have died. They had five children at the time of removal. He was kind, genial and ob'liging, and his wife was an excellent woman. While he resided in the county, he was a prominent citizen of that region.

Winchester *Herald*, October 11, 1882: At a gravel pit near Ridgeville, a dozen human skeletons were unearthed, some of them in a remarkably good state of preservation, and specimens of them can be seen at the office of Dr. Shoemaker. They evidently belonged to Indians, and probably a century or more has elapsed since their interment. They were found at a depth of from six to twelve feet from the surface.

Same paper: David Mehaney, of Shawnee Mound, Tippecanoe County, while digging a ditch on his farm, found the remains of a mastodon.

Solomon Wright was born in Green County, Tenn., on Holston River, in 1802; came to Clinton County, Ohio, with his father, in 1804, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1817. His father moved here in 1817 or 1818, but Solomon came sooner. [See reminiscences.] Paul W., John and Henry H. Way, and some of the Diggses, had come already. His uncle, William Haworth, and also one of his older brothers, had preceded him to Randolph, and Solomon and still another brother came by themselves, with one horse between them, all the way from Clinton County, Ohio. Returning after some months to Ohio, he finally accompanied his father to his future home, probably in 1817, and for about sixty-five years the Hoosier State has reckoned him as one of her worthy denizens. Jesse Green, John Ballenger, Sumner Lee, Thomas Gillum and others came in com-

pany from Ohio, and settled on White River. Solomon's father took up his abode on what has since been known as the Brooks farm, two and a half miles west of Winchester. He married Margery Diggs in 1824, fifty-eight years ago. She was for many years of her later life much afflicted and very feeble, and, in the spring of 1881, she exchanged a habitation of clay for the robes of celestial beauty in the heavenly mansions. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom survive—George W., ten children, resides near his father's; Hannah (Garrett, Thornburg), six children, resides in Iowa; Mary (Clayton), no children, lives near her father's home; William, lives near home, has twelve children; Lydia (Dick), lives near home, no children; Rachel (Hunt), lives nine miles south, eight children; John, resides near his father's, five children; Fanny (Taylor), resides at Fort Wayne, one child. Solomon Wright moved to Stony Creek Township many years ago (1829), and still resides near the mouth of Cabin Creek. He is eighty years old, but is strong and vigorous. His wife was an invalid, having become well-nigh helpless. She died in the spring of 1881, having filled the measure of her days and gone home to the mansions prepared on high. Solomon Wright is in religion an Anti-Slavery Friend; in politics, a Henry Clay Whig and a modern "Liberty man," and still later a Republican. His first vote was given for John Quincy Adams, and his last for James A. Garfield, fifty-six years having intervened between the first vote and the last. He seems strong and vigorous to last long enough to vote for several Presidents more; still, only God knoweth, and Friend Wright is four-score years old!

SAMUEL AMBURN. The subject of this sketch is one of the substantial farmers and citizens of Randolph County. He is the son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hodgen) Amburn, and was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 18, 1818. He is the third of a family of nine children, of whom three are now living; his father was born in North Carolina June 4, 1789, and his mother was born in the same State September 15, 1795; his parents removed from North Carolina to Clinton County, Ohio, and came to this State in the year 1828, and located in this county. At that time there were but few improvements in the part of the county where they settled, the nearest neighbor being three miles distant. Samuel was busily engaged assisting his father to clear a farm from the wilderness until he was twenty-two years of age; his father being in very limited circumstances rendered Samuel's career as a youth peculiarly trying; his life was beset with hardships more severe than most sons of pioneers; his father being a hard worker and not given to speculation, believed that what he obtained in the way of property should be secured by the severest labor. Samuel's education was almost entirely neglected, and what little he did obtain was in a subscription school, where he paid his tuition by cutting and splitting rails. At the age of twenty-two, he bought forty acres of unimproved land situated one mile east of where he now resides, and set to work making a farm of his own. He was married to Maria Smith, daughter of Amos and Margaret Smith, of this county, August 27, 1840. After marriage, he and his wife settled on the forty acres he had previously purchased in the woods; he is now owner and proprietor of 280 acres of excellent land, with 175 acres under a high state of cultivation; his farm is one of the most beautiful and best improved in the county, being of an excellent quality of soil, gently rolling and tolerably well watered. Mr. Amburn has been eminently successful as a farmer, accumulating property very rapidly, and provided comfortable homes for five of his children. Mr. and Mrs. Amburn are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living—Amos W., born June 24, 1841; Elizabeth J., born June 25, 1843; Isaac L., born April 1, 1846; Lydia M., born July 25, 1848; John E., born November 3, 1850; Enos L., born June 28, 1853; Francis M., born February 9, 1856; Anthony W., born March 15, 1858; Rosa J., born October 4, 1861; Martha A., born June 18, 1864. Seven of their children are married, and comfortably situated in life. His son, Isaac L., enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, in the fall of 1861; he remained in the service for about six months, when his father took him home, he being under age, seventeen, and not able for active service. Mrs. Amburn is an acceptable and honored member of the Christian Church. Mr. Amburn usually affiliates with the Democratic party, but does not always draw party lines in casting his vote for county officers; he has always voted for Gen. Thomas Browne, a stanch Republican, for Congress and other offices. Mr. Amburn is pleasantly situated, having erected most excellent and comfortable buildings. His dwelling house is a beautiful two-story brick, and a model in architectural beauty and convenience, situated on a commanding eminence, surrounded with beautiful shade trees. He has been a most industrious, enterprising and liberal-hearted citizen, surrounded with an abundance of the necessaries and luxuries of life. Leads a quiet and frugal life, and is an honored citizen of the county.

FRANCIS M. AMBURN, farmer, P. O. Windsor, was born February 9, 1856, in Randolph County, Ind. He was married to Matilda A. Myers, June 3, 1874, who was born April 17, 1855. Her father, Henry Myers, was a native of Pennsylvania, and deceased in 1863, in this county. They have four children—Roy L., born September 30, 1874; Perly O., born January 4, 1877; Nellie May, born January 5, 1878, and Jossie A., born August 17, 1880. Mr. Amburn is a member of I. O. O. F., No. 517, Windsor Lodge; was educated in the common schools of the county, and is an energetic, industrious farmer.

JOHN H. BOND, farmer, P. O. Farmland, born in North Carolina, December 6, 1807; he emigrated to Wayne County, Ind., in the fall of 1811, where he was married to Emily Hockett, in September, 1828. Mr. B. came to this county in 1831 and settled on the farm where he now resides. He cleared the farm by his own industry, and soon made it change from the wilderness to that of a beautiful home. His wife was born April 13, 1811, in North Carolina, and immigrated with her parents to Wayne County, Ind., about the year 1815. Mr. B. is of Quaker descent and a member of the Church of Friends. He has held the office of Township Trustee, to which he was elected in 1840; owns a good farm of 126 acres of land; Republican in politics, and is kind, generous and of undoubted integrity.

ALBERT CANFIELD, merchant and Postmaster at Neff, this county, was born in Cambridge City, Wayne County, Ind., August 19, 1852. He is the son of Silas and Susan (Graham) Canfield, and is the third of a family of five sons, four of whom are now living. His father was born in the town of Reading, Steuben County, N. Y., March 22, 1817. His mother was born near the Natural Bridge, in Virginia. His father came to this State in the fall of 1845, and settled in Cambridge City, and was married to Susan Graham in the year 1848. After marriage they settled in Cambridge City, where they remained until their deaths. His mother died June 16, 1859, and his father November 8, 1879. Albert lived with his parents in Cambridge City until the fall of 1863, when he came to Randolph County and made his home with A. N. Thornburg until he was twenty-one years of age. While here, he was engaged in working on the farm during the spring and summer, and attending the district schools in the winter. In 1873 and 1874, he made his home with Judge W. R. West, of Anderson, his uncle, for the purpose of attending the Anderson High School. While in attendance at this school, he applied faithfully to his studies and advanced rapidly. After leaving the high school, he engaged in teaching in the common schools of Madison County for four months. At the expiration of his term of school, he engaged with a publishing house of Indianapolis as traveling salesman. He served this house acceptably for about six months, when he acted as traveling agent for about one year for two other firms. At the expiration of this service, he returned to this county and was engaged as a teacher in the public schools during the winter for about two years, and working on the farm during the spring and summer. In the spring of 1878, he engaged in a general mercantile business at Neff, this county, with James Dougherty as partner, under the title of Dougherty & Co. This co-partnership continued until January 20, 1879, when Mr. Canfield bought Mr. Dougherty's interest and has been alone in the business ever since. Mr. Canfield carries a well-selected stock of goods, embracing dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, etc., and does a thriving business, his annual sales amounting to about $12,000. Neff is one of the best, if not the best, country business points in the county. Mr. C. was appointed Postmaster at Neff in 1878, and has held the office ever since. He was married to Miss Naomi M. Branson, daughter of Joseph B. and Catharine (Miller) Branson, of this county, May 1, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Canfield are acceptable and honored members of the Christian Church. Mr. C. is also an honored member of Windsor Lodge, No. 517, I. O. O. F. He is a stanch and active Republican, an energetic and frugal business man, a genial and affable gentleman, and he and his good wife are favorites in the circle of their friends, and have a bright future before them.

NELSON T. CHENOWETH, physician, Windsor, born in Darke County, Ohio, October 8, 1837; he went to Illinois in 1857, from there back to Ohio in 1858, where he enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Infantry, and afterward served as Captain in Company E, Sixty-ninth Infantry. After the war, he came to Wayne County, Ind., and entered the Miami Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1866, from which institution he graduated, with honors, in the following year. He located at Windsor, in this county, in 1868, and was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Laura E. Haynes, March 25, 1869. The Doctor's father, Thomas F. Chenoweth, was born in Ohio in 1808, and at this date is still living and quite active for one of his age. Dr. C. was educated in the common schools of Ohio, which were good at that time. He also attended a seminary and graded school, which more fully developed his mind and ability. In early manhood, he followed, successfully, farming and teaching. The Doctor is actively engaged in the practice of medicine, which annually reaches $2,000. He was a charter member and first Noble Grand of Windsor Lodge, No. 517, I. O. O. F., and is W. M. of F. & A. M., Farmland Lodge, 308. He is Republican in politics, a courteous gentleman, a skillful physician and an esteemed citizen. Two interesting children blessed his marriage union—Flora, born January 30, 1870, and Thomas W., April 13, 1872.

PHILIP K. DICK, farmer and miller, P. O. Farmland, born November 23, 1824, in the State of Ohio; he came to this county in the spring of 1848. His father, Philip, was a native of Virginia, where he was born February 22, 1795; deceased in Ohio, 1877. Mr. Dick was married the first time to Peggy Wallace, who was born August 12, 1832, deceased March 18, 1870. Seven children, living, blessed this union—Mary E., born July 12, 1851; Nancy J., February 25, 1853; Barbara E., February 10, 1855; Martha V., November 30, 1858; William L., March 6, 1861; Francis M., January 23, 1864, and Robert B., June 4, 1867. He was married the second time to Lydia Wright, who was born March 30, 1833. Mr. D. was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and has been a close student from boyhood. He has held the offices of Township Treasurer, Assessor and Justice of the Peace, giving entire satisfaction to his constituency. He is a member of the church of Friends, and an energetic worker in the temperance cause. Mr. D. owns a good farm of 120 acres of land, and a half-interest in a grist-mill on Cabin Creek, which has a capacity of fifty bushels of grain per day. His brother, Francis M. Dick, was in the war for the Union; he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, serving through the war.

JOHN E. HEICKES, born in Adams County, Penn., May 14, 1830; he came to this county in April, 1868. His father's name was Emanuel Heickes, and was born in Pennsylvania October 12, 1785, died there 1862. Mr. Hickes

was married to Leah Widner, of Pennsylvania, who was born May 22, 1829. They have five children living—Mary L., Arista, George C., Cora J. and Nelson M. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, and has gained much information by observation and traveling. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry and the Third Artillery. He had charge of the rebel President's baggage while a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, and carries letters of recommendation from Gens. Butler, Ord and Miles. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, also of I. O. O. F., No. 1, of Fort Monroe, and is Republican in politics. He was the Postmaster of Windsor for three years, Notary Public for four years, and collects claims for soldiers and private citizens. He is considered to be a trustworthy citizen and those who have business in his line will find him prompt in discharge of whatever may be intrusted to his care. His address is Windsor, Ind.

SAMUEL HUPP, farmer, P. O. Parker, born May 5, 1825, in Virginia; he came to Ohio in 1830, to Delaware County in 1852, and from thence to this county in 1875. He was united in marriage to Mary Watt, who was born in the State of Ohio, December 10, 1830. Mr. Hupp received a common school education, and is a great friend to that cause. The father of Mr. Hupp, Emanuel, was in the war of 1812, and deceased in Ohio, about 1830. Joseph Watt, the father of Mrs. Hupp, was a native of Kentucky, where he was born 1805, and is still living at this date. Mr. H. is a member of the M. E. Church, and Parker Grange, No. 404. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising; owns a farm of eighty acres of fertile land, and seems contented in his chosen occupation. Nine children blessed this union—Emily E., married, born July 4, 1853; Florence B., married, born July 24, 1859; Mary A., married, born January 8, 1860; Martha E., married, born January 7, 1862; Caroline, born October 10, 1864; William E., February 28, 1866; Nora A., April 6, 1867; Charles W., January, 1870, and Joseph W., December 20, 1874.

ENOS A. LUKA, farmer, P. O. Farmland, born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 6, 1833; came to this county with his parents in the winter of the same year; he was married, December 28, 1853, to Sarah A. Clevenger, who was born February 25, 1837. These parents have five children living—William L., born May 24, 1856; Christian L., November 13, 1857; Elihu F., June 18, 1861; Anna M., November 21, 1865, and Curtis L., February 20, 1868. Mr. L. was educated in the common schools of this county, and has followed farming successfully. He is a member of the New Light Church, and of Windsor Lodge, I. O. O. F., 517. His father, George Luka, was a native of Virginia, and born July 14, 1806, deceased July 28, 1877. His wife's father, Lewis Clevenger, was born May 18, 1806, in North Carolina; he came to this county at an early date, and deceased January 20, 1851. Mr. Luka is a Republican in politics, but not a party man; he is a successful farmer, and generally esteemed.

WILLIAM MERRYWEATHER.

William Merryweather, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Merryweather, was born in Froddingham, Yorkshire, England, January 11, 1811. He is the youngest of a family of six children, of whom he is the only one known to be living. His father was a native of Wales, and his mother of England. His father's occupation was that of a dredger. His mother died in 1816, and his father in 1832.

William lived with his parents until he was eleven years of age, when he was compelled to earn his own living. He hired out at first as a farm hand, receiving for his first year's work his board only.

He came to the United States in the year 1831, and landed in New York City June 1 of that year.

His educational advantages were very poor, having attended school but a small portion of the time, from six to eleven years of age.

After his arrival in this country, he first settled at Wilmington, Del., where he had a brother living, and remained here until 1836. During his stay with his brother, he worked a part of the time in a spice mill, and part of the time on the farm.

He came to Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., on the 10th of May, 1836. After hiring out as a farm hand for one year, he rented a farm, receiving one-third of what he raised, and continued to rent upon the same terms for five years.

He came to Randolph County in the year 1842, and settled on a farm one mile from where he now resides. He leased eighty acres of land with nine acres cleared and remained here for three years, when he purchased eighty acres of the farm he now owns, with two acres cleared, a log cabin and a few fruit trees as improvements. His farm now consists of 160 acres, with 130 under cultivation. A portion of his farm is quite rolling, healthfully and beautifully located, with a fine quality of soil. He has selected a beautiful site for his farm buildings, being a commanding knoll in close proximity to a fine spring, and surrounded with abundant shade. His buildings are large and convenient, and present a picturesque scene. Mr. Merryweather has one of the best stock farms in this county.

He was united in marriage to Hannah Tharp, daughter of George and Rebecca Tharp, of England, in Philadelphia, August 16, 1831, who still survives, and has been a true and faithful companion to her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Merryweather are the parents of nine children, of whom five are now living. Three of these children are married, and comfortably situated in this county. The unmarried ones reside at the old homestead. These children are all honored and useful citizens.

Their son, John, enlisted as a soldier in 1862, in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A. He was a gallant soldier, and was engaged in all of the battles of his regiment with the exception of Chickamauga. He was wounded at the battle of Lovejoy, and was, for a time, in the hospital at Nashville. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with his regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Merryweather are not members of any church, but are regular attendants at the meetings of the Society of Friends.

Mr. M. is a stanch Republican, and has served his county frequently for a great many years as juror.

This excellent and honored family lead a quiet and frugal life. They are well situated, being surrounded by all that is necessary to make them comfortable and happy. They are honored and useful members of society, and are well known throughout the county for their unlimited hospitality.

Mr. Merryweather has an excellent memory, and takes great delight in recounting his experience in his younger days, both in England and the United States.

JACOB R. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Farmland, born December 18, 1853, in this county. He was married, April, 1872, to Mary Robinson, who was born July, 1856. This union has been blessed with four children—Minnie N., born March 8, 1874; Joseph, March 21, 1876; Dovie L., March 9, 1878, and Clatie, born March 8, 1882. Mr. Mills had the advantages of the common schools and improved them as much as was in his power. He is Republican in politics, and engages in farming and buying poultry.

JOHN N. MOORE, farmer, P. O. Farmland, born April 12, 1834, in Wayne County, Ind. His father, Henry W. Moore, was originally from Delaware, where he was born in 1804, came to Wayne County in 1816, from thence he settled in this county in the year 1837, with his family. Mr. Moore was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, the first time to Eliza Hubbard, September 16,1858; the second time to Sarah C. Hubbard, sister to his first wife, July 13,1878. He was educated in the common schools of Wayne and Randolph Counties, and has followed the occupation of farming from boyhood. He is of German and English descent, owns a well-cultivated farm of 127 acres of land. Republican in politics, and is a worthy member of the Friends Church. Mr. Moore had three children by his first wife—Henry H., born August 15, 1859; Mary E., August 21, 1862, and Charity E., May 22, 1864. He has two children by his present wife—Lulu M., born April 30, 1877, and Onie C., August 26, 1878.

JOHN OZBUN, Farmland, born May 19, 1828, in this county. His father John, was orginally from North Carolina, where he was born about 1795. Mr. Ozbun was married to Miss C. Hockett, who was born August 28, 1835. Mr. Ozbun received a good common school education, considering the early disadvantages of the pioneer period. He has seven children living—Lydia J., Lindley M., Emma, Eli, William C., Charles H. and Wesley. He has followed teaching school for a number of years during the winter season, farming in the summer, and a minister in the Church of Friends. He is considered an honest, upright, true man and friend.

JOHN H. ROGERS, miller, Farmland, born August 19, 1851, in Columbus, Ohio, and came to this county in the winter of 1859. He was united in marriage to Nancy J. Dick, October 21, 1871. Mr. Rogers was educated in the graded and common schools of Ohio, and is a man of good mind. He has followed milling during life, and is considered to be a good one. He is a member of the Friends Church and an enterprising citizen in all the noble works of manhood. He is a member of the firm of Rogers & Dick, proprietors of the flouring mill, situated on Cabin Creek. His parents were born in England, his father, Edward, about 1832; his mother, 1830. His father came to Ohio from England in 1849, to Columbus, Ohio, and deceased in La Porte County in 1859. His mother lived in this county till 1879, when death removed her from these earth scenes. Mr. Rogers has four interesting children—Alonzo E., born December 30, 1872; Gertrude M., May 2, 1875; Edgar A., August 9, 1877, and Mary E., October 4, 1879. Those who call on the firm of Rogers & Dick will find them attentive to business, and courteous to customers.

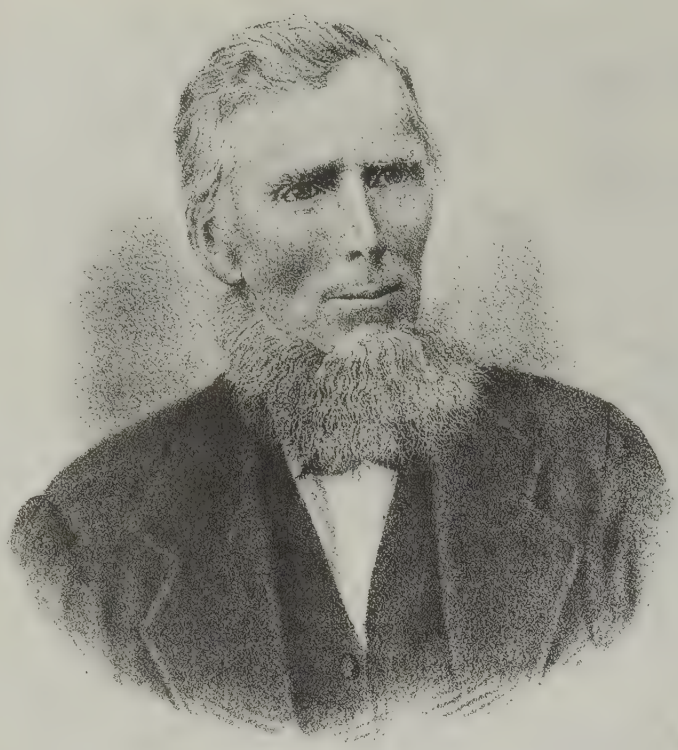
ELIZABETH SAMPLE, farming, P. O. Windsor, was born December 4, 1808, in Adams County, Penn. She was married to John B. Sample January 17, 1836, who was born in 1791 in Pennsylvania, deceased August 28, 1854. They had six children—Sarah E., born November 20, 1836; John A., January 1, 1838; James B., June 9, 1841; Adam, December 25, 1843; William F., October 31, 1846, and Harriet N., December 17, 1850. Mrs. Sample sent one son to the late war, John A., who enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry. She is of German descent; a Presbyterian; owns a farm of fifty-one acres of good land, manages it well, and is a woman of sterling integrity.

ISAAC J. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Windsor, was born December 3, 1832, in this county. His father, Amos Smith, was born in Virginia June 28, 1799; immigrated to Ohio, and from thence to this county in 1827; he died October 9, 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mr. Smith was married to Sarah M. Miles August 18, 1859. She was born June 24, 1840, and was of a kind and loving disposition. The union was a congenial one, and the years of wedded life passed happily until September 27, 1880, when death entered the home circle and took from its midst the amiable and beloved wife. Mr. Smith deeply feels his loss, and the exit of that pure life from the stage of action which had rendered his home so pleasant has filled his mind with sorrow. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and was beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Smith was educated in the common schools of early days, but has made good use of this in business and in the accumulation of property. He owns 381 acres of valuable land, and engages extensively in buying and selling stock; he frequently has on hand fifty head of cattle and one hundred head of hogs. He is an ardent Republican, a member of the A., F. & A. M., No. 308, of Farmland, and an enterprising, courteous gentleman. The mother of the subject of this sketch died November 3, 1879, at the age of seventy-eight years.

HENRY STUDEBAKER, Farmland, was born July 3, 1842, in Miami County, Ohio; he came to this county in the spring of 1873, and was married to Mary Barnes February 10, 1862. Mrs. Studebaker was born in Clinton County, Ohio, January 20, 1846. They have one child, Edgar Q., born July 10, 1863. Mr. Studebaker was educated in the graded schools of Troy and Dayton, Ohio, which were the best in the county at that time. He has been engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and for seven years last past has been the proprietor of the flouring-mill where he now resides. Mr. Studebaker was in the navy during the war for the Union, taking part in the famous Red River expedition. He was assigned to the gunboat Mound City, and afterward to the Neosho. His father, John Studebaker, was originally from

FRANCES WALLACE

RES. OF MRS. FRANCES WALLACE, STONY CREEK TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.



J. J. THORNBURG

MRS. J. J. THORNBURG

RES. OF J. J. THORNBURG, STONY CREEK TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

Pennsylvania, where he was born in the year 1812; he now resides in Ohio. The father of Mrs. Studebaker, James Barnes, was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 30, 1821; he came to this county in 1868. Mr. Studebaker owns valuable mill property, worth $5,000, with a capacity of grinding 12,000 bushels annually, and the people will find him a courteous business man and attentive to all who may favor him with their patronage.

ABRAHAM SYMONS, farmer, P. O. Farmland. The subject of this biography was born in Henry County, Ind., November 3, 1828, and settled in this county in the year 1855. He has been married twice, the first time to Mary C. Horn, February 17, 1852, who was born May 8, 1834, deceased April 16, 1866; the second time to his present wife, originally Mary E. Townsend, September 23, 1869, born April 3, 1842. Four children blessed the first union—William E., born March 28, 1853, deceased in infancy; Julian O., born August 8, 1855, died April 22, 1882; Wilson E., born December 18, 1857, and Luther B. F., September 2, 1861. Two children blessed the second marriage—John E., born July 1, 1871, and Sarah E., October 8, 1874. Mr. Symons had two brothers in the war for the Union—Joel, who served in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Regiment, and Benjamin F., who served in the Fifty-fourth. He was educated in the schools of pioneer days, and has followed the occupation of farming. He was reared under the kind influence of the Quaker Church, to which he belongs. He owns a good farm of sixty-five acres of land, and is at present Justice of the Peace of the township in which he resides, having served one term before.

JOSHUA SWINGLEY, farmer, P. O. Windsor, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 2, 1835, and came to this county in the fall of 1853. His father, Peter Swingley, originally came from Virginia, where he was born in 1810, deceased in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1842. Mr. Swingley was united in marriage to Judith A. Thornburg February 5, 1857, who was born May 9, 1839. Mr Swingley received a common-school education, and has devoted his time exclusively to farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Christian Church and of the I. O. O. F., No. 517, of Windsor. He owns a well-cultivated farm of 106 acres of land, valued at $60 per acre. Republican in politics, and an esteemed citizen. They have four children living—Josephine, born September 5, 1860; John W., September 9, 1862; Martha J., February 10, 1868, and Edith, July 28, 1876.

WILLIAM TERRELL, farmer and minister, P. O. Windsor, born July 13, 1829, in Stony Creek Township, this county. He was married the first time to Rebecca Thornburg, November 22, 1849; two children blessed this union—Lucinda J., born December 8, 1850, and John W., November 19, 1852. Mr. Terrill was united in marriage the second time to Mary A. Thornburg, March 27, 1856; she was born December 12, 1838. They have eight children living—Margaret E., born October 22, 1858; Sarah E., May 10, 1861; George E. S. January 18, 1866; William, May 30, 1869; Susannah J., May 30, 1871; Mary M., May 7, 1873, and Della, May 30, 1875, and Lydia E. C., December 20, 1878. Mr. Terrill was educated in the old log schoolhouse of pioneer days, and for a number of years engaged in farming. He has been a devoted minister of the Christian Church for twenty-six years and has devoted much of his time to building up the denomination of his choice. He is a member of Whitney Lodge, No. F. & A. M. His father, George Wesley, was of English descent, came to this county in 1828, deceased 1878. Mr. Terrill is an active Republican; owns a valuable farm of 171 acres of land, and is hospitable and kind to all who meet him.

JOB THORNBURG. This venerable pioneer of Randolph County is the son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hodgen) Thornburg, and was born in Guilford County, N. C., September 29, 1801. He is the fifth of a family of twelve children, of whom three are now living; his father was born in Pennsylvania July 4, 1773, and mother in the same State July 24, 1773. They moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, where they were married, and remained until the year 1811, when they moved to Clinton County, Ohio, where they remained until 1827, when they came to this county and remained until their deaths; his mother died July 24, 1832, and his father June 28, 1862. Job lived with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age, when he, with a brother, removed to Indiana, and settled in Randolph County. After living with his brother for about one year, he returned to Ohio, and was united in marriage with Lydia Smith, daughter of James and Atlantic Smith, April 17, 1826. He and his wife returned to Indiana the following October, when he entered eighty acres of the farm upon which he now resides. He has spent the best portion of his life in clearing a farm from the unbroken forest. No one but those who have had the experience fully realize the amount of toil and hardship connected with the development of this country. The subject of this sketch has accomplished more of this kind of work than most men of this age; he early learned the lesson which insures success to every young man—industry and frugality. These qualities being leading motives in his life, he rapidly accumulated property. He has been the owner and proprietor of 437 acres of land, with about 300 acres improved. This land is excellent in quality, and well adapted to stock-raising as well as grain; he has disposed of all of his land, deeding it to his children and otherwise, with the exception of fifty acres. He is the father of ten children as follows: Atlantic, born January 18, 1826; Abijah, born February 8, 1828, deceased January 3, 1848; Jonathan J., born April 2, 1830; Thomas, born May 7, 1832, deceased October 28, 1846; James, born March 27, 1834; Ann, born September 19, 1836; Edward R., born December 4, 1838, deceased September 13, 1867; Tilnias, born November 27, 1840; Isaac D., born October 28, 1842; Rebecca, born September 3, 1845. His living children are all married and comfortably situated in life. Job's early education consisted of about three months' schooling, in the old pioneer log schoolhouse, with greased paper for windows, puncheon floor, hewed benches, etc. Notwithstanding the primitive condition of the schools, he has a fair common school education. He and his wife were raised members of the Society of Friends, and have ever remained faithful to their adopted church. Mr. Thornburg has served this county as juror more or less for thirty years. In politics, he is a stanch Republican, and has always affiliated with that party ever since its organization; he was a Whig, and strongly anti-slavery in sentiment. At the death of his father there were over 400 direct and indirect descendants of the family, and but three Democrats in all of that number. Mr. Thornburg makes his home the most of the time with his son, Tilnias, and has done so ever since the death of his wife, He is tolerably well preserved in health for one of his age, with the exception of a partial deafness caused by a slight stroke of paralysis, he seems to enjoy life very well; he has had a remarkable constitution to endure the toils and hardships of such a long life; he takes great delight in recounting his experience of pioneer times, and, having a clear and distinct memory of these times, his accounts are calculated to interest every one; he has been a useful man, both to society and the church; a kind husband and an affectionate father, and honored and respected by all who know him.

JONATHAN J. THORNBURG.

Jonathan J. Thornburg, is a native of this county and son of Job and Lydia Thornburg, was born April 2, 1830. He is the third of a family of ten children, seven of whom are living; he was raised on a farm, and received a limited education from the common district and subscription schools, which were very inferior, and open but a short period during the winter season; his youthful experience did not differ materially from that of most boys of pioneer times. He and his brother assisted their father (who was a very hard-working man) to clear a large amount of land from the unbroken wilderness. He was united in a first marriage, to Hannah Holloway, April 24, 1851. She was a most amiable Christian woman, and shared the joys and sorrows of life with her husband until 1869, when the fell destroyer removed her from the embrace of her loving family and kind friends. As fruits of his first marriage, Mr. Thornburg is the father of nine children, of whom six are living as follows: Lydia J., Mary L., Benjamin F., Sarah E., Martha A., Job S., Ellis, William and Rebecca E. He was united in a second marriage to Nancy Meier, September 7, 1871. His present wife, a most estimable and worthy lady, is the daughter of David and Nancy Morris, and was born in Fayette County, Ohio, July 27, 1829. She was previously married to John F. Meier, of Clinton County, Ohio, April 15, 1858; her first husband died in Ohio March 13, 1868; he was a man of the strictest integrity, a devoted husband and an honored citizen. Mrs. Thornburg received a limited education in the common schools of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg are owners and proprietors of an excellent farm situated in Stony Creek Township, consisting of 240 acres, of which 180 are in a good state of cultivation. This farm is beautifully located and well improved, being supplied with excellent buildings, an exact representation of which is given in this work. Mr. Thornburg gives attentive attention to the raising of blooded stock in addition to raising all kinds of grain. Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg are acceptable members of the Society of Friends at Cedar, this county. Mr. Thornburg has alwas acted and voted with the Republican party, and has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the party. His excellent wife is a lady of rare executive ability, and has been of great service to her husband in the management of his business. They are both excellent citizens, surrounded by all of the necessaries and comforts of life, and valuable members of society.

JOAB THORNBURG, farmer, P. O. Neff, born in North Carolina in 1795; he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Elizabeth Holloway, December 25, 1817; she was born September 17, 1794, in the State of Virginia. They have five children living—John L., Isaac, Asenath, Elisha and Jonathan T. Mr. T. was educated in the schools of North Carolina and was reared under the mild and gentle discipline of the Friends of that county. He and his aged companion have traveled life's pathway as members of the Friends' Church, and at this advanced date are waiting the summons of that Master whom they have served so faithfully to call them to rest. The winter's storms may beat fiercely above the grave so soon to claim them, the gentle rain of springtime fall upon their narrow earthly home, the beautiful flowers and green sward of summer grow upon the mound raised above them, yet all these will not effect the purity of their devoted Christian character which they leave behind as an example to those who follow after them.

THOMAS WALLACE.

Thomas Wallace, husband of Frances Wallace, and son of William and Mary Wallace, was born in Tennessee, March 21, 1807. He removed with his parents to Miami County, Ohio, about the year 1814, where he resided until the year 1838, when he came to this State and county. He was the third of a family of nine children, of whom three are now living. His parents were both born and raised in Tennessee. He lived on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. Having comparatively no opportunity of attending school, his education was very meager. After he came of age, he worked out by the month on a farm until the year 1835, when he was united in marriage to Frances Hays, daughter of James and Catharine Hays, of Miami County, Ohio. This union took place on December 30. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wallace lived in Ohio for about three years, when they moved to this county and settled near Windsor, where Mr. Wallace entered eighty-eight acres of land, being a portion of the farm where Mrs. Wallace now resides. They continued to live here until the death of Mr. Wallace, which occurred February 7, 1870. They were the parents of but one child, James Newton Wallace, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Wallace was an acceptable member of the M. E. Church, and remained faithful until death. In political preferment he was a stanch Republican; although he never sought for any office, he took a deep interest in the welfare of the party. He was a most industrious and frugal man, and accumulated property very rapidly. He developed a fine farm from the unbroken forests. He was quiet and retiring in his habits, but a man who had strong convictions on all current topics, and did fearlessly what he conceived to be his duty. Thus lived and passed away an honored and useful citizen of Randolph County.

FRANCES WALLACE, widow of Thomas Wallace and daughter of James and Catharine (Summly) Hays, was born in Miami County, Ohio, September 24, 1814. She is the third of a family of five children. Her father was born

in South Carolina, August 31, 1789, and her mother was born in North Carolina in the year 1792. Her parents removed to Miami County, Ohio, about the year 1808, and remained there until the death of her mother, which occurred March, 1816. Her father came to Indiana in the year 1851, and made his home with his children until his death, which occurred September 16, 1874. Mrs. Wallace lived at home in Ohio until she was twenty-one years of age, engaged in the various and multiplied duties of a farmer's daughter, when she was united in marriage with Thomas Wallace. Her education is very limited, having but poor opportunities of attending school in her earlier life. Mrs. Wallace has been deprived the pleasure of raising any children of her own, but she has had the responsibility of raising four, three of whom lived with her until marriage. One of these, John A. Ineminger, enlisted as a soldier in the late war and died in hospital at Chattanooga, May 28, 1863. He served his country well until his death. Mrs. Wallace is owner of 368 acres, of which 160 acres are in a high state of cultivation. She disposes of her land to tenants, but keeps the management in her own hand. She has been an acceptable and honored member of the M. E. Church for thirty-five years. She has been an industrious woman all her life, passing through many hardships without a murmur. She is endowed with strong intellectual faculties and a remarkable memory. She looks after her business in detail, and is possessed with extraordinary executive ability. She is beloved as a neighbor and friend and will ever be honored by all who have known her.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Farmland, was born September 17, 1831, in this county. He was married to Rebecca A. Thornburg, who was born July 25, 1835. They have eight children living—Fauny R., born March 29, 1859; Solomon M., January 6, 1864; Rolly R., March 6, 1866; Elizabeth M. H., March 24, 1868; Leoto O., March 9, 1871; Edward E., April 6, 1874; Noah V., February 14, 1880, and Bertha A., April 1, 1881. He was educated in the common and graded schools of the State. He has followed farming and stock-raising, and was in the hardware and grain trade at Farmland for some time. He was Township Trustee one term, being elected in 1860. He owns a good farm of 307 acres of land, worth $60 per acre. Is a member of the Friends' Church and is a recorded minister in that society, and is considered one of the best citizens of the vicinity in which he resides.

JOHN D. WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born March 6, 1837, in this county. His father, Solomon R., was originally from Tennessee, where he was born in 1801; from thence settled in this State about the year 1818. Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Jackson, who was born September 28, 1847. Five children blessed this union, of whom four are living—Eva M., born October 15, 1866; Everett E., October 19, 1869; Maud E., February 27, 1873, and Lydia A., January 26, 1875. He was educated in the common schools of the State, attending Liber College one term. He is of Quaker descent and a member of that church. Mr. Wright has followed farming and stock-raising from boyhood, and owns a fertile farm of 179½ acres. Republican in politics, and an honest, industrious citizen.

GEORGE W. WORL, farmer, P. O. Neff, was born August 30, 1836, in Wayne County, Ind. His father, Robert Worl, was born in Kentucky about the year 1810. He immigrated to Wayne County at an early date, and deceased on the road to California in 1852. Mr. Worl was united in marriage to Lyda A. Ripley July 19, 1857. She was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 1, 1841. Mr. Worl was educated in the common schools of this State, and is a gentleman of good information and intelligence. He was elected Township Assessor in 1871, serving two terms, and Trustee of Stony Creek Township in 1875, in which capacity he also served two terms of two years each. In both of these offices he was noted for his ability and fidelity, which fully demonstrated the fact of the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his neighbors. He, with three brothers, served in the war for the Union. He enlisted in Company B, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, serving through the war, and being wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. He is a member of the Christian Church, the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 308, of Farmland, a Republican in politics, and a gentleman of the best social standing. Four children have blessed the marriage—Mary E., born May 6, 1858; Emma A., March 23, 1864; William M., May 22, 1867, and Ulysses S., September 28, 1872.

NETTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

It embraces thirty-one and one-half sections, being seven miles long, north to south, and four and a half miles wide east to west. It lies wholly west of the Twelve-Mile boundary, and the land was surveyed about 1820 or 1821. It includes parts of Towns 18 and 19, Range 12 east, upon the upper course of Little White River. Settlement began later, of course, there than it did east of the boundaries." The township lies chiefly in the valley of the Little White River, and covers a fine scope of country. Much of it is gently rolling, presenting pleasant landscapes. The soil is well adapted to all kinds of farming, and fine crops are produced. Being settled later, improvements are not so much advanced as they are farther east, yet there are many fine farms, with good buildings, etc.

The earliest settler of whom we have heard is William Shullabarger, who came in 1820, settling south of Losantville. He was killed by the falling of a tree. The next settler (so far as we know) was John Burroughs, 1822, and also his brother, Thomas Burroughs, 1822. The following came soon afterward. Where they settled we do not know; Solomon Sparks, Mahlon Bronson, Isaac Branson, John Massey, Ichabod Tharpe, Phineas Macy, Mason Powell, Enoch Sayles, Jacob Tharpe, Henry Mossby and perhaps others.

Samuel Burroughs, son of John Burroughs, was the first child born in Nettle Creek Township, May 20, 1823.

The following came in the years named: John Clevinger, 1828; Anthony Johnson, 1829; Isaac Thornburg, 1830; Hamilton Snodgrass, 1830; William Snodgrass, 1830; John Snodgrass, 1830; John Bookout, 1831; Jordan Halsted, 1831; Henry Leaky, 1831; Reuben Johnson, 1832; Lewis W. Johnson, 1832; George W. Wine, 1834; Bright Cist, 1834; George Leaky, 1834; Christian Leaky, 1834; Wilkerson Gray, 1835; John Grubbs, came early; Byaleel Hunt, Joel Drake, Mark Diggs were there in 1838.

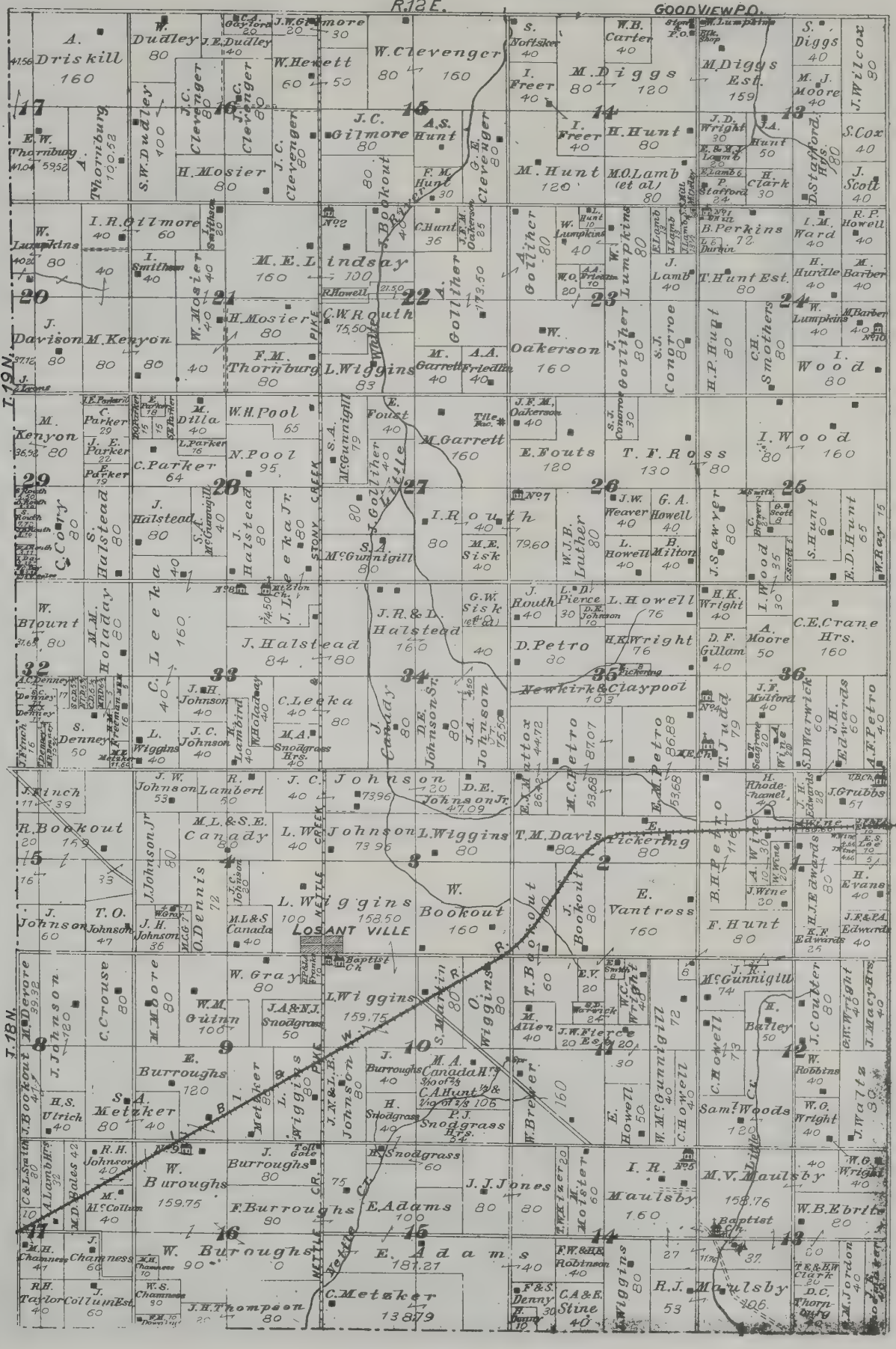
The settlers in this region had peculiarly severe hardships in the early time. Some of them were very poor, and all of them were greatly "put to it" to make their way. One pioneer in this township, when he first moved to the county, had one old horse only, and the horse died in a few days, which left them in a bad condition. The man cut his knee with his frow while splitting clapboards for his cabin, and was laid helpless on the puncheon floor for six weeks. His wife and her brother improved the season by making several barrels of sugar, which stood them in good stead to give in exchange for corn during the summer.

In a scope of two miles square there were owned but two wagons. One day, six horses were hitched to one of these wagons to go to mill. Twelve bushels were loaded in, and off the teams started. The horses would not pull together, got fast in a big mud-hole, and stopped. Six men unhitched each a horse, took each a sack of wheat and away to the mill, leaving the wagon to get out of the mud when it got a "good ready." Thus did the hardy pioneers of Nettle Creek bravely push their way, and some of them still survive to look back upon those rough and troublesome times and those awkward ways.

Isaac Branson was in Nettle Creek in 1824, in the time of the "Falling Timber," since one settler relates that her sister at that time was at Isaac Branson's, and that Mr. Branson's horse was hemmed up in the stable, but not hurt.

Nettle Creek Township is a fine rolling country, well adapted to all kinds of farming. It is in the southwest corner of the county. The only pike is the Windsor & Hagerstown pike, north and south, through Losantsville. There is but one town, Losantsville, or, as it was called at first, Hunt's Cross Roads. Nettle Creek is Republican in politics by a moderate majority, when State and National lines are drawn. As to religion, Methodists, Disciples, Friends, Christian, United Brethren, Baptists, etc., are represented. The first sermon in the region was preached at Thomas Burroughs', by Rev. Bowen, a Methodist. The people generally went to West River. Thomas Burroughs died in 1825, and his funeral was preached in his cabin by Henry Mossburg. The Baptist Meeting-House on the county line was built in 1825. A Methodist Meeting-House was built not twenty rods away, in 1840. The first schoolhouse was built in 1833. School was taught in it in 1833–34 by Mr. Evans. The

MAP OF NETTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP



ISAAC WOOD.

MRS ISAAC WOOD.

RESIDENCE OF ISAAC WOOD, NETTLE CREEK TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

next school was managed by Cornelius Murray and his sister. From these small and awkward beginnings, the township has slowly made a substantial growth, till now her school advantages compare favorably with the other townships of the county.

There are several churches in the township. There is no railroad anywhere within easy reach. Winchester, Hagerstown, Richmond and Muncie are the places at which the people of Nettle Creek must reach the railroads. Yet they might be worse off, since good pikes reach out to all these towns, and the farmers and business men of that region, instead of being obliged to hitch six horses to twelve bushels of grain, and then after getting their wagon mired, to carry their load off to the mill on the backs of the six horses, as of old, can now take almost any quantity they please and proceed pleasantly, easily and safely to the market of their choice in their own, or in adjoining counties. Nettle Creek is perhaps more purely agricultural than any township in the county, and the valley of the Little White River is truly a splendid region. As the traveler passes north from Losantsville on the good and serviceable pike that extends through the township, his eye beholds with delight the beauty of the landscape, displaying a splendid scope of country rescued from the domain of the original forest and subdued by the tireless industry of her stalwart farmers. Although much of the surface lies high enough for natural drainage, much, also, stood in need of human help in this respect; and in the last few years the modern system of tile drainage has been brought greatly into use, and the farming interest of that region has been largely strengthened and enriched by that means.

In early times, like many primitive communities, some roughness of manners and actions prevailed, but latterly the community has become fully the equal of the rest of the county in those things that tend to enlighten and elevate and refine the feelings and sentiments of the community. In religious things there is considerable variety of opinions and practice. In an early day, the Baptists established a large influence in that part of the county, and they have maintained to this day a larger following in that township than elsewhere in Randolph. In fact, the Baptist element, which holds in the county at large a strong, prominent and controlling position, has, for some reason, found in Randolph County but a meager support; and, outside of Nettle Creek, that branch of the Christian body has found but few adherents. It has been suggested, with how much justice we know not, that the "Disciples," so called, who are essentially and intensely Immersionists, and in many other respects like the Baptists proper, have in this region absorbed the Baptist element into their own body. We do not declare it as a fact, but give the statement as a theory proposed by some to account for the unusual fewness of the number of Baptists hereabouts, compared with many other portions of the country.

LAND ENTRIES.

S. W. 15, 18, 12, October 31, 1822, John Burroughs; S. W. S. W. 3, 18, 12, November 3, 1822, Jesse A. Jenny; S. W. N. W. 12, 19, 12, November 25, 1822, Robert Scott; S. W. 12, 19, 12, November 25, 1822, Tarlton Moorman; W. N. W. 13, 19, 12, November 25, 1822, Mark Diggs; E. N. E. 14, 19, 12, November 25, 1822, Mark Diggs; W. S. W. 13, 18, 12, November 26, 1822, Robert Kennedy; E. N. E. 15, 18, 12, February 24, 1823, Jesse Moore; W. N. W. 15, 18, 12, September 30, 1823, Jesse Routh; E. S. E. 15, 18, 12, December 15, 1823, James Massey; W. N. W. 15, 19, 12, February 2, 1824, Joseph Brooks; W. N. E. 15, 18, 12, March 26, 1826, Isaac Branson; E. S. E. 5, 18, 12, August 10, 1831, Jesse Sisk.

It is seen by the statement just given that the settlement of the township was very sparse before 1830. In fact, the west part of the county in general had but few occupants before that date. A small number had made a beginning upon White River and Cabin Creek, but not many were even there, and away from those streams the cabins and the clearings were truly "few and far between."

Nettle Creek Township is bounded on the north by Stony Creek Township, on the east by West River Township, on the south by Wayne County, and on the west by Delaware County. Politically, Nettle Creek has a Republican majority, though the Democratic element is strong and active, and now and then, through dissensions in the Republican ranks, they manage to slip in one of their sort into some of the local offices.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 18, Range 12—Sections 1, 2, 1836–38; Section 3, 1832–37; Section 4, 1835–37; Sections 5, 11, 14, 1831–36, Jesse Sisk, August 10, 1831 (Section 5); Section 8, 1831–38, Jacob Crouse, December 12, 1831; Section 9, 1825–36, Henry Brown, December 4, 1825; Section 10, 1830–38; Section 12, 1825–36, William Jordan, February 17, 1825; Section 13, 1822–36, Robert Canady, November 26, 1822; Section 15, 1822–30, John Burroughs, October 31, 1822; Section 16, school land; Section 17, 1821–36.

Township 19, Range 12—Sections 13, 14, 1822–36, Mark Diggs, November 25, 1822; Section 15, 1824–36, Joseph Rooks, February 2, 1824; Section 16, school land; Sections 17, 25, 1835–36; Section 20, 1836; Sections 21, 23, 24, 1833–36, Martin Scott and Richard Robbins, 1833 and 1835; Section 22, 1830–35, Miles Hunt, November 9, 1830; Section 26, 35, 1834–36; Section 27, 1830–36, Benjamin Antrim, February 11, 1830; Section 28, 1825–36, Joseph Garrett, December 12, 1825; Section 29, 1833–37; Section 32, 1836–37; Section 33, 1832–37; Section 34, 1828–36; Section 36, 1835–37.

Nettle Creek was entered between 1821 and 1838 inclusive.

TOWNS.

Fallen Timber Post Office.—No town (perhaps) Section 35, Town 19, Range 12; two miles northeast of Losantville, in the neighborhood of Hicks K. Wright's late residence. The name has been given from the fact that nearly sixty years ago a terrible tornado prostrated miles and miles of timber, falling, as it did, in a dense, heaped-up, impenetrable mass, and lying for many years upon the surface of the earth, an utter barrier to passage or communication across or among its overthrown tree-trunks. That mass of prostrate tree-trunks, entangled for years with shrubs and new-grown saplings, has for two generations disappeared from sight, and a single name, as above, is its only existing memorial.

Flemingsburg.—Location, northwest Section 23, Town 19, Range 12; forty lots; Reuben Hunt, Robert W. Butler, proprietors; recorded March 31, 1837. Distances: Four miles north of Losantsville; five miles northwest of Huntsville; one mile southwest of Pleasant View. This town seems to have been among the oldest in the county, but whether it ever existed except on paper, or whether any business was ever done there, we are unable to say. It is utterly extinct, and even the name seems to be wholly lost. It is to be presumed that at least a log cabin, store and a blacksmith shop were there, but we have obtained not the slightest outside information.

Losantsville.—Location, Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, Township 18, Range 12 east; twenty-eight lots; Howard Hunt, proprietor; recorded February 22, 1851; streets, north and south, Cambridge; east and west, Main.

Distances: Arba, eighteen and one-half miles; Bloomingsport, ten and one-half miles; Fairview, twenty miles; Farmland, thirteen and one-half miles; Huntsville, eight and one-half miles; Lynn, fourteen miles; Union City, twenty-eight miles; Windsor, seven and one-half miles; Winchester, seventeen and one-half miles; Rural, fourteen and one-half miles; Richmond, twenty-four miles; Muncie, seventeen miles; Hagerstown, eight and one-half miles. Losantsville (at first called Hunt's Cross Roads) was laid out in 1851 by Howard Hunt. Its "antiquities" are as follows: Mr. Denny had a log-cabin store; Bright Cisk resided there in 1834, and had a grocery in 1842, and perhaps sooner than that. Howard Hunt had a grocery and a hotel in 1850. Moses Shores built a grocery at the southwest corner of the main crossing. Lemuel Wiggins bought him out, and he in turn sold his establishment to Samuel Burroughs and William Hendricks. However, Mr. Wiggins continued his residence at the place, and for twenty years has kept hotel at Losantsville, besides owning and running a store more than once, the last time

for five or six years. William Chambers had a cabinet shop. Thomas Jones also worked at the same business afterward. Henry Blazer, Lewis Retz, John Sutton, William Bradfield, William McCollom, Charles Shaffer have had smith shops. A post office was established nearly twenty-five years ago. The Postmasters have been Messrs. Wiggins, Hendricks, McCollom, Canada, D. Wiggins, L. Wiggins. Mills Hunt, Esq., is a resident of the town, having been an inhabitant of the county more than fifty years. Losantsville is not extensive in the line of inhabitants. There are only eleven dwelling-houses. The present business may be described chiefly thus: One store, hotel and post office, Lemuel Wiggins; one smith shop, John Sutton; one shoemaker, William Horn; one grocer, William McCollom; one wagon shop, William McCollom; three physicians, Messrs. Berry, Frank and Lowe; one schoolhouse, one lodge (I. O. O. F.), one Porter's Temperance League, one Baptist Church, one Methodist Episcopal society, one Christian (New Light) society, both the latter occupying a public hall for their religious services.

Pleasant View.—Location, in Nettle Creek and Stony Creek Townships, upon Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, Township 19, Range 12 east, Mark Diggs, proprietor. Number of lots not stated. No plat recorded so far as known; laid out in 1854. Being situated in two townships and four sections, its location is more extensive than its business. There has been a small amount of business from the beginning of the town. Mr. Davison had a saw-mill; William Kennedy had a store; Hiram Diggs also had a store; Mr. Carey had a smith shop in 1856; Solomon Hanscom started a furniture store, as also an undertaker's shop, in 1855, and it has been continued ever since; the latter business with them has become very extensive, the most so the proprietors claim of any of the kind in Randolph County. They make their own work and furnish coffins for at least 180 buryings per year. The merchants in Pleasant View have been Messrs. Kennedy, Diggs, Wright, East, McNees, Kelly, Moore, Bates, Lumpkin & Bro., Ross & Hanscom, Macy (whose store was blown up with powder), Jessup, Hanscom, Jessup & Carter, E. Carter & Son, G. Wright.

The physician has been Dr. Frank, in 1870. The smith shops have been run by Messrs. Johnson, Carey, Bowers, Snuth and Robison. Wagon shops, J. W. Paschal, Lamb & Williams. Saw-mill, Mr. Davison and others. Cabinet and undertaker's shop, Mr. Hanscom.

Present business: One store, G. Wright; one smith shop, Mr. Bowers; one wagon shop, Lamb & Williams; one saw-mill, Davison; one undertaker, Mr. Hanscom; one post office, name, Good View, Postmaster, G. Wright; one schoolhouse. Everything at this town is on a small scale. There is one pike, and the railroads were so far away as to hide the wonderful train, smoke, roar and all from the sight and sound of the villagers. But, in the spring of 1882, the I., B. & W. road was laid through the southern part of the portion extending east and west, connecting Columbus, Indianapolis, etc., and running near Losantsville, and not very far from the town with the pretty name, Pleasant View. Whether the proximity of this line of road will help or hinder this aspiring little hamlet, time, the great revealer, will unfold. Till then, let us wait in patience the revelations of the future. A thrifty and prosperous country region surrounds the town.

BIOGRAPHY.

John Bookout was born in Tennessee in 1807; came to Nettle Creek in 1831; married Nancy Laughlin in 1829; entered forty acres where he now lives, east of Losantsville. He has bought other land besides, but the land which he first entered is the homestead. He has had thirteen children, and is a farmer. He lives east of Losantsville. The region was considerably settled up when he came—John Snodgrass, north of Losantsville, now dead; Hamilton Snodgrass, son of John S., north of Losantsville, now living; Byron Carter, east of Losantsville, living; the Cisk family, an old man and his sons; Reuben Johnson, north of Losantsville; several families by the name of Burroughs lived south of Losantsville. Solomon Sparks, Israel Tharpe, Benjamin Antrim, Antony Johnson, Thomas Antrim, George Leaky, Henry Leaky, Anderson Moore, William Denny, Jacob Crouse were among those who had at this time made a settlement in this region. Mr. Bookout is a Baptist in religion and in politics a Democrat.

John Burroughs lived southwest of Losantsville. He was born in Virginia in 1793, came to Warren County, Ohio, in 1808, moved to Fayette County, still again to Randolph County, Ind., in 1822. He married Martha Chambers (who was born in 1799, in Wilkes County, N. C.), in 1816. They have had twelve children, ten of whom have been married. One died in Florence Prison, Jesse Burroughs. Mr. Burroughs died in 1862, sixty-nine years old. His widow is still living with her son, south of Losantsville; she is about eighty-three years old, yet she is active and cheerful, and her memory is fresh concerning old things. Some reminiscences are given by her as follows: "The 'Fallen Timber' was two years after we came here (1824). Plenty of Indians were still at Muncie, Yorktown, Smithfield, etc. While living in Fayette County, our folks went twice (in the spring and in the fall) into a fort at Elkhorn Creek. My youngest brother was born in that blockhouse. The tornado did but little damage where we lived. The body of the storm was farther east. John Burroughs' father, Thomas Burroughs, came when we did. Samuel Burroughs was the first white child born in Nettle Creek Township, May 20, 1823. He died eighteen years ago (in 1863)." Aunt Patsy Branson, now of Muncie, Ind., widow of Isaac Branson, who were pioneers of Stony Creek, and afterward of Nettle Creek, says that Mr. Burroughs' people were the only settlers in the region when they planted themselves in Nettle Creek, and that they used to hear the dogs bark and the roosters crow at Mr. Branson's through the woods several miles.

Jonathan Canady was born in North Carolina in 1821, came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1826, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1840. He married Susan Moore, and has had fourteen children; twelve of them are grown and eight are married; eight have taught school, two are attorneys, and one is a Justice of the Peace. They are an active and intelligent family and are Republicans.

Martin L. Canady was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1848; married Sophronia E. Noll in 1869, and they have three children. He is a farmer and teacher, having taught school thirteen winters. He taught the first school that ever was held in Losantsville (in 1878), for it seems that ambitious little town never till 1878 rose to the diginity of possessing a school. The Township Trustees in that year, taking pity on her desolation, erected a neat and commodious school building, and now the aspiring Losantsvillans need not be obliged to submit to the humiliation of forever being bound to dance attendance upon an old-fashioned or even upon a new fangled country school.

Mr. Canady was elected magistrate of Nettle Creek Township in the spring of 1879, against a candidate who had held office for twenty-five years, and had never before been beaten. Mr. Canady was the census enumerator for 1880 in the census district in which he resides. He is a Republican, and seems to be rising in popularity and growing in fitness for public station.

Walter Canady came from North Carolina to Randolph County, Ind., in 1829, and lived and died there. He had a wife and five children. He was a farmer of Nettle Creek Township, entering land there when he came to the county.

John Clevenger, father of William Clevenger, near Neff, was born in Virginia in 1780; came to Ohio in 1803; married Maria Stathard in 1799 (born 1780); came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1828; entered 120 acres, being a part of William Clevenger's present farm. He had fourteen children; twelve lived to be grown and married and have large families, the whole twelve having 108 children, or an average on the twelve of exactly nine each. He died in 1872, aged ninety-two years and nine months. His wife died in 1846, being sixty-six years old. His children are as follows: Dosha (Dudley), born 1800, had twelve children: Samuel, born 1802, had eleven children; John, born 1803, had nine children; Wesley, born 1805, had nine children; Eliza, born 1809, had seven children; James, 1811, had five children; Nancy, 1811 (Raines), had nine children; Seppy, 1815, had five children; Fielding, 1817, had twelve children; Maria, 1819

(Thornburg), had twelve children; William, 1821, had six children; Mahala, 1824 (Thornburg), thirteen children; grandchildren, 108.

With this multiplying process as a specimen, the Clevenger name ought to be widely scattered throughout the land. Twelve children, with families having an average of nine apiece makes certainly an extensive connection.

Jonathan Clevenger came the same fall. The two families had arranged to meet on the way, and come the rest of the distance together. The plan failed in some way, and the families did not meet, and each one found his way alone. Mr. Clevenger was a sturdy Democrat. He voted for Jackson in 1828. He was an active member of the Christian (New Light) Church, and a worthy and exemplary citizen.

John C. Clevenger was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1836. He has eleven children. He has held several local offices, having been Justice of the Peace four years and Township Trustee two years. It is quite remarkable that though a Democrat in a township that has a Republican majority of eighty, he was elected Trustee in the spring election of 1880 by twenty majority. He is an active citizen, and a useful member of the body politic. He is a farmer, and lives northwest of Losantsville.

Isaac Crouse was born in Randolph County in 1837; married Irene Watkins in 1859, who was born in 1844. They have three children. He is a farmer and a member of the Christian (New Light) Church. His home is near Losantsville. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that his wife was at his marriage with her only fifteen years old. Although now old enough to have had several children, her age is only thirty-three years. Should their married life last till she arrives at the age of ninety, her state of wedlock will have continued through the wonderful period of three-quarters of a century.

William Clevenger is the son of John Clevenger, who came to Randolph Co., Ind., in 1828. He was born in Ohio in 1821; came with his parents to Randolph County in 1828. He married Mary Jane Smithson in 1841, and has six children. He is an extensive farmer, and is a prominent citizen. He owns 320 acres of land. Although his father was a strong Jackson Democrat, yet William Clevenger on coming to his majority, after voting for Polk in 1844, radically changed his politics, and has voted the Abolition and Republican tickets ever since. His ballot was cast for Hall and Julian in 1848, when the ticket got only three votes in the township. He made a temperance pledge for himself when a boy fifteen years old. Seeing the evils of drink, and resolving never to touch it, he has kept his vow to this day. He joined a temperance society only three or four years ago, but has "lived" it from boyhood. A member of the Christian (New Light) Church, and a wide-awake, thriving, successful business man. In his youth and early manhood he did an immense amount of hard work, his brothers and himself, as he says, clearing more land than any other family in the township or perhaps in the county or even in the State. William Clevenger has been Road Supervisor for fifteen years, and is so still. Mr. Clevenger is a pleasant specimen of the prosperous and successful farmer. Hospitable, friendly, generous and enterprising, both himself and his wife are remarkable for their worthy and estimable characters. He has erected upon his extensive farm a substantial and commodious mansion, which will doubtless yield them pleasure and comfort during the remainder of their lives.

Jacob Crouse was born in North Carolina in 1799; married Hannah Johnson in 1824; emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., in 1832, settling one mile west of Losantsville. They have had seven children. His wife was a Baptist. He was not himself a member of any religious body, and in politics lived and died a Democrat of the Jacksonian stamp and style. He entered eighty acres of land, and he resided on the tract till his death in 1873, forty-one years. His wife lived only till 1864. Charles Crouse, his son, still occupies the original homestead, one mile west of Losantsville, being, like his mother, a Baptist, and, like his father, a Democrat.

Mark Diggs was born in North Carolina 1799, and was the son of William Diggs, the elder, whose son William came to White River in 1816. Mark Diggs came to White River, Randolph County, in 1821; married Susannah Way, daughter of Matthew Way, who was brother of Paul and Henry Way, and who died in Carolina in 1826. They had one child which died in infancy. Mark Diggs settled in 1827 on the farm where his widow now lives, near Pleasant View. He was a Friend, belonging to the body; in politics, a Whig and a Republican. He was an Elder in the Friends' Society, greatly respected and altogether a solid member. He owned at the time of his death in 1878 600 acres of land. At first he entered 240 acres. His widow is living still on the old homestead, which has been her residence for fifty-five years. Mrs. Mark Diggs has in her possession the family record of old William Way, her grandfather, and the father of Paul, Henry, William, Robert and Matthew Way, which is here transcribed. William Way, son of Paul and Mary Way, born July 8, 1756; died April 9, 1839, eighty-three years; Abigail (Ozborn), born September 26, 1756, died January 2, 1829, aged seventy-three years.

Names, etc., of their children—John, born February 27, 1777, died June 11, 1778; John, born December 9, 1778, died in 1856, aged seventy-eight years; Mary, born March 23, 1781; Matthew, born January 14, 1784, died in Carolina 1811; Paul W., born February 24, 1786, died October 20, 1856, seventy-two years old; Hannah, born November 14, 1788, died November 17, 1877; Lydia, born January 5, 1791; Henry H., born March 13, 1793, died an old man in Illinois; William, born June 7, 1795, died an old man in Wisconsin; Abigail (Clayton), born November 27, 1797, died spring 1880.

Matthew Way (above) was married in Carolina and had two children, dying in 1811 by being thrown from a horse. His wife died with her second child. Their children were: Susannah, born January 4, 1807; Moorman, born February 9, 1808, died in 1881. Susannah married Mark Diggs, but has no children living. Moorman Way was also married, but has no issue living.

NOTE.—For other particulars, see account by Stephen Moorman.

[Moorman Way died in the fall of 1881, leaving his large fortune to his only heir, his sister. Mrs. Susannah Diggs, widow of Mark Diggs, as above, who was already the possessor of a considerable estate from her husband, as already described.]

Wilkerson Gray was born in Kentucky in 1802; came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1816, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1835, entering a tract of land one-half mile west of Losantsville, and has lived there from that day to this. He married Matilda Long in 1820, and has been the father of ten children, eight of them being still living and married. His wife was born in 1805, and died in 1847. He has been a widower for thirty-four years. He was married very young, at eighteen years, and they had three children before he was twenty-one years of age. He lives on his old place with his son-in-law, Isaac Crouse, having attained the great age of fourscore years, and is strong and hearty, considering the length of time that he has tarried amidst sublunary scenes.

Jordan Halstead was born on the way to Ohio, at Allegheny Point, on the Ohio River, in 1805. His parents came to Butler County, Ohio, and then to Wayne County, Ind., in 1825. He maried Nancy McClanahan in 1828, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1831. They have had thirteen children. Nine are living and nine have been married. He has resided at his present home from the first (fifty-one years), and he now owns 244 acres of land.

Solomon Hanscom, Pleasant View, born in Maine; moved to Kentucky in 1839 and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1853; has had six children, and died in 1875. He was an undertaker and cabinet maker. His business has been continued by his two sons under the firm name of James W. Hanscom & Bro. He was a Presbyterian, then a Baptist and lastly a Friend. In politics, he was at first a Democrat and afterward a Republican.

William Hendricks came early to the county, and was Justice of the Peace twelve years. He married 100 couples during his term of office. He was also Township Trustee ten years, and was never defeated as a candidate for office till three years ago, at which time (spring of 1879) he ran for magistrate, and was

beaten by M. L. Kennedy. He moved to Kansas in the spring of 1880. He was an exceedingly popular and greatly influential man. But it happened with him as it does with scores of prominent men—there comes a time when the popular feeling begins to cool toward them. And if they are shrewd enough (which most, however, are not) to realize the fact and gracefully bow themselves out, all goes well; but all are not thus keen-sighted, and a struggle against fate followed by defeat is the result. Mr. Hendricks doubtless will continue in the future as during the past a personage of influence and usefulness, retaining, as he does, the estimable qualities which for so many years of his earlier life enabled him to hold so firmly a commanding position among his fellow-men.

Miles Hunt was born in Kentucky September 10, 1808. He came early to this county in 1824, at the age of sixteen, and has been a resident of Randolph fifty-eight years. He has been identified with the interests of the county for more than half a century, representing the county at one time in the State Legislature when comparatively a young man. Mr. Hunt has raised a large family, now grown men and women, who are now among the useful and worthy citizens of their native commonwealth. He has been a life-long Democrat, being one of the few who have clung to that political faith in the face of the overwhelming adverse majorities for many years in this Republican county. Since the time of the Murphy revival he has been an active and enthusiastic temperance worker, being now engaged along with his worthy companion in the advocacy of the prohibition movement. He was one of the proprietors of the town of Huntsville forty-seven years ago when a young man twenty-six years ago, and he has for many years been a resident of Losantsville, formerly Hunt's Cross Roads. Mr. Hunt, though past threescore years and ten, is still vigorous and energetic, showing more strength and activity than many another person fifteen years his junior. Long may he survive to wave aloft the temperance banner, even until he shall behold it float in triumph over the last grim fortress of King Alcohol!

Antony Johnson came to Nettle Creek, Randolph County, Ind., as soon as 1829 (may be sooner than that). He and his wife are very old, he being eighty-six years old and she some younger. They reside on a small farm northeast of Losantsville. Full fifty years and even more have passed over their heads, for weal and woe, in sunshine or in storm, since first this now aged couple reared their humble home beneath the leafy shade of the giant trees of Randolph forests. The ax, that mighty instrument of fate in the brawny hands of the stalwart pioneer, has accomplished its wondrous task, and the sun pours down upon those now denuded fields its fiery rays, where, for long ages before, its utmost power could not avail to reach. And two generations have disappeared from sight, and been hidden beneath the crumbling mold of the lonely graveyard. Yet these two still survive, almost the only remnants of that early race who made the heroic onslaught upon the mighty forests which had for so long a time hidden the earth's genial surface deep and dark beneath its overreaching foliage. They yet remain. But not for long. Even while I write these lines as this memorial to the coming ages, the decree may have gone forth for them. "The silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken, the pitcher is broken at the fountain and the wheel is broken at the cistern. Let the dust return to dust as it was, and the spirit return to God who gave it." At any rate, for them speedily, for us all in God's in good time, the final summons will surely come.

Daniel E. Johnson is the son of Reuben Johnson, and the brother of L. Williams Johnson, and perhaps of others by that name in the vicinity. He is a wealthy farmer, residing northeast of Losantsville, in the fertile region of the Little White River. He is a thriving farmer, an active business man and a prominent Democrat. In much of Randolph County, Republican predominance is so strong as to cut Democrats off from all hope of preferment, and in Nettle Creek Township the Republican is generally the stronger side. But the Democrats in this township are a bold, defiant party, and sometimes, when the Republicans fall out among themselves, the other sort strike all as one and make a success. All honor to the sincere, upright, honest yeomanry, who fight for country and for principle, and not for spoil. And such, indeed, must the Democrats of Randolph be. For, buried deep under the weight of an opposing majority, sometimes of 2,200, what but solid convictions can keep the average Randolph County Democrat loyal and unyielding to his fealty? Party spoils there are none for him. His view of political duty holds him fast and firm as the "needle to the pole."

Reuben Johnson was born in Surry County, N. C., in 1796. He came to Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1830, and to Losantsville in 1832. He married Mary Harville, and had nine children. He died in 1857, and his wife in 1863. He was a farmer, a Baptist and a Democrat. Several of his sons are living, and are prominent citizens, residing in the vicinity of Losantsville.

Lewis Williams Johnson is the son of Reuben Johnson. He was born in North Carolina in 1819, came to Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1831, and to Nettle Creek, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1832. He married Eunice Hodgson in 1841, and Martha A. Canada in 1864 (who was born in 1845). He has had sixteen children; thirteen of them are living, seven have been married, and seven are at home. He is a prominent citizen and farmer. He is a member of the Christian (New Light) Church, and in politics a Democrat. He has been Township Trustee and Township Assessor. He is also a local preacher in the denomination to which he belongs, an estimable man and a valuable member of society.

George Leaky was born in Tennessee in 1804, emigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1816, married Lydia Hiatt in 1823, and moved to Randolph County, Ind., in 1834. His first wife died in 1834, and he married Jane (Sanders) Peters in 1836. He was the father of ten children, all of whom are living, and all are married but one. He died in 1877 at the age of seventy-three. He entered at first eighty acres, and afterward 160 more, making for himself and family an extensive and profitable farm. He was a member of the Christian denomination, and died in 1877, leaving behind a large and interesting group of descendants and relatives.

Christian Leaky was the son of George Leaky, being born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1829, and coming to Randolph County, Ind., in 1834. He married Sidney A. Snodgrass in 1854, and they have had six children. He is a member of the Christian (New Light) Church, a farmer by vocation, living north of Losantsville, and the owner of 360 acres of excellent land.

Henry Leaky was born in Tennessee in 1794, being an older brother of George Leaky. He came to Ohio in early life, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1831, having married Jane Frery a considerable time previous. They had seven children, and he died in 1867, being sixty-seven years old. He was a farmer and had filled the office of Justice of the Peace, both in Indiana and for a long time in Ohio, besides which, moreover, he held, during one term, the position of County Commissioner of Randolph. In religious connection, he belonged to the body calling themselves Christians.

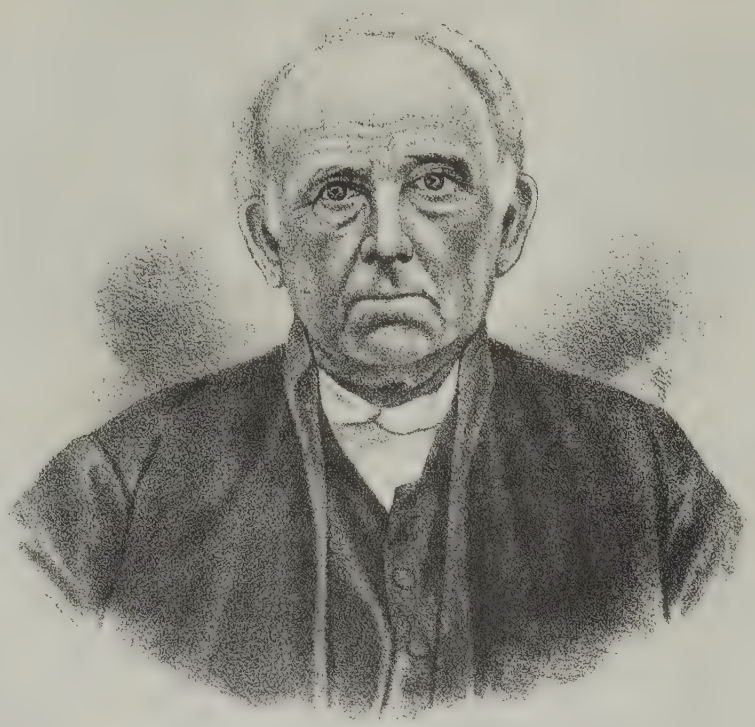
Anna Leaky (McGunnigill Snodgrass) married Charles McGunnigill, who came from South Carolina to Randolph County, Ind., in 1834. Mr. McGunnigill was born in 1801, and died in 1862. She has had ten children; seven of the children are living, and six have been married. She is now the wife of William Snodgrass, whose biography is given elsewhere.

David Metzgar lived south of Losantsville. He died in 1874. One of his sons died in Andersonville Prison. His daughter (wife of Frank Burroughs) lives on the old homestead, one and one-half miles south of Losantsville. He was a prominent citizen of Nettle Creek, but we have not at hand at this writing material for a more extended biography.

William Shullabarger came to Randolph County sixty years since. When he settled in Nettle Creek is not certainly known. He was killed many years ago by the falling of a tree upon him. His widow married William C. Hendricks, an account of whom is elsewhere given.

Hamilton Snodgrass has been a resident of Nettle Creek for more than half a century. His boyhood days were spent in different places, and in three States—Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana.

RES. OF ISAAC ROUTH, NETTLE CREEK TP. RANDOLPH, CO. IND.



MARK DIGGS.

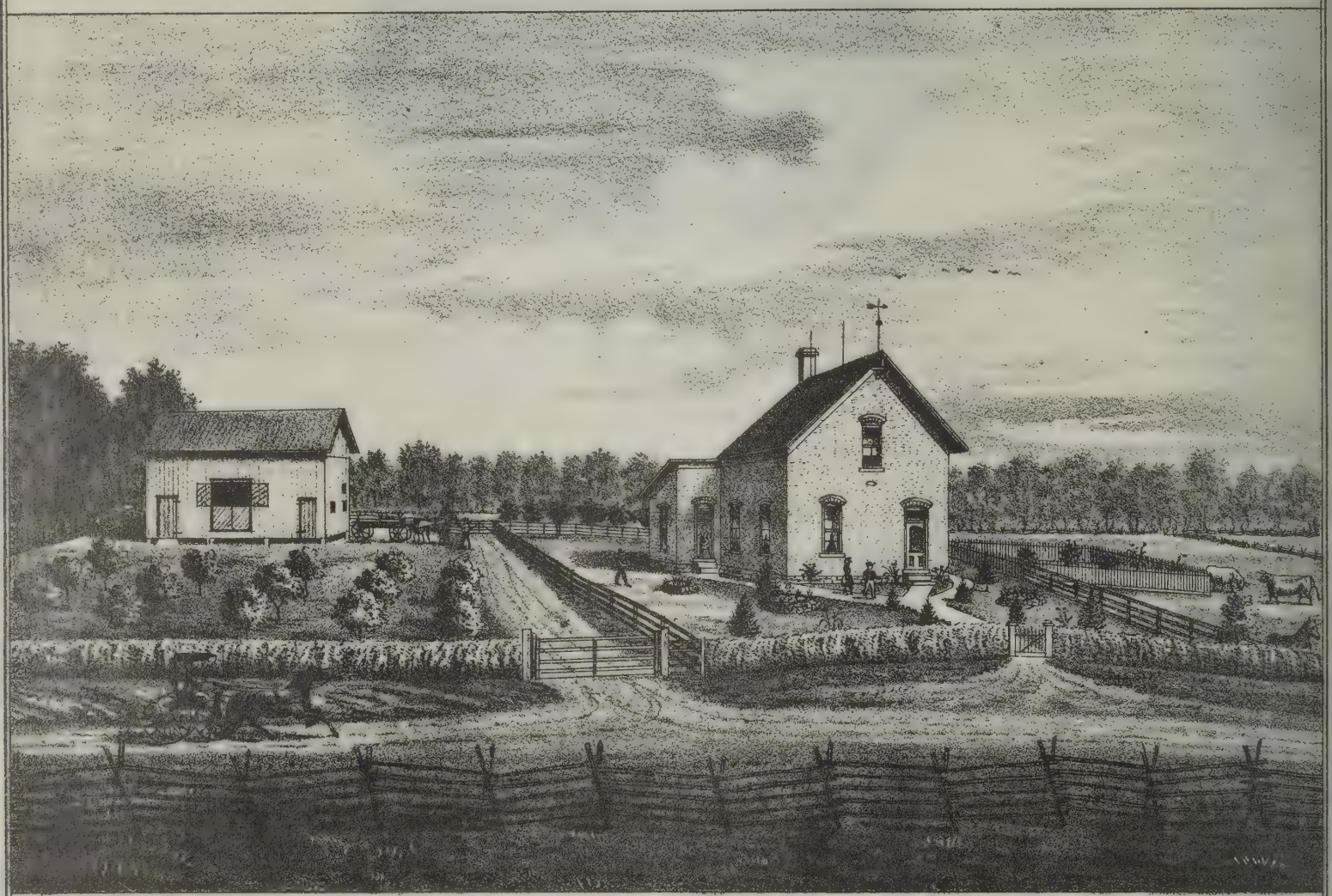
MARK DIGGS.

MARK DIGGS, deceased, was born in North Carolina April 23, 1799. He was the son of William and Fannie Diggs, and was the fifth of a family of nine children. He was raised on a farm and received a meager education from the schools of his native State. As a boy, he was remarkable for his honesty, morality and industry. In his earlier life were planted the seeds of Christian integrity, which ripened into an abundant harvest in later years. He came to this county in company with his parents, in the year 1822, and settled two miles west of Winchester, his father purchasing 160 acres of land with slight improvements, having a log cabin, a few acres cleared and an orchard. At the time of his settlement on this farm, there were but two log cabins upon the ground now occupied by the town of Winchester. His father lived on this farm until the death of his wife, when he made his home with his daughter, Ann Moorman, with whom he lived until his death. Mark Diggs was married to Susannah Way, November 9, 1826. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Diggs settled on a farm in Nettle Creek Township, the same upon which the widow now resides. He entered 160 acres of fertile land, and through his untiring industry put it in a high state of cultivation. He lived on this farm until his death, which occurred June 6, 1878, at the age of seventy-nine years. He has but one brother living, William Diggs, who lives at Earlham, Iowa. Mark Diggs was a hard working man, and very economical in his habits. He accumulated quite a large estate, a portion of which his wife inherited. He had a birthright in the Society of Friends, and was a valuable and useful member of the church, having filled many important places of trust. He was quiet and reserved in his habits, and it was those who knew him best that loved him much.

SUSANNAH DIGGS.

SUSANNAH (WAY) DIGGS,

the widow of Mark Diggs, was born in Mulberry District, South Carolina, January 4, 1807. She is the daughter of Matthew and Agnes (Moorman) Way, and is the oldest of two children, and the only one now surviving, her only brother, Hon. Moorman Way, a pioneer and noted lawyer of Winchester, having died in 1881. She was left an orphan, when she was but a little more than one year old, and was raised and educated by her grandparents, William and Abigail Way, with whom she came to this county, in 1816, and settled in White River Township. Her educational advantages were very poor, the county at this time being an almost unbroken wilderness, and the schools were of the old pioneer kind. She was a hard-working woman, possessing a remarkably strong constitution, and practiced the strictest economy. She was married to Mark Diggs, as stated in his biography. Since his death, she has remained on the old homestead, and managed her financial affairs with marked ability. She was of inestimable advantage to her husband in managing his affairs. She spun and wove all of the wearing apparel of herself and husband for a great many years. She has never had any children of her own, but has partially raised and educated several. She has been an acceptable member of the Friends' Church all her life, is remarkably well preserved for one of her age, and honored by all who know her



RES. OF M. L. CANADY, LOSANTVILLE, NETTLE CREEK TP. RANDOLPH, CO. IND.

He was born in Tennessee in 1807, came to Ohio in 1811 and to Indiana in 1813, and to Randolph County in 1830. He has been twice married, and both his wives are dead. The first was Betsey Dixon, married in 1828. The second was Polly Ann (Street) Burroughs. She died in 1880. Mr. Snodgrass has had six children, is a farmer by occupation and a Democrat in politics. He resides a mile north of Losantsville. As would appear by the dates given above, his entire early and middle life was that of a pioneer. Born in Tennessee, near the opening of the century, brought to Ohio about the commencement of Tecumseh's war of 1811, and taken to Indiana in 1813 when only nine years old, changing his residence still again while yet only a young man in his prime, barely twenty-three years of age, this time to the then wild and unsettled regions of Randolph, it is clear that for him his calling in life was to march at the front and be a strong and gallant leader and one of the advance guard to the mighty army of civilization that were erelong to take full and permanent possession of the beautiful and glorious western wilderness. And he could well and worthily sing to the echoes of his resounding ax-blows and to the crackling crash of the mighty tree-trunks. But that song is for this region nearly done—the giants of the "grand old woods" have disappeared, and in their stead a puny, sickly race shabbily and scantily fill the places so long and so splendidly hiding the face of the ground beneath their deep, dark shades.

John Snodgrass was born in Virginia in 1763, moved to Tennessee in 1803, to Ohio in 1811, to Henry County, Ind., in 1813, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1830. He had eight children. His wife was Rhoda Mays, and he was married in Virginia long before he began his wanderings to find a suitable home. He was an old man when he came to Randolph, sixty-seven years of age, but his stay was but short among his children and friends. He died in 1834, and his wife eleven years after her husband, in 1845. Four of the children are living still. His residence was about a mile north of Losantsville. He was a farmer and a Democrat. Think of the life of this sturdy pioneer. Forty years among the rugged mountains of Virginia, eight years amid the forests of Tennessee, two years in Ohio through the Indian war of 1811–13, seventeen years buried in the woods of Henry County, Ind, and when within three years of his allotted threescore and ten, plunging yet once more, and for the last time, into the heart of the deep, unbroken forests of Randolph County, and lying down at length after so many tedious and wearisome years, beneath the oaks and the beeches, to die and be forever at rest, while his friends and his comrades, gathering around his mortal remains, sadly but hopefully say, "Life's fitful fever over, he sleeps well."

William Snodgrass is the son of John Snodgrass and the brother of Hamilton Snodgrass. He was born in Tennessee in 1809. He married Betsey Gray in 1836, and Anna (Leaky) McGunnigill in 1876. He has had eight children; seven are living, and all married. He came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1830, moved to Iowa in 1854, and returned to Nettle Creek, in 1869. Mr. Snodgrass is a farmer and a Democrat, somewhat advanced in years, but active and attentive to business. He is quiet, modest, unobtrusive in his manners, diligent and frugal in his business and careful and economical in his management, sincere in his own convictions and tolerant of those who may chance to differ with him. He resides on a farm north of Losantville, carrying on an extensive business in that line.

Lemuel Wiggins, Losantville, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1820; came to Hagerstown, Ind.; thence he removed to Blountsville, Henry County, and lastly, to Losantville, in 1858. His first wife died of cholera in Blountsville. His second wife was Mary Stanley. He has had ten children. Mr. W. is an enterprising man, a sterling Republican and an active Methodist. He has been Township Trustee two years, is a merchant, a hotel-keeper; also a farmer, owning several farms; is Postmaster of the town, and a wide-awake, positive, energetic business man. He has been an extensive stock-raiser, as also a producer of fruit, since he has on the land he owns twelve orchards.

George W. Wine was a native of Loudoun County, Va., being born in 1793, and he died in Kosciusko County, Ind., in 1864, aged seventy one years. He married Margaret Durbin in Kentucky in 1817 (born 1799). He came to Ohio in 1802 (or before), to Wayne County, Ind., in 1829, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1834. They moved to Kosciusko County, Ind., in 1861, and he died there in 1864. They have had fourteen children, eleven of whom became grown, ten have been married and nine are still living. His widow resides at Losantsville, and belongs to the Christian (New Light) Church.

Mr. Wine was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received a pension, which, since his death, has been transferred to his widow, who receives it still. It is a noteworthy fact that he emigrated to Ohio just eighty years ago, during the very year, moreover, on which that now rich and powerful commonwealth became a member of the Federal Union, and has resided in that State during twenty-seven long and eventful years of the important formative period, when all was new and wild and rough, leaving it at length as long ago as the first year of "Old Hickory's" first term in the Presidency, now fifty-three years gone by.

Hicks K. Wright was an early settler in that region, and a very prominent citizen for many years. He was County Commissioner several terms, and also Township Trustee a long time, dying while in that office. He was an Episcopal Methodist. He raised a large family, several of whom are now living. Mr. W. died only a few years ago. His life is worthy, doubtless, of a larger and more definite mention in a history of Randolph; yet, while many, even of the prominent citizens, must be omitted, and only a few in all can be commemorated, it happens that our present subject falls among the great multitude concerning whom we have failed to obtain suitable materials for an extended sketch.

JOHN BOROUGHS, farmer, P. O. Losantville, was born in this county November 1, 1838. His father, John Boroughs, was a native of Virginia, born February 9, 1793; his mother, Martha (Chambers) Boroughs, was born in North Carolina May 8, 1799. Mr. Boroughs was married March 25, 1858, to Sarah J. Pollard, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 24, 1840. Her parents were natives of Indiana. This union has been blessed with two children—Lillie B., born October 7, 1861, who was married to James N. Johnson, of this county; Lillie B., deceased October 11, 1881. Their son, Jesse P., was born August 9, 1867, and is a bright, promising lad, of whom his father is very proud. Mr. Boroughs has a good farm of 120 acres; he is a sterling gentleman, and commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

WILLIAM BOROUGHS, farmer, P. O. Losantville, was born in Nettle Creek Township, this county, March 21, 1832. His father, John Boroughs, was a native of Virginia, born February 9, 1793; his mother, Martha (Chambers) Boroughs, was born in North Carolina May 8, 1799. Mr. Boroughs was educated in the district schools of the county. Was married December 18, 1851, to Edith Lumpkin, who was born in this State February 9, 1833; her parents were natives of Tennessee. This union has been blessed with eight children, viz., Louisa J., born October 1, 1852; Erastus, April 25, 1854; Freely, June 18, 1858; Alonzo, April 3, 1860; Alfred L., September 7, 1863; Dora A., April 25, 1866; Harlan, February 14, 1872; Arthur, May 28, 1874. Mr. Boroughs owns a well-improved farm of 330 acres. He is a friend to education, a supporter and advocate of good schools, and ever stands ready to aid in advancing general improvements in his community. Peaceable, temperate, kind to his family, and in every way a worthy citizen.

CHARLES H. BARRAX, saw-milling, Goodview, was born in Virginia July 15, 1827. His parents were natives of Virginia. Mr. Barrax was educated at West Elk, Ohio. He was married, July 12, 1860, to Sarah Robinson, who was born in this county May 17, 1836, and the same year moved to Richmond, Ind., where they remained for eight years. They have had born to them one child, Minnie, born March 9, 1866. In 1868, they settled where they now reside. Since then, Mr. Barrax has been engaged in the grocery, drug and saw-milling business. He served for a term of eighteen months as Postmaster of the office at that time known as Melancthon but since changed to Goodview. He is now giving his whole attention to, and successfully conducting his saw-mill, which is located in Section 23. Mr. Barrax is an energetic, enterprising gentleman.

JONATHAN CANADY, farmer, P. O. Losantville, was born in North Carolina August 3, 1821. His father, Walter, and mother, Hannah (Adamson) Canady, were natives of North Carolina. Mr. Canady came to this State with his parents when eight years of age; was educated in the common schools of the county. Mr. Canady has been engaged in the mercantile business at Dalton, Bluntsville and Windsor. At the latter place, he lost his store and its contents by fire. He then settled on the farm where he now resides; he never moved from the farm where he now resides, having lived there for the past eighteen years. Mr. Canady was married, December 22, 1843, to Susannah Moore, who was born in Ohio April 10, 1823; her parents were natives of Virginia. This union has been blessed with children, twelve of whom lived to the age of maturity, and one who is dead. The living ones are Mary J., born February 13, 1844; Martha A., November 14, 1845; Louisa, February 18, 1846; Martin L., August 7, 1848; Silas A., July 18, 1854; William W., December 8, 1855; Etha L., died February 26, 1876; Enos, born October 2, 1856; Melissa E.,

March 7, 1858; Prentice A., December 8, 1859; Emma J., January 23, 1863, and Lillie V., April 26, 1864, of whom nine of the twelve have taught school in the schools of this county. Mr. Canady owns a well-improved farm of 171 acres in Sections 34 and 4. Is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and is a sterling gentleman, highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and is a lover of education and always in favor of good schools. P. A. and Lillie, his youngest son and daughter, are attending Merom School, and P. A. will graduate this year at said college.

MAHLON H. CHAMNESS, farmer, P. O. Dalton, was born in this county January 24, 1840, and since that time has resided within a short distance of his birthplace. His father, Joshua, was born in North Carolina in 1806, and his mother in same State in 1809, and deceased April 22, 1881. They moved to this county in the year 1832. The subject of this sketch was married in 1862 to Miss Emily J. Hodgin, who was born in Randolph County, Ind. Their union has been blessed with three children—Lorinda A., born January 17, 1865; Mary A., October 13, 1867; Albert, August 19, 1873. Mary A. died March 4, 1873. Mr. Chamness is an energetic and earnest worker in the Church of Friends. Owns a farm of sixty acres. Is a gentleman of high social qualities and well respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN C. CLEVENGER.

John C. Clevenger, is a farmer, and son of Samuel B. and Mary Clevenger, was born in Randolph County, Ind., February 12, 1836. He is the fourth of a family of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. His father was born in Virginia February 15, 1802; his mother (Mary Truitt) was born in Maryland February 14, 1809. After marriage, his parents settled in Clinton County, Ohio, and after remaining here for a number of years they removed to Randolph County and settled in Stony Creek Township. They remained there on a rented farm about three years, then purchased eighty acres, and held it till 1856, when they sold out and purchased the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, where they remained until their deaths. Mrs. Clevenger died May 24, 1864, and Mr. Clevenger died November 30, 1865. John lived with his father on the farm until his marriage, which occurred August 23, 1855; he was married to Amy A. Aker, of Randolph County. Mr. Clevenger obtained a fair education from the common district schools of the county. After his marriage, he settled on his father's farm, where he lived for about six years, when he moved upon a farm owned by Elisha Garrett, where he remained until the year 1865, when he purchased and moved on the farm he now owns. At the time of purchase, the farm consisted of 160 acres, a large portion of which was unimproved. It now consists of 240 acres, of which about 200 are under cultivation. This farm is well located and of a good quality of soil. Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger are the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight are living. Mr. Clevenger affiliates with the Democratic party, and was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1872, and served for four years. He was elected Township Trustee in 1878, and served two terms. In both of these offices he served the people faithfully and honestly. He is an honored member of Windsor Lodge, No. 517, I. O. O. F. In addition to farming, Mr. Clevenger is engaged in buying and shipping stock of all kinds. Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger are both industrious and frugal people, well situated in life, and honored and useful citizens.

MARTIN L. CANADY.

Martin L. Canady was born in Randolph County, Ind., August 7, 1848, and is the son of Jonathan and Susanah (Moore) Canady. His father was born in Randolph County, N. C., August 3, 1821, and came to Wayne County, this State, in company with his parents when he was eight years of age. He came to this county in 1845, and settled near the town of Losantville on a farm. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 10, 1823, and came with her parents to this county in 1826. Mr. Canady's parents are both living, in the enjoyment of fair health, one and a half miles from Losantville.

Martin was a farmer's boy, and received a liberal education from the district schools of his native township, and the county seminary of Winchester, under the supervision of Prof. Ferris. He began teaching in the public schools of this county when he was eighteen years of age, and has taught during the winter almost continuously ever since. At this writing, he is in charge of the school of his native town, Losantville. Mr. Canady has been eminently successful as a teacher and educator, and has done much for the cause of education in this county. He was married, August 31, 1869, to Miss Saffronia E. Noel, an estimable young lady and only daughter of James and Susan (Sisk) Noel. She was born in Edgar County, Ill., September 16, 1854. Her father was born near Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., December 20, 1820, and died six weeks before her birth. She came to this county in company with her mother when she was three years of age. Her mother was subsequently remarried, and now resides in Portland, Jay County, this State.

Mr. and Mrs. Canady are the parents of three children, as follows: Elbert N., born in Vermillion County, Ind., April 13, 1872; Jonathan A., in Jasper County, Ind., January 23, 1875, and Dollie, in Randolph County, Ind., December 14, 1878. Mr. Canady moved to Edgar County, Ill., soon after marriage and engaged in farming for one year, when he moved to Newport, Vermillion County, this State, where he lived for four years, engaged in teaching during the winter and running a saw-mill during the summer. He then moved to Jasper County, this State, where he remained for eighteen months, engaged in teaching and farming. He then returned to this county, purchased and settled on his father's farm. He retained possession of this farm until 1878, when he sold out and bought fifty acres where he now resides. This little farm is well improved and supplied with comfortable buildings. He has recently erected a brick residence, one and one-half stories in height, of modern architecture, a sketch of which is given in this work.

Mr. Canady is an active and energetic Republican in politics, and has filled several several important positions in the party; he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1878, and again re-elected in 1882. In 1880, he was appointed enumerator No. 171 in the Third District, under the supervision of Hon. J. W. Ridenower. He has filled all of these important offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is an efficient and active member of Losantville Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F., and Hagerstown Encampment, No. 25. He has passed all the chairs of his lodge twice, been four times elected Delegate to the Grand Lodge, has held the office of Secretary for a number of years and been Trustee ever since he became a member of the lodge. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of the order, and is ever actively engaged in its interest. He and his estimable lady are acceptable members of the Christian Church at Losantville, and honored and useful members of the community in which they reside.

HAMILTON P. FRANKS.

Hamilton P. Franks, physician and surgeon, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, March 8, 1849; he is the son of Peter and Mary (Brown) Franks, and is the sixth of a family of seven children, of whom four are now living. His father was born in Fayette County, Penn., December 17, 1813, and moved to Ohio with his parents when he was but three months old; his mother was born in Perry County, Ohio, November 11, 1817. After marriage, they settled on a farm in Hardin County, where they remained for a number of years, and subsequently removed to Licking County, where Peter Franks died April 24, 1878, and where Mary Franks, his widow, still resides. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm until he was fifteen years of age, engaging in the duties common to the life of farmer boys, and receiving a liberal education from the common schools. At the age above mentioned, he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. McBriar, of Newark, Ohio, with whom he remained for two years, when he located at Thornville, Perry Co., Ohio, and engaged in the practice of his profession. During his sojourn at Thornville, he commenced the study of medicine, which he prosecuted with vigor in connection with the practice of dentistry. He remained in Thornville until September, 1871, when he came to this county and located at Pleasant View, Nettle Creek Township, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He continued to practice in the above-named place until August, 1874, when he moved to Losantville of the same township, where he has since resided, and engaged in a very successful practice of his profession.

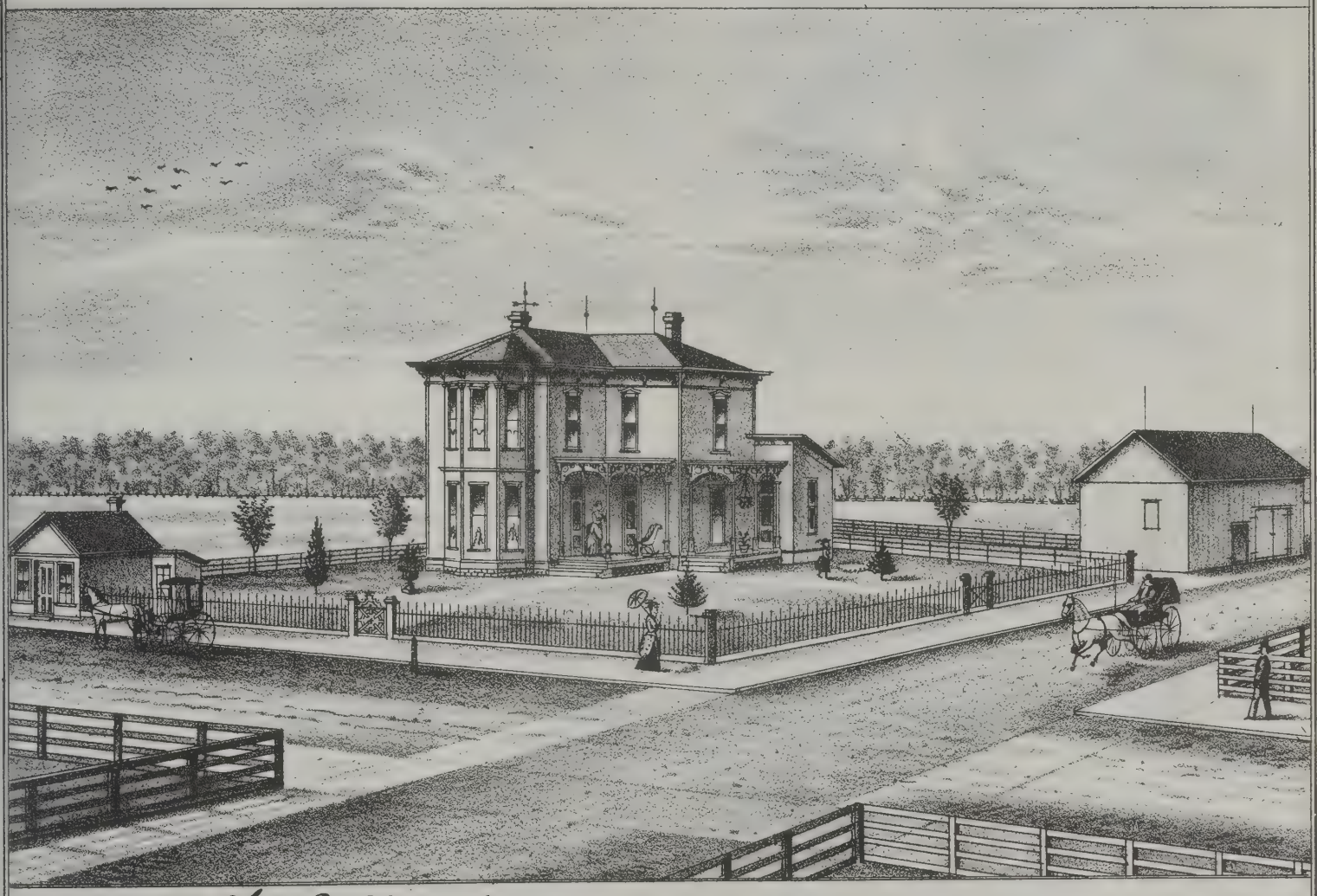
Dr. Franks has attended three courses of medical lectures—one at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, one at the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville, Ky., and graduated at the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis March 1, 1882. Dr. Franks, although a comparatively young physician, has enjoyed an extensive practice, and his success has been a matter of pride to himself and friends. He is a diligent student, and keeps thoroughly posted in all of the latest phases of his profession. He is well adapted by nature to the profession of his choice, and has a brilliant prospective career.

He was united in marriage, November 8, 1870, to Miss Louisa A. McKinnon; his excellent wife is the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Arbogast) McKinnon, and was born in Logan County, Ohio, April 29, 1849; her parents are both living, and reside in Union County, Ohio; her father was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 22, 1811, and her mother February 4, 1813. Dr. and Mrs. Franks are the parents of two living children, four having died in infancy—Jessie M. was born November 8, 1872; Mary O., November 18, 1881. The Doctor and wife are acceptable and honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is also a member of Losantville Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F., and a prominent member of the Randolph County Medical Society. He has recently erected a handsome two-story frame residence at Losantville, convenient and commodious. An exact sketch of the same is given in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Franks are honored and useful citizens of the county and valuable members of society.

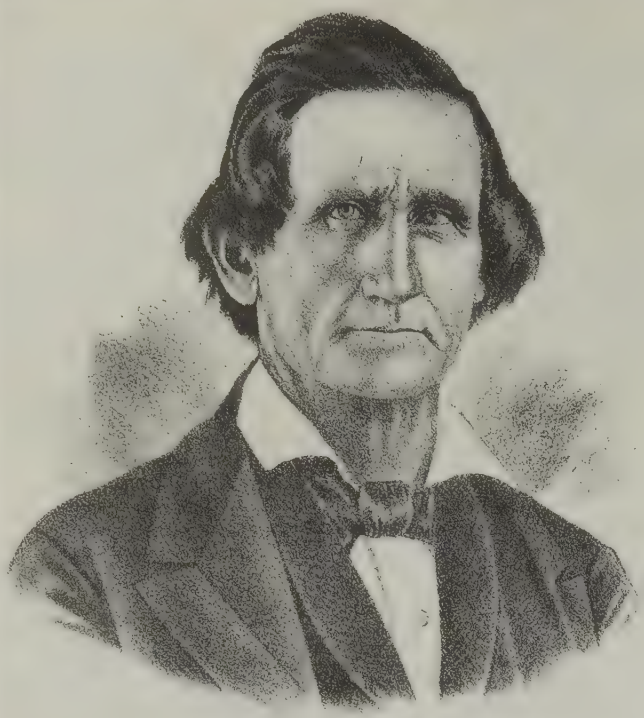
J. W. HANSCOM & BRO., undertaking and furniture, Goodview. J. W. and J. S. Hanscom, were both born in Kentucky, the former November 9, 1842, and the latter July 15, 1853. They were educated at the Bourbon County Seminary, near Paris, Ky. Their father, Solomon Hanscom, was a native of Maine, their mother, Margaret (Ross) Hanscomb, was born in Kentucky. In 1855, they moved with their parents to Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., where they remained for one year; they then settled at Pleasant View, where they now reside. On their arrival at this place, their father opened an undertaking and furniture establishment, which he continued to conduct until 1868, when he retired from business; his sons then formed a copartnership as above for the purpose of extending and continuing the business that their father had successfully carried on before them. These gentlemen are now doing an extensive business, and in their establishment may be found a large and well-selected stock of that class of goods usually found in an undertaking house. J. W. Hanscom was married, April 19, 1870, to Elizabeth Stump, who was born in Delaware County, Ind., November 28, 1849. Their union has been blessed with four children—Myrtle V., Leni L., Rufus R. and Maud.

JONATHAN J. JONES, farmer, P. O. Losantville, was born in Henry County, Ind., September 4, 1836; his father, Jacob Jones, was a native of North Carolina, born December 23, 1793; his mother, Matilda (Chapple) Jones, was also a native of North Carolina. Mr. Jones was married, February 14, 1861, to Susan Coralt, who was born in Ohio May 12, 1837. This union has been blessed with six children, viz., Thomas D., born September 2, 1863; Johnny, born October 19, 1866; Louis T., born August 27, 1869; Mollie J., born September 11, 1872; Eddie, born April 13, 1875; Charles, born December 24, 1878. Mr. Jones moved to this county in 1880; he owns a well-improved farm of 160 acres in Sections 14 and 15. Mr. Jones is a genial gentleman, and since his arrival into the county, has gained the respect and confidence of all who know him. Is also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. at Losantville.

ISAAC R. MAULSBY, farmer, P. O. Losantville, was born in this county November 6, 1840; his father, Thomas Maulsby, was born in Tennessee January 5, 1805; his mother, Mary (Key) Maulsby, was a native of Virginia. Mr. Maulsby was married, September 27, 1865, to Miss Mannie Cory, who was born



RES. OF *H. P. Franks M. D.* LOSANTVILLE, NETTLE CREEK TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.



Nathan Garrett A.E.C.

TAKEN ABOUT 1856.

MRS MALINDA GARRETT.

TAKEN ABOUT 1856.

NATHAN GARRETT.

This honored and useful citizen was born in Guilford County, N. C., November 19, 1806. He is the son of Caleb and Befulah (Jackson) Garrett, and was the second of a family of ten children, six of whom are now living. His parents removed from North Carolina about the year 1817, and settled in Salem, Ind., where Nathan received the greater portion of his education. From Salem his parents went to Danville, Ind., where they both died. Nathan was eighteen years of age when he came to Randolph County. He settled near Unionsport, and for several years engaged as teacher in the public schools. He was accounted a remarkable scholar for his time, having a knowledge of the classics as well as the common branches. As a teacher he was eminently successful, doing much to elevate the standard of education in the county. He was first married to Sarah Puckett, daughter of Joseph and Mary Puckett, of this county. After marriage he settled near Buena Vista, where he continued to teach in the public schools. He was the father of five children as fruits of his first marriage, and seven of his second. He was elected to the office of County Sheriff in the year 1835, and served for two terms. He was again elected to the office of County Auditor in the year 1846, and served in this capacity for fourteen years. That he served the people of the county faithfully as their public servant, his continuance in office for eighteen years is the best evidence. It is said of his services that he was complete master of all of the details of the offices that he filled. It is stated upon unquestionable authority that he could locate by section every resident of Randolph County at the time he was serving as County Auditor. He was called to mourn the death of his wife June, 1849. He was united in a second marriage to Mrs. Malinda R. Strahan December 24, 1850, who still survives. After a residence in Winchester for ten years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett settled upon a farm of 200 acres in Nettle Creek Township, where they continued to reside until Mr. Garrett's death, which occurred October 7, 1871, at the age of sixty-four years. He enlisted in Seventh Indiana Cavalry, under Col. J. P. C. Shanks and Lieut. Col. T. M. Browne, June, 1862. He enlisted as a private, but was soon promoted. He held the position of Quartermaster with the rank of First Lieutenant. As a soldier he served his country faithfully, and cast his might on the side of right when she trembled in the balance. And he lived to see the right prevail, and the shackles stricken from four millions of bondsmen. Mr. Garrett was a true patriot, and to him his beloved country was everything while men were nothing. He served his country faithfully for a term of three years, and was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war. He returned to his home, where he remained until his death, conscious of the fact that he had done his whole duty to both his country and fellow-men; he had only to await the summons "come up higher." In politics, Mr. Garrett was an ardent and uncompromising Republican, and was ever active and vigilant in the support of the party of his choice. It may truthfully be said of Mr. Garrett that he was one man in ten thousand that are eminently fitted for serving the people. He was generous to a fault, of the kindest heart and noblest impulses. There was no sacrifice too great for him to make to accommodate a friend. He never forgot a favor, and always rewarded it, if in his power. One of the most striking characteristics of this remarkable man was his never failing memory. He never forgot a face nor a name. An example of his remarkable memory is stated in connection with his history as County Auditor. Thus lived and died one of Randolph County's most honored citizens, a faithful public servant, a brave soldier, a devoted husband, and an affectionate father, whose memory will ever be revered throughout coming ages.

MALINDA R. GARRETT.

This venerable lady is the daughter of Rev. Bazell and Mary Hunt, and widow of Nathan Garrett, and was born in Fleming County, Ky., February 4, 1817. Her father was born in Tennessee March 26, 1790, and her mother in Kentucky March 26, 1791. Malinda is the third of a family of ten children, of whom six are still living. Her parents settled in the State of Kentucky, where they remained until their children were all grown up, and the death of her mother, which occurred September 26, 1830. Her father removed to Indiana about the year 1858, and settled in Randolph County. He purchased a large tract of land in this county, where he lived until his death, October 29, 1869. Malinda lived with her parents until she was eighteen years of age, when she was united in marriage to George T. Strahan, of Kentucky, July 14, 1835. After marriage, they settled on a farm in their native State, where they continued to reside until the death of Mr. Strahan, which occurred April 17, 1847. After the lapse of one year Melinda removed to Indiana with her children, and settled on her father's farm in this county, where she remained until her marriage with Nathan Garrett December 24, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett lived in Winchester, this county, for ten years after their marriage, when they purchased the farm where Malinda now lives. This farm consists of 200 acres, with 120 under cultivation. Mrs. Garrett has entire control of this farm, and usually leaves it to some of her children. By her former husband she is the mother of four children, and by the latter seven. Her sons, David and S. P. Strahan, were gallant soldiers during the late war. David was the second enlisted soldier of Randolph County, Col. T. F. Colgrove being the first, and S. P. Strathan was the third to enlist, and the first wounded in battle. He was wounded in the battle of Rich Mountain. Being the first wounded soldier that enlisted in the county, after his return home he was visited by hundreds of people from this and adjoining counties, who had never seen a wounded soldier. These sons of Mrs. Garrett did gallant service in the defense of their country, and were honorably discharged. She is an industrious and frugal woman, possessing more than ordinary executive ability, and is an honored and useful member of society.

and raised in Henry County, Ind. Their union has been blessed with four children—Phila C., born May 14, 1867; Amy V., born December 29, 1869; Gilbert O., born August 30, 1873; Stephen C., born July 13, 1877. Mr. Maulsby owns a fine farm of 200 acres. Is a licentiate minister in the Baptist Church, and is ever willing and ready to aid in any enterprise that tends to elevate and enlighten his fellow-man.

RICHARD J. MAULSBY, farmer, P. O. Economy, was born in the house where he now resides, December 12, 1817. Thomas Maulsby, his father, was born in Tennessee January 6, 1805; his mother, Mary Maulsby, was a native of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was married, January 1, 1870, to Miss Ellen Hunt, who was born in this county June 7, 1851. Her parents were natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Maulsby have had born to them three children—Mary E., born July 7, 1871; Thomas M., born November 21, 1872, and Oliver E., born December 9, 1877. Mr. Maulsby was educated in the Hagerstown Academy and the district schools of this county. He is an enterprising farmer, and one who believes in advancement. Has on his farm some improved breeds of stock and poultry. Mr. Maulsby is a hospitable, genial gentleman, and worthy of imitation.

SAMUEL NOFTSKER, farmer, P. O. Goodview, was born in Ohio November 16, 1834. His father, Christian Noftsker, was born in Pennsylvania November 22, 1800. His mother, Rachel (Parish) Noftsker, was a native of Ohio, born August 10, 1812. Samuel Noftsker, with his parents, settled in Delaware County, Ind., in 1837, where they remained until after the death of his father in 1869, when he, with his mother, settled where they now reside. Mr. Noftsker was educated in the district schools; has a good farm of forty acres in Section 14. Mr. Noftsker and mother are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Noftsker is a gentleman highly respected by all who know him. Mr. Noftsker was married, in 1882, to Miss Julia Freer, who was born in this county.

WILLIAM OAKERSON, farmer, P. O. Neff, was born in Kentucky April 1, 1808. His father and mother, John and Elizabeth (Todd) Oakerson, were natives of Maryland. Mr. Oakerson was married, March 20, 1828, to Mary Vallandingham, who was born in Kentucky January 5, 1804. Her parents were natives of Tennessee. They had born to them six children, of whom but two are living—James F. M., born June 24, 1835, and Alfred T., born January 9, 1843. July 27, 1870, Mr. Oakerson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, and has since been living with his son Alfred, at the old home; except the past year, he has been living with his son James at the old homestead. Mr. Oakerson is an earnest worker in the Christian Church. Owns a fine farm of 180 acres in Section 23. Is an honest, upright gentleman, who has gained the confidence and respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

BURREL PIRKENS, farmer, P. O. Winchester, was born in Tennessee in 1813. His father, Stephen Pirkens, was a native of Virginia; his mother was born in Tennessee. Mr. Pirkens lived with John C. Carmichael until about eighteen years of age, when he became weary of the hardships that were daily imposed upon him, and concluded to leave his employer and seek his fortune elsewhere. For several years Mr. Pirkens was engaged in various avocations in Tennessee and along the river of that name. Mr. Pirkens has been married three times. His first wife, Mary Reeves, was a native of South Carolina, and bore him seven children, viz., Harrison, John, Priscilla, Stephen, Levi, Joel and Daniel. His second wife, Judy Felton, was born in North Carolina. Mr. Pirkens' third and present wife, Mahala Scott, is the mother of three children—Delmetta, Oda and Julian. Mr. Pirkens is a minister in the American Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an ardent worker in and supporter of the cause of Christ. He has a neat farm of seventy-two acres, and is considered to be an enterprising citizen.

ISAAC ROUTH.

This substantial and honored citizen is the son of James and Mary (Hooten) Routh, and was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 3, 1829. He is the fourth of a family of twelve children (ten males and two females), of whom four are now living. His father was born in Tennessee July 14, 1805, and his mother in Ohio in the year 1808. His father moved to Indiana about the year 1825, and settled in Wayne County, very soon after which his first wife died. He was subsequently married to Mary Hooten about the year 1828. About three years after this, he moved to Randolph County, and purchased 120 acres of unimproved land in Nettle Creek Township; he lived upon this piece of land about twelve years, when he sold it and bought 160 acres in the same township, where he lived for twenty years when he sold out and removed to the State of Kansas, where he remained for a short time, then returned to Indiana and remained for two years, when he removed to the State of Illinois, where his wife died, August, 1865. He then returned to Indiana and made his home with his son Isaac until his death. Isaac lived with his father on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age; he attended the common district school in winter, and four months at the County Seminary at Muncie. By his industry he obtained a good English education. He was engaged in teaching school during the winter for about ten years. In this work he was very successful. He was married to Mary A. Crouse, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Crouse of this county, November 13, 1851. Her parents were natives of North Carolina. After marriage Mr. Routh settled on a farm of eighty acres, situated immediately south of the one he now owns, where he lived about ten years, when he sold out and purchased 120 acres joining his present farm. His farm at present consists of 200 acres, with 160 acres well improved. His farm is gently rolling and very productive, and supplied with an abundance of water. He has excellent buildings, being large and convenient. His dwelling house was erected in 1876, one and a half stories in height, and is a model of convenience. It is situated on a commanding knoll surrounded by shade trees. Mr. and Mrs. Routh are the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living—Maria J., born October 25, 1852 deceased September 21, 1853; Charles W., born September 8, 1854; William R., April 18, 1857, deceased February 26, 1860; Hannah E., born April 20, 1859; James O., March 22, 1861; Jacob W., March 24, 1863, deceased September 9, 1864; Alves T., born February 3, 1865; Milo O., November 3, 1867; Martha E., September 19, 1869; Joseph A., May 20, 1873, deceased September 7, 1873; Omer E., born September 1, 1877, deceased September 23, 1877. One son, Charles W., is married and lives near his father; the remainder of the living children are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Routh and three of their children are acceptable members of the Christian Church. Mr. Routh is a Democrat in political preferment, and has served one term as Township Trustee. He joined the I. O. O. F. Lodge in 1862, and remained an honored member until 1865, when he voluntarily withdrew, having a prospect at that time of leaving the State. Mr. and Mrs. Routh are industrious and lead a quiet but upright life, and are beloved by all who know them.

CHARLES WESLEY ROUTH, son of Isaac and Mary Routh, was born in Randolph County September 8, 1854. He is the second of a family of eleven children; he lived on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age; he received his education at the common district schools of the county, and obtained a very fair English education. After his twenty-second year, he rented land of his father for about five years, when he purchased seventy-six acres where he now resides. He was married to Sophrona Leeka, daughter of Christian and Sidney Leeka, of Randolph County, April 19, 1876. Mr and Mrs. Routh are honored members of the Christian Church. Mr. Routh affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Routh have a pleasant home, and are industrious and frugal and honored citizens.

IRA SMITHSON, farmer, P. O. Neff, was born in Ohio November 30, 1829. His father and mother were natives of Virginia. Mr. Smithson when ten years old came with his parents to this county; was married to Eliza J. Thornburg, March 20, 1832, who died January 15, 1850. Mr. Smithson was again married to Christena Clevenger, August 23, 1852, who was born in this county April 16, 1835. This union has been blessed with four children—Eliza J., born July 28, 1853; Edward W., February 18, 1856; Lorinda E., December 30, 1862; and Oliver P., July 3, 1867. Mr. Smithson settled on the farm of sixty acres where he now resides, in 1852. He was educated in the district schools of the county; he is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Smithson is an enterprising farmer and well respected by all who know him. His son, Oliver P., was born blind; he has attended three terms of school for the blind at Indianapolis and has made considerable proficiency.

CHARLES H. SMUTHERS, farmer, P. O. Trenton. He resides in Nettle Creek Township. Mr. Smuthers was born in Virginia February 25, 1833. His father, Charles, and his mother Evaline (Early) Smuthers, were natives of Virginia. When Charles H. was ten years old, his parents came with him to this county. He has always given his time to farming. In 1861, at the beginning of the war, he enlisted in Company E, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was in the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in the following hard-fought battles—Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862; the siege of Corinth, Miss., in the summer of 1862; battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain and all the other conflicts in the famous Sherman's march to the sea, till the army arrived at Lovejoy. At the last-named place, Mr. Smuthers became unable for duty and his soldiery ended. He was discharged in 1864. On the 20th day of December, 1864, he was married to Miss Nancy Williams who was born in Virginia, June 4, 1841. Mr. Smuthers has a farm of eighty acres, which, by his industry, he has well improved. He and his estimable lady are widely known and favorably received by all who know them.

HAMILTON SNODGRASS is a farmer of Nettle Creek Township, and his post office address is Losantville. He was born in Tennessee July 29, 1807; his father and mother were natives of Virginia. Mr. Snodgrass was married, in 1828, to Elizabeth Dickson, who was born in Virginia October 3, 1798, and who died in 1863. By this union there were three children—Sidney, William A. J. and John. Mr. Snodgrass was a second time married, in 1864, to Mary A. Burris, who was born in Wayne County, Ind. By this union there were two children—Martha C. and David O. Mr. Snodgrass was again bereaved of his companion. September 15, 1880, he was a third time married, to Patience Wayne. Mr. Snodgrass was an early settler, having come to the county in 1828. He is familiar with the hardships and deprivations of frontier life, and has done much to build up his neighborhood. And while he was building up, the foundation was laid to level his fortune, for he had to pay $15,000 security debts. He is still enterprising and has a pleasant home.

JOHN SAWYER, farmer, P. O. Trenton, whose parents were natives of North Carolina, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1830. Mr. Sawyer was married, in 1856, to Miss A. M. Robinson, who departed this life in about eleven months after marriage. Mr. S. was again married, in 1858, to Miss Sarah J. Outland. This union was blessed with one child—Eli T., born April 29, 1860. In 1862, Mr. Sawyer was called upon to mourn the loss of his beloved wife. He fought the battles of life alone until May 1, 1863, when he was married to Rachel Scott. The result of this last union has been ten children, viz., Mark, born February 26, 1864; Sarah E., April 2, 1866; William C., August 19, 1867; John C., December 16, 1868; James W., December 20, 1870; Reuben, October 26, 1872; Susan, March 18, 1874; Mary, May 18, 1876; Elmer C., October 18, 1878; Carry, born October 4, 1880, deceased. Mr. Sawyer is an honest, upright gentleman, and highly respected by all who know him. Has a farm of eighty acres, under a good state of cultivation, in Section 25.

DAVID A. STAFFORD, farmer, P. O. Goodview, was born in Henry County, Ind., September 2, 1844. When six years of age, he moved with his mother to this county, and settled where he now resides. Mr. Stafford was married, March 12, 1866, to Miss Maria E. Wood, who was a native of this county. Their union has been blessed with four children—John F., born May 2, 1867; Nevad F., December 7, 1869; Sarah F., March 15, 1871; Ella M., January 2, 1873. Mr. Stafford was educated in the district schools of this county. Is an industrious, good citizen. Has a well-improved farm of eighty acres in Section 13.

JOHN T. VARDEMAN is a citizen of Nettle Creek Township, and his post office address is Losantville. Mr. Vardeman was born in Fayette County,

Ind., November 27, 1815, and resided there till he was past eighteen years old, when he moved to Wayne County and from there to Randolph County in the winter of 1861. He has been a resident of this county ever since. He was a son of William Vardeman, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Reed. His father was born in Lincoln County, Ky., July 28, 1790, and his mother in Virginia in 1795. On the 12th day of March, 1812, the elder Vardeman and wife landed on the West Fork of Whitewater, four miles from Connersville. The country was then wild and full of the natives, and this brave pioneer had to sit by his door with mouth full of bullets and with knife and tomahawk in hand many a long night, in defense of his family. Young John T. was educated in the schools of the day—in the buckeye log cabin, furnished with split log slabs without backs, and with greased paper windows. At the age of twenty-five, he began his career as a minister in the United Brethren Church, and he has obtained much of his knowledge while in the saddle in the tours of his circuit. He never studied grammar or mathematics in school. The Rev. Mr. Vardeman was married the first time to Martha Jenkins, a native of Fayette County and daughter of Azure and Ruth Jenkins. By this union there were six children—Joseph, Philip, Caleb W., Nancy and Amanda. The first three died in infancy. Mrs. Vardeman died and Mr. Vardeman subsequently married Rebecca Jenkins, the sister of his first wife. By this union, there were nine children—Martha J., John T., Sarah D., Elven M., Elleanor, Mary C., William M., Indiana, Alice and David E. Mr. Vardeman was again bereaved, and he was subsequently married to Sarah E. Boling, daughter of James and Ellen Boling. By this union, there were two children—Orpha and Jeremiah. The reverend gentleman represented his church seven times in the General Conference and half of the time as Presiding Elder. In 1869, he was elected Representative in the Legislature for Randolph County. He was an early Abolitionist and is in favor of prohibition.

STEPHEN D. WARWICK, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Swan's Hill, was born in Erie County, N. Y., June 18, 1837. When four months of age, moved with his parents to Michigan, and settled in Jackson County, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Park County, Ind., where he resided until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers. Mr. Warwick took part in numerous battles, among which may be mentioned Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh and Fort Donnelson. He was discharged in October, 1863, and again enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio National Guards for a term of three months, and during the time was stationed at Piedmont, Va., as patrol. Mr. W. was married June 11, 1865, to Elizabeth Conyers, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 20, 1841. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania. Her mother was born in Indiana. Mr. Warwick is a local minister in the United Brethren Church; owns a farm of eighty-four acres; is a sterling gentleman and commands the respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

ISAAC WOOD.

Isaac Wood was born in Franklin County, Va., December 9, 1818. He is the son of Philip and Ellenor (Green) Wood, and is the fifth of a family of eight children, of whom four are now living, as follows: Samuel, who resides in this county; Abraham, in Michigan; Jesse, in Wayne County, and the subject of this sketch. His father and mother were both born in Virginia, the former, of slave parentage, February 15, 1781, and the latter of free parentage, May 5, 1779. His father bought his freedom prior to the birth of Isaac, and moved to this State in 1840, and settled in this county, where he died in the year 1856. His mother died in Virginia, prior to the emigration of her husband. Isaac came to this State in 1837, and hired out to a farmer in Wayne County. He continued to work out by the month until 1845, when he came to this county and settled on the farm where he now resides. He at first purchased 160 acres of unimproved land, with the exception of a deadening of twenty acres. Through his untiring industry and frugality, he has added to this purchase until to-day he is owner and proprietor of 385 acres of excellent land, with 300 acres under a high state of cultivation. His land lies in two tracts, one of 320 acres in the form of a square, and one of sixty-five acres. This farm is well-improved, of fertile soil and supplied with a very comfortable farmhouse, and one of the largest and most convenient barns in the county, a sketch of which is given in this work. He was married, January 9, 1845, to Miss Sarah Thomas, a most estimable Christian lady, and daughter of Seth and Sarah (Clarke) Thomas. She was born in North Carolina, of free parentage, November 6, 1822. She emigrated to this State with her parents in the year 1837, and settled near Washington, Wayne County, where her parents died. Mrs. Wood is the only surviving child of a family of three. Mr. and Mrs. Wood received a limited education in Wayne County, this State, the latter also attending school while a resident of North Carolina. They have never been blessed with any children of their own, but have partially raised and educated two. Mrs. Wood is an honored and acceptable member of the M. E. Church at Bethel, this county. She has been a faithful and devoted wife and has been of great assistance to her husband in all of his undertakings. When Mr. Wood came to this county, he had but a few dollars that he had saved out of his hard earnings as a day laborer. He is now one of the most wealthy of his race in the county. He is a stanch Republican and takes a deep interest in the success of the party. He and his estimable lady are honored and respected citizens of the county and useful members of society.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

It includes the north of Township 18 north, Range 1 west and the south half of Township 19 north, Range 1 west, both townships being fractional, and also fractional Township 21 north, Range 15 east, lying in the northeastern corner of the county, in the valley of the Mississinewa.

The waters of the township are the Mississinewa, Little Mississinewa and some smaller streams.

The old or Wayne's boundary divides the township into two parts somewhat cornerwise, entering near the northeast corner and passing out at the south side, crossing the township line about two and one-half miles west of the east line of the township, county and State. The P., C. & St. L. (Pan Handle) Railroad crosses the southwest corner of the township.

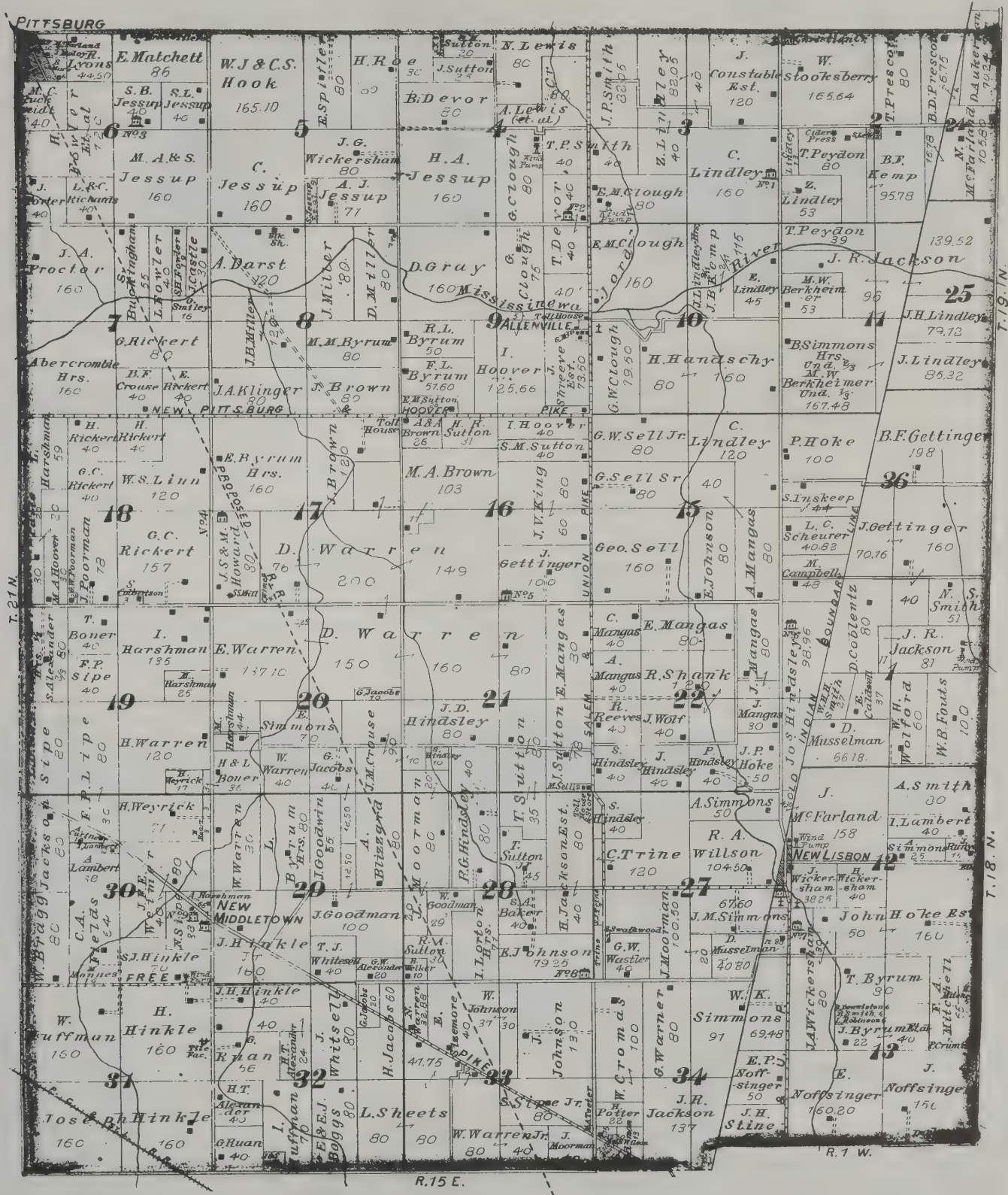
It was erected as a township in 1833. It contains about thirty sections, being six miles north and south and five miles from east to west. The Mississinewa flows from east to west, as also the Little Mississinewa northward to the Big Mississinewa. The land is rather level and somewhat low. It was at first considerably wet, much of the surface standing in the water a great part of the time. Clearing and ditching, however, have dried out the land pretty well, and the country is now good for farming, the low lands being the best. Originally the country was heavily timbered. Most of the farms are now well cleared, though some are still rather new. The improvements are middling, with some fine residences. There are several pikes in the township. The Union City & Salem pike divides the township north and south; the New Pittsburg pike extends from the Salem pike westward north to North Pittsburg, and the State Line pike (Union City to Recovery) extends along nearly the entire east line.

The first entry was made by John Abercrombie in October, 1816, on the river south of Pittsburg. The actual settlement began hardly as early. It has been difficult to trace the history of things to the first beginning. The earliest settlers seem to have left no trace behind, and but a slender memory of them remains among the residents of the present day. The bona fide occupation of the township seems to have taken place about 1829 perhaps somewhat earlier. A few seem to have spent some time there before that date. Thomas Shalor, a roving fellow, occupied the James Porter place perhaps in 1826, leaving the neighborhood about 1829. He is the same one mentioned by McKew & Hawkins as living in Jay County, in the region of Camden. Philip Storms is thought by some to have been the earliest resident. He is said to have lived somewhere in the region east of Jacob Johnson's, and afterward he resided several years at the Allensville crossing. One man states that Philip Storms was annoyed and injured by having men enter his selected location from under him, and that he became "fighting mad" on account of it, which is not much wonder, if the aggression were known and intended as such, since the act would be both a flagrant violation of "squatter" law, and a serious breach of natural justice and of the golden rule. Mr. Storms resided in the region for some time, as, several years later, he was appointed by the County Commissioners to be Road Supervisor of his district.

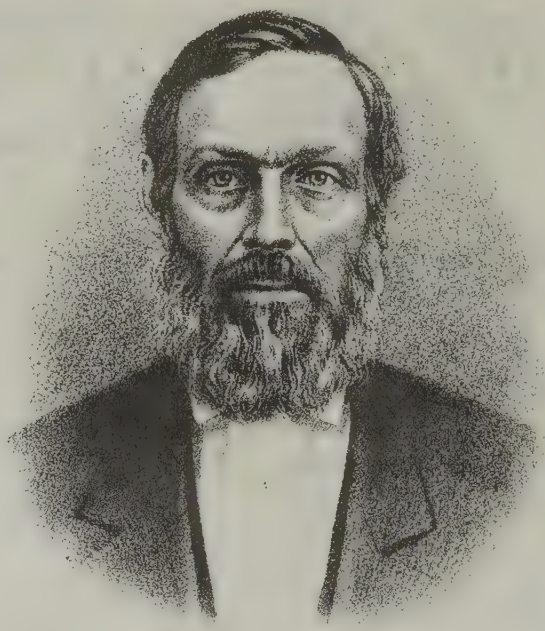
Some men by the name of Brockus, wild, rough men, who had however, estimable wives, were early settlers, their residence being across the Mississinewa, directly north of Handschey's first mill. They left before a very long time, but the clearing said to have been made by them was still to be seen many years afterward, and perhaps is there even to the present day.

An old man by the name of Ishmael Bunch lived on the land

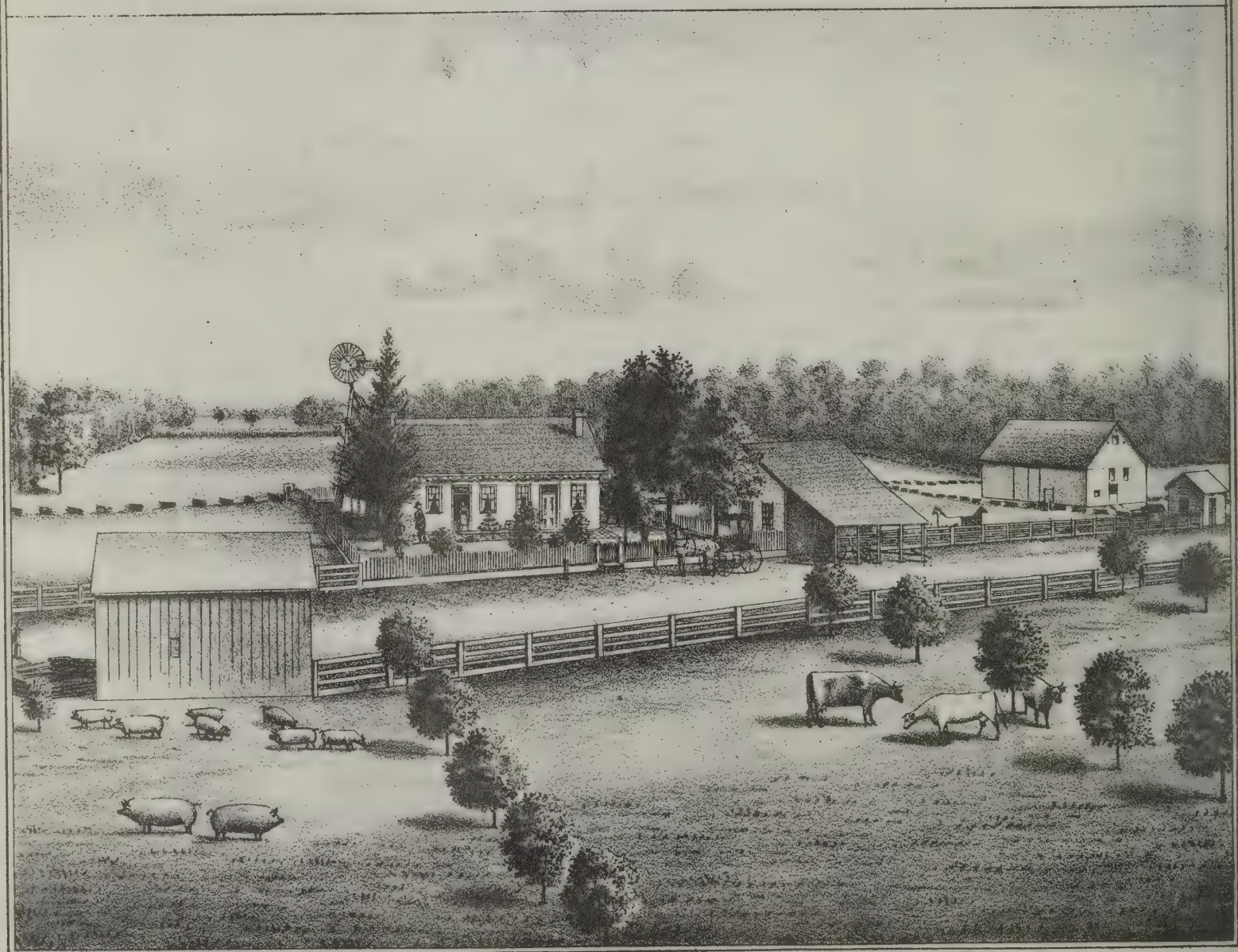
MAP OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP



MRS E.C.CLOUGH.



E.C.CLOUGH.



RESIDENCE OF E.C.CLOUGH, JACKSON TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

entered by John Jones, near Delphus Warren's. Jesse Gray was a famous pioneer and hunter, noted through all this region, and for many years, though his precise location on the Mississinewa at his first coming (about 1820) is not pointed out. He entered land in 1833 on the Mississinewa, directly north of Allensville, though he must have lived somewhere in the region for ten or twelve years, and, about the time of the killing of Fleming, he moved from the county to the vicinity of Hill Grove, Darke Co., Ohio, and still again in later years to Adams County, Ind. A settler by the name of Jacobs settled very early (in 1828) directly north of Allensville, on the north side of the Mississinewa. He was an old man in 1848, and died some years later, about 1852.

The entries began quite early, the first two having been made in 1816, the next two in 1819 and the fifth in 1826. Whether these purchasers settled their land seems doubtful. Their names have not been heard among those of early pioneers of the region. The entries were as follows:

John Abercrombie, on both sides of the Mississinewa River, directly south of Pittsburg, 1816; John Laverty, 1816, on the creek, about a mile nearly north of New Middletown; John C. Dunham, 1819, two separate quarter sections lying on both sides of the Mississinewa, two and one-half miles southeast of New Pittsburg; Abraham Royer, one and a half miles southeast of New Lisbon, between the Little Mississinewa and the Ohio line.

William Simmons came about 1828 down the Mississinewa from James Porter's, Simmons being in Ward Township, Allen Wall came in 1817, but he was in Ward Township. George Porter came in 1829. Messrs. Keys, Hodge, Manus and Fields lived southwest of Porter's in 1829, probably in Ward Township. James Porter settled in the same year (1829). Amos Smith came to New Lisbon in 1830. Eli Noffsinger settled near there the same year. Andrew Debolt came to Mt. Holly the next year. James Reeves and James Wickersham settled in 1832. Jacob Johnson came in 1833, Thomas Devore in 1834, Jasper Jacobs in 1832, Jesse Beach in 1833. John Hoke and Thomas Wiley came in 1836. John Hoke lives there still; Mr. Wiley moved to Union City and died there. [Mr. Hoke died during the summer of 1881.] Others had come in, though just when is not now known, viz., David Vance, Isaiah Cox, William Cox, near New Lisbon; Seth Macy, one and one-half miles west of Jacob Johnson's; John Skinner and James Skinner, one mile west of New Lisbon; James Warren, one-half mile south of New Middletown; John Warren, three miles west of New Middletown; William Warren at New Middletown. John Sheets had settled far south, near Union City, and possibly others. This account is doubtless not full nor entirely accurate, but it is nearly correct and as extensive as our information will permit.

The fourth entry in the township was by Abram Royer, W. S. E. 13, 18, 1, 80 acres, August 10, 1826, being land now owned by J. Noffsinger. He probably did not occupy it, as we have never heard his name mentioned as a settler. The fifty entry was by John Jones, W. N. W. 21, 21, 15, 80 acres, August 27, 1830, southwest of Dolphus Warren's, and now owned by him. The next entry was by James Simmons, W. ½ N. E. 20. 21, 15, a little west of the second entry. Simmons married, and settled in 1834. The entries up to April 12, 1837 appear by the record to have been as follows:

ENTRIES.

John Abercrombie, S. W. 7, 21, 15, October 16, 1816; John Laverty, W. S. W. 20, 21, 15, December 27, 1816; John C. Dunham, N. E. 8, 21, 15, August 18, 1819; John C. Dunham, S. E. 8, 21, 15, August 18, 1819; Abraham Royer, W. S. E. 13, 18, 1, August 10, 1826; John Jones, W. N. W. 21, 21, 15, August 27, 1830; James Simmons, W. N. E. 20, 21, 15, May 10, 1831; Eli Noftsinger, W. S. W. 13, 18, 1, September 21, 1831; Jasper Jacobs, W. N. W. 10, 21, 15, March 5, 1832; Jacob Johnson, W. N. E. 33, 21, 15, March 2, 1833; Jesse Gray, S. E. N. E. 9, 21, 15, September 5, 1833; James Porter, S. W. S. W. 6, 21, 15, October 29, 1833; Jesse Beach, N. E. N. E. 4, 21, 15, January 1, 1834; Jesse Beach, S. W. S. W. 3, 21, 15, January 1, 1834; Thomas Devor, S. E. S. E. 4, 21, 15, January 1, 1834; Martin Fields, S. W. N. W. 7, 21, 15, January 10, 1834; William Warren, N. W. N. W. 28, 21, 15, February 3, 1834; John Thompson, N. E. S. E. 4, 21, 15, February 14, 1834; Thomas Alexander, N. N. W. 19, 21, 15, February 25, 1834; John Skinner, S. W. S. E. 22, 21, 15, March 13, 1834; Thomas Wiley, W. ½ S. W. 12, 18, 1, March 15, 1834; John Thomson, S. W. S. W. 3, 21, 15, March 17, 1834; Amos Smith, N. S. E. 27, 21, 15, May 1, 1834; William Warren, N. W. S. E. 30, 21, 15, September 18, 1834; Henry Chandler, S. N. E. 4, 21, 15, October 17, 1834; James Reeves, S. W. N. E. 22, 21, 15, November 3, 1834; Benjamin Debolt, S. W. fractional 27, 21, 15, January 13, 1835; Joseph Harshman, N. N. W. 29, 21, 15, February 23, 1835; John Johnson, E. N. W. 28, 21, 15, March 17, 1835; Abram Noftsinger, W. S. E. 15, 21, 15, April 18, 1835; James Wickersham, S. W. N. W. 13, 18, 1, July 29, 1835; Thomas Wiley, Section 11, 18, 1, September 9, 1835; Thomas Wiley, S. E. S. W. 12, 18, 1, September 9, 1835; Thomas Devore, N. E. N. E. 9, 21, 15, October 7, 1835; James Reeves, S. E. N. W. 22, 21, 15, August 30, 1836; George Debolt, W. N. W. 22, 21, 15, October 24, 1836; Joshua Harlan, E. S. E. 1, 18, 1, January 26, 1837; Henry Smith, N. W. 1, 18, 1, April 12, 1837.

The first settlers were inclined rather to hunt than to clear, but some moved away and others came in, and solid and permanent improvement began. Many, perhaps most, of the first comers were poor, some without even money to purchase land. Mr. Porter (James) says that he entered 120 acres forty acres at a time, walking mostly to Cincinnati and back, making each separate entry.

Mrs. Ruby, widow of Thomas Wiley, relates as an unusual thing that her husband hired a hewed log house, built before they moved there. Times were "rough" there for many years. There were no mills worth naming and the settlers had to go to Greenville, Stillwater, Richmond, Ridgeville, etc.

The first school in Mr. Porter's neighborhood was taught by George Porter's wife about 1836. The people used to go to meeting to the Prospect Meeting-House neighborhood. The first meeting Mr. Porter's folks attended was at Riley Marshall's, near Prospect. Marshall's was the preaching place, and it was held on a week day. Mrs. Porter used to take her baby and walk to meeting—three miles. The first school near Allensville was taught by Mrs. Beach at home. There may have been seven or eight pupils—a mere handful.

The first sermon was preached at Mr. Beach's by a Baptist preacher. The first mill was a corn cracker. Jacob Johnson built one afterward, which he said cost him $1.50. The stones were common gray heads dressed down. It would grind five or six bushels in twenty-four hours by running day and night. Mr. Skinner afterward built a pretty good mill for wheat and corn. Mr. Hinchy also built one with a saw-mill. The saw-mill is there yet. The grist mill at Allensville was built by Hinchy and some one else. It was sold to Bowersox & Achenbach; then to Shreeve, and Widow Shreeve owns it now. It has a very good reputation, and turns off reliable work.

The first organized religious society is supposed to have been the Disciples Church, New Lisbon, in 1839, and the first church erected to have been by them near New Lisbon in 1841. Many of the early settlers were church-going people. Smith, Wiley, Reeves, Mangus, Wickensham, Debolt, etc., were Disciples. Beach, Chandler and others near Allensville were Baptists.

It would seem from the above that in Jackson Township up to April 12, 1837, not quite four sections or about one thousand one hundred and forty acres of land had been entered, by about thirty-one persons, no entry being above 160 acres, and nearly all eighties or forties. The great rush of settlement came in 1837 and 1838. The entries in Jackson Township were made by men of very moderate pecuniary ability. Economy and thrift have, however, become the means of furnishing to many in the township comfortable and even luxurious homes, and a considerable number have acquired wealth. The body of the population remain, however, even as of old, and, from the beginning, industrious, sturdy, simple-hearted, independent farmers of moderate means and frugal habits.

ROADS.

Two chief roads were opened at an early day through the township, one being the route from Greenville, near Union City,

via Deerfield, Ridgeville and Fairview into Delaware County. Though never a great route of travel like the Greenville, Winchester & Muncie road, yet in former days it took a considerable amount of business. The other is the old State road from Union City to Portland, Jay Co. It was at first a diagonal road, extending nearly in a straight line. That part of this road that lay in Randolph County has been nearly or quite all vacated. The part in Jay County mostly remains in use. Jackson has no railroad and no railroad point at hand, Union City, Recovery, Portland and Winchester all being at a distance, Union City, however, being the nearest, and at that point most of the trade of that region is handled.

The Portland & Union Railroad, projected many years ago, was graded through Jackson Township, and New Pittsburg was laid out for a center of trade, but the railroad was not completed; the track was never made, and the road is simply a useless bank of earth, and Jackson Township and New Pittsburg as well is out in the cold.

At the present writing (November, 1881), a project is on foot to build a road from Bluffton to Union City, and the route contemplated is to follow the old road bed from Union to Antioch; thence across not far from Collett, and so to another road bed, which was once made from Camden to Bluffton, thus securing the advantage of those old tracks and also giving an outlet to Camden, Jay County, that "spunky" little town hitherto left out by every road thus far built through that region. This would be the first railroad to pass through Jackson Township, and would revive such embryo towns as Pittsburg, at the Jay and Randolph line, and Boundary and Antioch, in Jay County, and enable Camden to grow and to increase the vitality which she has stubbornly maintained from her first establishment even to the present hour, in spite of fate and the railroads.

Jackson is the extreme northeast township of the county, and its boundaries are as follows: On the north by Jay County, on the east by Ohio, on the south by Wayne Township, on the west by Ward Township. Politically, Jackson Township is overwhelmingly Democratic. Originally it is said to have been almost wholly so, in so much that a story is told that at one time one Whig voted alone in Jackson Township. This can hardly be true, yet the time has been when the non-Democratic voters in Jackson Township were "mity skase" indeed. The Republican strength is said to be steadily growing there, but they are still in a large and for the present hopeless minority.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 21, Range 15—Sections 2, 5, 32, 34, 1836–1837; Sections 3, 4, 22, 1834–1836, Jesse Beach, Thomas Devore, James Reeves, Adam Simmons; Section 6, 1833–1837, James Porter, October 29, 1833; Sections 7, 20, 1816–1837, John Abercrombie, John Larenty; Section 8, 1819–1836, John C. Dunham, August 18, 1819; Section 9, 1833–1836, Jesse Gray, September 5, 1833; Section 10, 1832–1836, Jasper Jacobs, March 5, 1832; Sections 11, 14, 23, 1837; Section 15, 1835–1837; Section 16, school land; Sections 17, 18, 1836–1838; Section 19, 1834–1839; Section 21, 1830–1837, John Jones, August 27, 1830; Sections 28, 30, 1834–1837, William Warren, February 3, 1834; Section 29, 1835–1838, Joseph Harshman; Section 31, 1836; Section 33, 1833–1837, Jacob Johnson, March 2, 1833.

Township 18, Range 1 west—Sections 1, 14, 1837; Section 11, 1835; Section 12, 1834, Thomas Wiley, Jr., March 15, 1834; Section 13, 1831–1837, Eli Noffsinger, Sept., 21, 1831.

Township 19, Range 1 west—Sections 24, 25, 1837; Section 36, 1837–1838. The entries were made from 1816 to 1839, inclusive The first was made in 7, 21, 15, and the last in 9, 21, 15.

TOWNS.

Allensville—Location, Section 9, 21, 15, Trowbridge Allen, proprietor, A. D. Way, surveyor; twenty lots, situated on the Union & North Salem Pike, a little south of the Mississinewa River; recorded November 13, 1847. Streets—north and south, Race: east and west, Water, Walnut, Vine.

The town is dead, though not absolutely extinct. Jonathan Lambert first built a log cabin and put in a store there in about 1844 or 1845. The town was platted shortly afterward, and Lambert's store remained till perhaps 1856, and a Mr. Bowen succeeded him. Mr. Lambert took $1,200 stock in the railroad from Union City to Portland, and of course lost it all. Mr. Shanks also had a store, and sold it to Abraham Lambert, and afterward Ziba Davis bought him out. Ziba Davis had a smith shop from the beginning, and brought up his sons to the business, and most of them follow the vocation still, Ira and William residing at Saratoga, Royal H. at New Lisbon and Isaac at North Salem, Jay County,

Some of the early settlers in the neighborhood were Trowbridge Allen, Ziba Davis, Cortlandt Lambert, Mr. Hoover, father of Isaac Hoover, Abraham and Jeremiah Lambert, etc.

Allensville was never much of a town. Mr. Handschey built the steam grist mill still standing at Allensville about 1850, after having had for years a water mill on the Mississinewa, near the mouth of Little Mississinewa, built in 1840. That steam mill was sold to Bowersox, being owned afterward by Bowersox & Achenback. Mr. Shreev bought it of them, and his widow owns it still. It is a good mill, and does creditable and reliable work.

The "Quaker trace" passed through Jackson Township, past Mount Holly, Castle Post Office, near Allensville, crossing Mississinewa at the old ford, about eighty rods east of the turnpike bridge. The Salem & Union Pike passes through the town. Nothing has been there for many years except the old mill.

As to the towns of Jackson, not much can be said. Most of them are extinct or greatly dwindled. Allensville (Sockum) was never "any great shakes," and what life it had "winked out." New Lisbon had a brave start, and might have done well, but Union City cut off its wind, and it had to succumb.

New Middletown is worse faded than the other two. An old meeting-house opens its doors and a new schoolhouse welcomes a noisy troop of country lads and lasses, but as to the rest the passer by sadly asks "Where?" and echo softly whispers, "Where?" Of Mount Holly, with name so sweet and redolent, no vestige is left. A house is there, but it is only a country farm house, and suggests no thought of graveled streets and lighted palaces. As you pass the whilom town you behold an old farm house and an ancient barn; "only those and nothing more!"

New Pittsburg alone of all these interior towns—these places with high-sounding or euphonious names—retains a semblance of life. Though by no means so large and rich as old Pittsburg, where in days of auld lang syne the gay and courtly French erected Fort Duquesne, though not so glum as its black and sooty namesake at the head of the Ohio, neither is it so dirty and so grimy. Each town has simply done its best and its most, which, in truth, for these log house towns in the Randolph woods has not been very much. Should, indeed, the Union & Bluffton Railroad succeed in being built and take New Pittsburgh in its track, some life might peradventure be evoked from its dry bones, but who can tell?

Castle Post Office, no town, Section 22, 21, 15; five miles northwest of Union City. The place is on the Salem Pike. There is only a toll gate office, a store, a post office and a dwelling, all in the same small building, and occupied by a single family. The location is on 22, 21, 15. Some importance attaches to the spot, since, except Pittsburg in the extreme north, Castle is the only post office in Jackson Township. A considerable part of the north portion is supplied by Salem, on the county line in Jay County, three miles east of Pittsburg, and the southern part looks to Union City for its connection with the great world, and not in vain, for Union City is a center indeed.

New Middletown.—Henry Hinkle, proprietor; location, Section 30, Town 21, Range 15; recorded January 7, 1851. The streets were: North and south, Main; east and west, Main Cross (Deerfield road).

At first, Joshua Burton had a small store; Joseph had a smith shop; Samuel Lady and William Warren have had stores at this place at different times; Amos Cothron at one time had a smith shop. Many years ago a meeting-house was built. The business done at Middletown was never large. The place may be said to be extinct. The old church is still there; and a schoolhouse has been lately built, but the town itself is now only

a name. There is a very small store. It stood upon the Greenville & Deerfield State road, about five miles from Union City.

Almost all the towns in this region were originally christened as "New" something or other—New Lisbon, New Pittsburg, New Middletown. They were indeed new then, but they are new no longer, and the affix "new" is mostly omitted, and their memory is retained simply as Middletown, Lisbon and Pittsburg.

Mt. Holly.—George Debolt, proprietor; C. S. Goodrich, surveyor; location, Section 27, Town 21, Range 15, northwest of Union City; twenty-eight lots; recorded May 23, 1840. The streets were: North and south, Main; east and west, Sycamore, Walnut and Cross. Town extinct.

Mt. Holly seems to have been ahead, as to time, of all the towns in that region. Their dates are as follows: Mt. Holly, 1840; Allensville, 1847; New Lisbon, 1848; New Middletown, 1851; New Pittsburg, 1856. Thus the town with the fragrant name had seven years the start of its earliest rival, and "Sokum" was so distant that she need have had no fear of her faraway neighbor. But old settlers insist upon it that Mt. Holly never had anything but one blacksmith shop. If so, so be it. It was saved the slow, tedious process of dying by inches or perishing by dull, stupid decay. Its proprietor had more exalted ideas of future greatness for his new town, since he made three cross streets, while most of the embryo cities at their first laying out, were fully contented with one, and several had no "cross streets" at all. But all in vain; survey and record were alike for naught.

New Lisbon.—Location, Section 12, Town 18, Range 1, near the boundary, north of Union City, on Little Mississinewa River. Thomas Wiley, proprietor; laid out in 1848; recorded January 19, 1850; fourteen lots. Streets: North and south, Main, Walnut; east and west, Elm. Polly's Addition, six lots (15 to 20), between the "Boundary" and the North and South road, John Polly, proprietor; recorded November 11, 1853. Distances: Union City, three and one-half miles; Middletown, three and one-half miles; Saratoga, five and one-half miles; Winchester, thirteen miles; New Pittsburg, eight and one-half miles. The town was situated on Section 12, Town 18, Range 1, being laid out by Rev. Thomas Wiley in 1848 (recorded 1850), when Union City was all a wilderness. There were, at one time, and not very long after its commencement, two stores, two smith shops, one cabinet shop, one hotel, one saw-mill, one church and some twelve dwelling-houses. The railroad and Union City killed the town. Some seven or eight dwellings remain. There is also a church near by. The business of the place is nearly extinct. A schoolhouse and a cemetery are also in the vicinity. The old church was taken away and a new one erected during the summer of 1881, a fine, large church, well suited for the purpose of worship and service, and quite tasteful in appearances. New Lisbon is three and a half miles north of Union City. It had a fine start, and but for the railroad would doubtless have made a creditable showing for business, but the fates decreed otherwise and New Lisbon has buildings still standing, enough to make quite a town, and the eight dwellings are all inhabited, but the only semblance of business is a smith shop, and the crowds on the Sabbath attending at the new meeting-house. The post office has been discontinued for fifteen or twenty years.

New Pittsburg.—Location, near Jay County line, upon the track of the Union City & Portland Railroad, Section 6, Town 21, Range 15, William McFarland, proprietor; recorded July 3, 1856; sixty-two lots. Streets: First street, north and south; Main, Elm, east and west.

New Pittsburg is on the route of a railroad projected and graded some twenty-five years ago from Union City to Portland, and at the line of Randolph and Jay Counties. The town is on Section 6, Town 21, Range 15, near the northwest corner of Jackson Township, and about one mile north of the Mississinewa River. The railroad failed, and New Pittsburg has dragged along trying to prosper, but not able to do so. It was set on foot in 1854 (recorded in 1856) by William McFarland. At one time, say about 1864, considerable life was shown. There were then two stores, two smith shops, a wagon shop and some other things. The business has mostly left the place, and the town is greatly decayed. There are now two small stores, a smith shop, a cooper shop, a wagon shop, one physician, one schoolhouse, a post office, two churches, some twenty dwellings (mostly poor and decayed) and perhaps one hundred people. A pike connects the town with Union City, a distance of twelve miles. The place would seem to be far enough from the railroad and from other places of trade, and so well connected with Union City by a substantial pike, that it might hold a fair share of business and maintain a moderate growth, but it appears not to do so.

The project of a railroad from Union City to Bluffton, to pass by New Pittsburg, Boundary, Antioch, Camden, etc., is now talked of. It would pass over two old grades, both in good condition. Should this proposal prove substantial, it would be the first road through Jackson Township, and would revive somewhat the towns named above, and perhaps enable Camden to secure a permanent growth, which is sincerely to be desired for all these places, since they have struggled so long and so gallantly against adverse odds, and some of them have held a substantial prosperity in spite of many obstacles.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Hampton Adkins, grandfather of Mrs. Jacob Gittinger (late of Jackson Township), was born in Delaware about 1776. He ran away from home at the age of seventeen years, making his way into Virginia. He volunteered in the United States Army under Gen. Anthony Wayne, in 1793, coming to Fort Washington (Cincinnati), marching with Wayne to Greenville and to Recovery, helping to gather the bones of St. Clair's men from that fatal field; helping, also, to crush the Indian power in the grand attack upon their forces on the Maumee in the fall of 1794.

Tarrying some years in Ohio, he returned to Delaware, and while there married Elizabeth Lowe. In 1806, they emigrated to Butler County. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, one daughter living. He was a farmer and a carpenter, removing finally to Darke County, Ohio, and dying in 1860, eighty-four years old. He was hearty and rugged and almost as sprightly as a young man, and might have reached a hundred years, but a cruel cancer attacked his jaw and ended his life in the extremity of mortal agony. He, too, belonged to the Democratic faith, and clung to his principles as the sheet anchor of safety for the country of his love.

George Adkins, father of Mrs. Jacob Gittinger (late of Jackson Township), was born in 1801 in the State of Delaware. His parents settled in Ohio in 1806, in Butler County. G. A. was twice married, his first wife being Jane Wilson and Mrs. Margaret (Gittinger) being their only child. His second wife was Mrs. Ramsey, and their children were five in number, four sons and one daughter, two or three of whom are living. Mr. Adkins was a farmer by vocation, a Presbyterian in religious connection, and a Democrat in politics. He was married in Butler County and resided there many years, but his death took place in Darke County, not very far from New Paris.

Ezekiel Clough, farmer, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, emigrated to Mill Creek, Ohio, not far from Cincinnati in 1818. His father died soon afterward, leaving the care of the family to Ezekiel, then about eighteen years old. They "rented" for several years, and then engaged in making brick in Cincinnati, by which he got his start. He married Anna Huddart, and in 1836 the couple moved to the "wilds of Jay," entering 640 acres of land In 1862, he changed his residence from Jay to Randolph, and in the latter county has been his residence from that date. Mr. Clough has, in the course of forty-five years, acquired a large fortune, which has been liberally employed in works of usefulness and benevolence. Mr. Clough has had nine children—William, Nancy, Ezekiel, Hannah, George, Jane, John (and two more). William was killed in the army at Port Gibson, Miss., May, 1863. In those early days, accommodations were poor and times were hard. The people used even to grate corn-meal for mush, and hoe-cake and buckwheat meal for batter-cakes; and if the settlers wished to have grain ground at the mill, they had to send it to Covington, six miles beyond Greenville, or even to Dayton sometimes; often half of the grist was given to pay for grinding and for hauling it to mill and back. Mr. C. was better off from the start than many of his

brother settlers, and hence was spared some of the trials of poor pioneer life. He has been from the first an exemplary member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and has spent much time and means in building up the interests of education and religion. He was one of the chief founders of Ridgeville College, being understood to have given to it, at the beginning, $10,000, and also much more besides since that time. Mr. C. is now about seventy-nine years of age, and is growing somewhat feeble from age. He is still active, however, and is often seen at Union City and elsewhere in the region.

Jacob Corl was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, married Elizabeth Stufft in 1825, came to Richland County, Ohio, in 1835, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1838, settling in Jackson Township, south of New Pittsburg. He has had three children, only one now living. He bought eighty acres at first, and now owns 160 acres. He formerly belonged to the Episcopal Methodists, and now to the German Reformed Church, and he is a Democrat in politics.

Andrew Debolt, blacksmith, came to Jackson Township early in 1831. He is said to have been the father of twenty-seven children, nine by each of three wives (I give the statement as it was given to me). He died, seventy-eight years old, five or six years ago. His third wife is living still. He was a blacksmith and a hard-working man, though rough and passionate. It would be worth while to know how many of those children were living at home at once; how he managed to bring them up; how many were reared to adult age, and all and sundry about them every one, this deponent, however, saith not, for a somewhat good reason—he does not know. It would, indeed, be an affecting sight to behold a gathering of the descendants of some of these pioneer patriarchs at the ancient homestead, white-haired grandsires and aged matrons with silvery tresses, but with faces wreathed with gentle, loving smiles and soul filled with motherly kindness for all her progeny. Stalwart sons and sweet-voiced daughters, husbands and wives, bringing their children of the second and third, and, mayhap, the fourth, generation, to honor their common ancestry still spared in the land of the living, to behold so grateful a sight. Well might the aged patriarchs exclaim with Simeon of old, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servants depart in peace, for our eyes have beheld thy salvation," or with the psalmist, "Praise the Lord for his goodness, for his wonderful works to the children of men."

[Later information obliges me to say that the truth as to Andrew Debolt's family is, that he was married three times, and had four, seven and four children, respectively, or fifteen in all. I am sorry to cut the former story down so much, but historians must tell the truth, you know.]

Henry Debolt was born in 1817 in Butler County, Ohio; married Ann Mikesell in 1844; had eleven children, seven living, four married; came to Randolph County in 1844; lives on a part of the farm formerly occupied by Amos Smith. Mr. Debolt is a farmer; was Justice of the Peace seventeen years; Township Trustee four years; is a Disciple and a Democrat, and a highly respected and trustworthy citizen.

George Debolt (father of the above), Jackson Township, was born in 1794 in Hamilton County, Ohio; resided in Butler and Preble Counties, Ohio; came to Randolph County, Jackson Township, in 1844; married Rachel Clawson; had eight children, six living. He died in 1853, his wife in 1861. Mr. Debolt was Colonel in Butler County, Ohio, was Justice of the Peace in Jackson Township four years, and Probate Judge one term. He owned 220 acres of land, having entered 140 acres. He was a Democrat, and an active, intelligent and trustworthy citizen.

James Wickersham was the first Justice of the Peace in Jackson Township, and was succeeded by George Debolt.

Thomas Devor, farmer, was born in Maryland in 1803, came to Jackson Township in 1834, entered forty acres and soon after forty more, and lives on the same land now. He is seventy-seven years old, and the father of nine children, residing one-half mile north of Allensville on the Salem pike. He is somewhat feeble, though for his age he is doing well. His wife died a short time ago. He is a Republican. Mr. Devor has been a Justice of the Peace several years. There were but very few settlers in the township when he came forty-six years ago. A few families were near that place, a few near New Lisbon and Mt. Holly, and a Mr. Porter lived south of Pittsburg. The first school in the township was taught by Mrs. Beach in her own house. The first sermon was at the same place. For other items, see account of Jackson Township.

The following is an account of the ancestry of Jacob Gittinger, late of Jackson Township, Randolph County, Ind.:

Jacob Gittinger, grandfather of the one mentioned above, was born in Switzerland about 1760, or sooner; was married in that country and soon afterward emigrated to America, settling in Baltimore County, Md. He was a soldier for a time in the Revolutionary war. In politics, he was a Jeffersonian Republican, and afterward, a Jacksonian Democrat, and in religious connection a Lutheran. He had four sons and six daughters, all but one of whom grew up and were married. They all settled in Maryland, but their descendants are now widely scattered. As to occupation, Mr. Gittinger was a blacksmith and a farmer and also a hotel-keeper on the pike between Hanover and Baltimore. He died about 1846, in Baltimore County, Md., at the age of eighty-six years or more.

Jacob Gittinger (son of the above and father of the present Jacob Gittinger) was born in Maryland in 1786. He married, in Maryland, Mary Deal, in 1807 or 1808, and they were the parents of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. All of them became grown except the youngest son, who died at seven years old, and six sons and one danghter are living still. Mr. Gittinger was a wagon-maker and a blacksmith and farmer. He was a Democrat in politics and belonged to the Methodists for many years, continuing in that connection to the close of his life. He moved to Ohio in 1835, tarrying awhile in Darke County, and settling in Randolph County, Ind., in 1838, in Jackson Township, not far from the Ohio line. He died about 1870, eighty-four years old, and his wife in 1860, aged seventy-two years. The whole family removed to Randolph County except one son, though not many are left in the region at the present time. The aged couple lie side by side in the burying-ground at Raper Chapel, in Darke County, Ohio.

He was a soldier in the war of 1812, being an Ensign in the Lighthorse Guards. He was not engaged in actual battle, but helped to guard Baltimore against the approach of Gen. Ross and Admiral Cockburn, the British commanders. Ensign Gittinger carried the flag of his company, and that banner was preserved as a sacred relic for more than fifty years until it fell to fragments by sheer old age.

Jacob Gittinger (the third), now living in Union City, Ind., was born in Baltimore County, Md., in 1817. He came with his father to Ohio in 1835, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1838, the latter removal being when he was twenty-one years of age. Jacob's father had become straitened for means, and the young man had to strike out for himself, which he did manfully, earning by the severest labor and the closest economy, enough to obtain a comfortable home, which he owns to this day. In 1844, he married Margaret Adkins, in Darke County, Ohio, who was the daughter of George Adkins, and born in 1822 in Butler County, Ohio. They have been the parents of only two children, one son and one daughter, both of whom are living. Their residence has been in Jackson Township for nearly forty years, having removed to Union City in the spring of 1882. Mr. Gittinger is a Democrat, and his wife and himself have belonged to the German Reformed Church for many years. Mr. Gittinger belongs to an excellent stock, and is a fine specimen of the honest, industrious yeomanry of our country, upright, energetic, reliable, loving God and doing good to his fellow-men.

Benjamin F. Gittinger, son of Jacob and Mary Gittinger, was born in Baltimore County, Md., on the 30th day of December, 1828. His parents, though both natives of Maryland, were descended from German stock. When the subject of this sketch was in his ninth year, his parents came from their native State and settled in Darke County, Ohio. Two years thereafter, in 1839, the family removed to Randolph County, and settled on a piece of wild land in Jackson Township, where young Benjamin grew up in what was then backwoods, surrounded by the priva-

tions of a pioneer life, deprived of educational advantages and assisting in clearing up the farm and earning a living for the family. On arriving at maturity, young Gittinger started out to earn his own living and to make his own way in the world. Besides the traditional suit of "jean clothes," he was endowed with perseverance, with health, energy and a few implements of manual labor. Being now his own master, and the increased improvements of the country affording better educational advantages, and not being satisfied to begin life in earnest without some learning, he spent the winter seasons of the three succeeding years in the common district school. By this means he acquired the rudiments of an education, which he has developed by reading and observation, until he is now known as a reasonably well-informed man. By industry as a common laborer, and by the practice of a rigid economy, he had, at the age of twenty-five, accumulated $250, which he applied on the purchase of eighty acres of wild land in Jackson Township, which he disposed of at the end of one year at a good advance. With the proceeds of this sale, he went to Southern Iowa, where he purchased 200 acres of prairie land, returning to this, Randolph County, after an absence of four months, to continue his usual avocation of toil, and, by economy and sober habits, to add to his fund of cash.

On the 12th day of April, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary A. Harshman, daughter of Abram and Hannah Harshman, from which union there have sprung four children, three sons and one daughter.

Having sold his Iowa land and by adding to the purchase money his recent savings, he, in 1856, bought ninety acres of unimproved lands in Jackson Township, five miles north of Union City, upon which he settled and began the work of making a farm. This purchase was the nucleus of his present homestead, and to it has been added, as opportunity offered and means afforded, until he now possesses a farm of 200 acres of first quality of land, well drained and inclosed, with a well-arranged and sightly dwelling, barn and outhouses—in fact, a first-class farm, all reclaimed by his own endeavors from the forest and marsh. As a farmer, Mr. Gittinger has always been successful. Not being a believer in luck, but believing that the earth yielded her treasures to those who sought them aright, his crops were planted, harvested and housed in season.

Mr. Gittinger was made a Freemason in Deerfield Lodge, No. 117, in 1853, and at present is a member of Union City Lodge, No. 270. For thirty years he has been a consistent and reliable member of the Christian Church.

In politics, Mr. Gittinger is of Democratic antecedents, and, until 1860, voted the Democratic ticket, and as such has been elected twice Township Assessor. Being dissatisfied with the Charleston Convention, he declined to vote in 1860, but after the beginning of the war of the rebellion. he identified himself with the Republican party, and, though maintaining his political opinions with zeal and sometimes with pertinacity, and in face of a large local majority, he has retained the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and former political associates.

In the spring of 1882, Mr. Gittinger was nominated by the Republicans of Randolph County as a candidate for the important and responsible (though not, indeed, lucrative) office of County Commissioner for the Eastern District. This nomination, as against other candidates who were themselves also deservedly popular, is indeed a pleasing token of a confidence vouchsafed by his fellow-citizens, both in his ability and his integrity—not less than an acknowledgment of the claims of the locality of his residence.

The Harshmans (four brothers), Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Reuben Harshman, were born in Rockingham County, Va., and were brought by their father, James Harshman, to Preble County, Ohio, in 1807. Abraham and Jacob Harshman emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., in 1832. Reuben came in 1834, and Isaac about 1837 or 1838. They settled near and north of Saratoga and Middletown. Abraham Harshman was twice married, and had ten children, but he is dead and his widow lives on the old farm. Isaac Harshman moved to Illinois after awhile. He had eight or ten children; one of his daughters married William Debolt, Esq., of Union City, and she has lately achieved some notoriety in the famous siege of "Fort Debolt," during the spring of 1880.

Jacob Harshman had seven children. He is dead, and his widow married Ephraim Bragg, who is dead also, and she now lives a widow.

Reuben Harshman, was born in Virginia in 1807; was brought to Preble County, Ohio, in 1807, married Sarah Hereford, of Warren County, Ohio, in 1829, and came to Randolph County in 1834. They have had ten children, eight grown, and five are now living; seven have been married. He entered forty acres and bought forty more of Bennett Evans. They moved to Union City in 1875, Mr. Harshman having been afflicted with partial paralysis, and now reside with their son, who runs a harness shop in that town. Mrs. Harshman was born in Virginia in 1804, and is now in her seventy-seventh year, being in the enjoyment of health and activity. When they came to the county, they located between the settlements in the woods, Deerfield and Ridgeville being below, and New Pittsburg and Allensville above them. Mr. H. died in the spring of 1881, being buried in Prospect Cemetery, aged about seventy-four years.

Henry Hinkle was born in 1810 in Butler County, Ohio. His father, Joseph Hinkle, was a "character" in those regions, being the parents of seventeen children, one still-born, sixteen grown, fourteen married and twelve now living, four in Butler County, Ohio, two in Illinois, one in Michigan and five in Indiana. Joseph Hinkle volunteered in the war of 1812, and marched to Detroit, but the ranks were full, and he, with others, returned home, after an absence of some weeks. He died in Butler County, Ohio, July 3, 1881, aged ninety-four years and above from April 13, 1881. His wife died in 1859, aged sixty-eight years. Henry Hinkle came to Randolph County in 1841. He had, in 1833, married Eliza Ann Pentecost, in Butler County, Ohio. They have had eleven children, ten grown, nine married, eight living. He entered 160 acres, northeast quarter of Section 31, Town 21, Range 15, in November, 1837, the patent bearing the Presidential signature of Martin Van Buren. Mr. Hinkle is living still, a hale old man, as is also his wife, a cheerful old woman, a year younger than her husband. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1811; moved to Union City, Ind., being one of thirteen children, eleven of them grown and ten married, only three living. They belong to the Regular Baptist Church. Mr. H. is a worthy, active, exemplary citizen, a fine specimen of the "Democrat of the olden time," as was his father before him. He resides about one-half mile south of Middletown, in Jackson Township. He has never held public office, except, indeed, that he has been Supervisor of Highways—a humble and thankless, yet greatly important office, in which, he says, his great vexation was that some of the men would not accomplish work enough to satisfy him, and their complaint of him was that he pressed them too hard, a very common complaint against faithful, energetic officers.

John Hoke was born in Pennsylvania in 1809; moved to Knox County, Ohio, in 1832; to Richland County, Ohio, in 1834; to Randolph County, Ind., in 1836; entered 160 acres in October, 1836 (southeast quarter of Section 12, Town 18, Range 1 west, east of Old Boundary); married Margaret Shaffer in 1834, and Mary Boitner in 1867. He has had fourteen children, eleven living; the youngest is not two years old. He has owned 500 acres of land, but has sold or given to his children, etc., until he has only 240 acres left. Mr. H. is a bluff, hale, jovial old man, who (although seventy-one years old) still does his share in the field. He eschews modern "improvements," and thinks reapers, riding-plows, etc., are an injury to the farmers. (John Hoke died September, 1881, by being thrown from a loaded wagon by his horses' running away.)

Jacob Johnson was born in 1792, in Maryland, and came to Jackson Township, Randolph County, Ind., in 1833. He had married Mary Vatenbaker in 1815, and is the father of thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to be grown. His daughter, Mrs. Sutton, says that those thirteen children all lived at home at the same time. There must have been a cabin full! Mr. J. is a farmer. He has been a Democrat all his life, giving his first

Presidential vote for James Monroe, in 1816. He has been a voter through seventeen Presidential campaigns, and, in fact, longer, since he came to his majority in 1813, sixty-eight years ago. He has been confined to his bed for some years, but his mind is strong and clear and he delights to talk of old times. He entered eighty acres at first and then eighty more. Mr. J. was a soldier in the war of 1812, and has for many years drawn a pension of $8 a month for his services in that war. The first night they slept in a rail-pen without any roof on it. For their bedsteads they had poles with the ends bored into the sides of the pen, and for bed-cords they had twisted elm bark, a very good substitute. One of his daughters married Joseph Sutton, and the couple, now aged, live near the same place, and she has been the mother of seventeen children, thirteen now living (1880). There were seven boys and ten girls. The boys are all living and six girls; eight are married. The oldest daughter is the mother of eleven children, and there are in all thirty-eight grandchildren. Jacob Johnson is still alive, some eighty years old. Joseph Sutton's wife and her sister worked (week about) for six weeks, to pay for twelve bushels of corn. The work was 50 cents a week and the corn 25 cents a bushel. They (the girls) used to pull flax and thresh it and spread and dress it, and spin and weave it to boot. They would chop and grub in the clearing, ride horseback to mill, etc. People wore homespun and were glad to get that. They went to meeting dressed in home-made linen, were thankful, contented and happy. His aged wife died in the spring of 1881, and the husband followed his feeble companion in August of the same year, in the ninetieth year of his age. Their bodies lie side by side, and their spirits have gone to join each other in the skies. His brother, John Johnson, came about the same time, and died a short time ago, aged more than eighty-four years.

Robert F. Kemp was born in Maryland in 1809, married in that State, emigrated shortly afterward, to Richland County, Ohio (in 1835) and settled in Jackson Township, near New Pittsburg, in 1844, residing there still. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are grown, married and now living, most of them in Randolph County, Ind. They are like most of the settlers in Jackson Township, Democrats in politics. The aged couple, threescore and twelve years old, now keep house by themselves, the children all having made them separate houses and left the aged parents in the isolation of solitary home life, as in the olden days full fifty years ago, without not even a grandchild out of the numerous flock to keep them company. Long may they thus be able to care for their own wants, but if a feebleness and decrepitude come on, may they find an abundance of willing hands and ready steps to minister to the wants of their weakness and sorrow.

Philip Van Cortlandt Lambert (grandfather of L. D. Lambert) was born in New Jersey, moved to Danville, Ky., afterward to Paint Creek, Preble County, Ohio, and still again to Jackson Township, Randolph County, Ind., the last about 1843 or 1844. He was in the war of 1812, belonging to the Ohio Militia, and serving in several of the line of forts extending along the frontier from Cincinnati to Lake Erie. His son Jonathan, a mere lad, born in 1797, was with his father in the service. He also moved to Jackson Township, and they both died and were buried in Randolph County, having survived to a ripe old age.

James Porter was born in 1801, in Clermont County, Ohio; married Hannah Daines, in 1824, who was born in Waynesburg, Ohio, in 1805, and came to Jackson Township, Randolph County, Ind., in 1829. He entered 120 acres of land at three different times, going on foot mostly, each time to Cincinnati to accomplish the entry. They have had twelve children and have raised ten, all of the ten having been married. Mr. Porter and his wife are still hale and sprightly, having lived at their present home fifty-two years, and having witnessed the entire change in that section from utter savagery and wilderness desolation to the present condition as the comfortable abodes of civilized men.

John Poorman was born in Pennsylvania in 1815, and came to the West with his father when eight months old. They settled in Richland County and he grew to manhood and married in that region, the latter event taking place in 1837, and the name of his wife being Lucy Ann Brooks. They came to Randolph the next year (1838). He entered forty acres and afterward sold it and bought eighty acres. They had nine children, seven of whom grew up and were married, and six are now living—Peter, Henry, Margaret, John, Washington, Emmaretta, Martha Ellen, James and William. Mr. Porter's wife died in 1875, and he married Mary (Weimar) Anderson, and she is now living. Mr. Poorman was never a hunter. He belongs to the Christians (New Lights). His first wife was a Dunkard, and his second a Christian (New Light). In politics, Mr. Poorman has always been a Democrat, as was also his father before him. Mr. Poorman is one of the few remaining pioneer settlers of that region, most of the township being unbroken forest when he found his way thither. Some of the settlers when he came were the Porters, the Warrens, the Harshmans, Daniel Miller, Helms, Reeves, Smith, Mangus and others. Brockus and Storms had gone.

James Reeves was born in 1801 in Kentucky; moved with his father to Warren County, Ohio, in 1811, and to Darke County, Ohio, in 1824. He married Rachel Skinner in 1827; she was born in 1811, in North Carolina and came to Kentucky, and afterward to Seven-Mile Creek, ten miles from Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, and then to Long Prairie, Darke Co., Ohio, six miles north of Paris. Mr. Reeves came to Randolph County, Ind., Jackson Township, May 25, 1832. He said he was going to "play gentleman and hunt," but the second year he entered forty acres, and awhile after, forty more. On this small tract of land he raised his family of eleven children, ten of them growing up to maturity. The ten were all married and seven are living, five in Randolph County, one in Minnesota and one in Kansas. Mr. Reeves died in 1871, seventy years old, on the land he had tilled nearly forty years. He was a Jackson Democrat, but turned Republican, earning the name from his former political associates of "Black Abolitionist." In religion, he was a Disciple, in business a farmer, a steady, quiet, estimable, reliable man. His widow is still living, a sprightly, cheerful old lady, active and lively, though so severely afflicted from the effects of paralysis, nearly twenty years ago, as to be nearly deprived of strength. Mrs. Reeves spends her time alternately with her various children in Randolph County. She could tell many quaint and curious tales of the "olden time," when Jackson Township was a wild and howling wilderness, nearly fifty years ago. Mr. Reeves' first entry was November 3, 1834, the S. W. N. E. 22, 21, 15, forty acres; his second entry was made two years later, August 30, 1836. It is an interesting incident that while he was going from home on his trip to Cincinnati for the second entry, a gentleman called at Mr. Reeves' cabin and asked Mrs. Reeves if a certain "forty" in the neighborhood was vacant. "I cannot tell," said she; "my husband is probably by this time in Cincinnati, and if it is not already entered, it will be shortly." The man stared, but said nothing and went his way.

Amos Smith came in 1832. James Wickersham came nearly the same time; he had not built a cabin yet when Mr. Smith came. Andrew Debolt was here; he has been married three times, having four children by his first wife, seven by his second and four by his third; she is still living in Jackson Township; he came in 1831, and died seven or eight years ago. John Jones lived on Lowe's Branch, where Ishmael Bunch had lived; Jones entered the land. James Simmons was here, but not married. William Simmons was living on the Mississinewa; he had twenty-one children by one mother; she never nursed her children, but had to bring them up "by hand." A large number of them grew up. William Brockus was on William Simmons' place. Jerry Brockus lived on Gray's Branch, in Ohio. James Porter had come to the county in 1829.

James Skinner, maternal grandfather of Dr. John L. Reeves, was one among the early pioneers of Jackson Township, coming to that vicinity two years after his son-in-law, James Reeves, did. His death occurred there, in 1848, at the age of about seventy years. He was a Whig of the Revolutionary type, having been born during that eventful era, and having had his youthful training amidst the fresh and stirring memories of that grand and memorable struggle. His wife was what was called a "Hickory Quaker." They had been reared in Carolina and

her father was a slaveholder, and she, moreover, became heir to an estate consisting partly of slaves. It went sorely against her conscience to participate in slaveholding, even in that indirect way, and she received the portions of the estate with much misgiving, declining at length to take the final installments. Dr. Reeves well remembers, when a lad, seeing his aged grandmother handling a quantity of silver in his lap, which had come from that source, saying while doing so: "I'll have no more of it; if my descendants choose to avail themselves of it, they may do so. I will not burden my conscience with it any longer." They were friends of the slaves in those times of "harboring runaways." James (Dr. Reeves) well remembers, also, seeing a handsome negro standing at the door, waiting for admittance, but inquiring for him shortly afterward, was greatly surprised to have his grandmother apparently deny that any negro had been there. He knew that he had seen the black face, and years elapsed before he found out why his grandmother should try to make him believe the contrary.

John Skinner, son of James Skinner and uncle of Dr. Reeves, built the first mill in the region. It stood on the Little Mississinewa, a little north of New Lisbon, being a log-cabin structure, and it was at first simply a corn-cracker, but was afterward changed to a wheat-mill, a hand-bolt being added. The mill answered well its purpose, standing and running for twenty or twenty-five years. The edifice has long been removed, but the mill-stones, backwoods gray-heads, as they were, are supposed to be lying buried where once the mill-race used to be.

Three brothers of James Skinner were with Jackson at New Orleans during the war of 1812, and two of those brothers were buried in that distant Southern clime. James himself volunteered also, but for some reason, not now known, he was sent home again. James Skinner emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio at an early day, at least before the war of 1812, having become at some time, not now known, a resident of Darke County, in that State. Mr. Skinner became a member of the Disciple Church at New Lisbon, continuing prominent therein until his death. His wife, Anna, died in 1846, aged about sixty-eight or sixty-nine years.

Eleanor (Smith-Wiley) Ruby, widow. This lady now resides at Union City; she is the daughter of Amos Smith, one of the first settlers in Jackson Township. He entered land southwest of New Lisbon, and some two or three miles north of Union City. She was born on the Little Miami in Ohio, in 1808. They moved to Middleboro, Ind., in 1809, and to Darke County, Ohio, in 1828. She married, in 1828, Thomas Wiley, a farmer boy, seventeen years old. Her husband was born April 11, 1811. She herself was not old, but she was three years older than her husband. That farmer boy, then unable to read, became afterward a noted and efficient preacher of the Gospel of Christ among the disciples, though at his marriage he was not even a church member. He died at Union City in 1861. They moved to near New Lisbon in 1836, and to Union City in 1852. After Mr. Wiley's death, she married John Ruby, farmer, and moved to Wayne County, for two years, and returned to Union City, where Mr. Ruby died, in 1873, aged nearly eighty years. She has had ten children, all by her first marriage, nine girls and one boy—Sally Ann (Thomson), Rebecca (Thomson), Nancy (Coldren), dead, Esther (Reeves), Gilbert S., Annie (Harlan), Elizabeth (Thomson), Abbie (Swisher), Mary Ellen (Vincent), Amaretta, died at eighteen months. Mrs. Ruby now resides at Union City, being seventy-four years of age.

Michael Shank was born in Virginia about 1785, being the son of Henry Shank, who was born about 1758. He came to Montgomery County, Ohio, with his father at twenty-one years old, about 1806, and they settled ten miles from Dayton. Two or three years afterward, he helped bring a drove of cattle to Greenville for meat for the Indians at one of their gatherings to confer with agents of the United States. M. S. entered 160 acres of land, and when twenty-four years of age, about 1809, he married Polly Davis, who was born in 1794 in Montgomery County, Ohio. They were the parents of six children, only two of whom are now living—Richard, with whom he has resided nearly forty years, and a married daughter. His wife died in 1841. His father had ten children, only two of whom are now living, the eldest son, Jacob, ninety-eight years old, and Michael, himself two years younger.

When Mr. Shank came to Ohio there were only two stores in Dayton and a few dwelling-houses. Mr. Shank's father died at seventy-five years of age, and his mother at sixty-three. His grandfather came from Germany. His father and mother both belonged to the United Brethren, and the former was probably a Democrat in politics.

Michael Shank has belonged to the United Brethren for seventy years; he voted for Jefferson and for Jackson, and for Democrats uniformly since that day. Richard Shank came with Michael Shank to Randolph County in 1875, and resides there still. Michael Shank was never in the war. When he helped drive the lot of cattle to Greenville, he was in the place only about an hour or two. They got there after dark, and returned that night to Mr. Studebaker's, some five or six miles (who had a fort or block-house for defense against the Indians). Mr. Shank had enjoyed tolerable health during his long life, except that he had the phthisic five or six years, about 1833 to 1839, and that he has been afflicted with nervous trembling for some eight or ten years past. He is now feeble and somewhat hard of hearing, but is able to walk about the house or yard, being in his ninety-seventh year, and probably the oldest person residing in Randolph County.

[It would be interesting to know what gathering of Indians is referred to in the above statement. The narrative would seem to refer to about 1809. We do not remember to have seen any account of such assemblage of Indians at Greenville at that date. Doubtless, however, Mr. Shank is correct, since he could hardly be mistaken as to an occurrence of that kind.]

Aaron Simmons was born in 1810 in Miami County, Ohio. He came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1838, and married Rebecca Marquis in 1840. They have had six children. He entered 240 acres of land, and has dwelt in the same place more than forty years. Mr. Simmons and his family are Dunkards. The settlers when he came were Eli Noftsinger, east toward the Ohio line; James Wickersham, north of the Catholic Cemetery; Amos Smith, southwest of New Lisbon; Charles Smith, son of Amos Smith; William Warren, east of Aaron Simmons'; Thomas Wiley, New Lisbon; Jacob Johnson, west of Aaron Simmons; John Johnson, northwest of Aaron Simmons'; Andrew Debolt, Mt. Holly; John Sheets, Smith farm; William Byrum, came same year, just after N. Cadwallader and Simmons did.

Disciple Church was organized perhaps in 1839; log house built soon afterward, about 1847, the present meeting-house at New Lisbon was built. Dunkards resided in that region from early times, but no meeting-house was built by them till about 1870, at which time one was built one mile north of Union City, on the Ohio line, in Jackson Township. There are four ministers and about 250 members. They hold stated meetings on the first and third Sundays of each month, and they observe the Lord's Supper once a year. One of Aaron Simmons' sons is a minister among the Dunkards. They are very steady, sober-minded, Christian-hearted people. Originally, the State road from Greenville to Portland passed by Mr. Simmons' house, crossing the Mississinewa a mile southeast of Pittsburg, but within a few years most of that "angling" road has been discontinued, and this removal of the highway brings his dwelling nearly half a mile from any public road.

James Simmons was born in North Carolina in 1809, brought to Wayne County, Ind., in 1811; drove an ox-team with a wagon load of bacon from Richmond to Fort Wayne in 1821 (at twelve years old). From that time onward, he "went for himself." He drove team to Fort Wayne, drove hogs to Cincinnati, etc., etc. But he spent much of his time in Randolph County, Ind., from 1821. He took a claim, a tract occupied by one George Vance. He cleared and "cropped," raising corn and fattening hogs, and thus got money to enter his land. He had been through the country at different times, and he selected a claim as early as 1825, and settled, but not until 1832. In 1821, his uncle, William Simmons and himself, were hauling to Fort Wayne with three yoke of cattle. They slept under some oak trees that

were afterward in his dooryard. These trees were near a beautiful spring, and he thought then: "How fine a piece for settlement," and years afterward, the twelve-year-old lad then grown a man, entered the tract and in due time married and established his home there. They are both buried in the Hawkins' Graveyard, near Antioch, Jay Co., Ind. He had three sons in the Union army—Joseph C., unassigned recruit, 1865, sick at hospital, in Indianapolis till the close of the war; Nathan C. joined Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Benjamin W., Eleventh Ohio (three months), April 18, 1861, discharged September 5, 1861, then Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiment; he was never sick, but was wounded at Thomson's Hill May 1, 1863.

James Simmons, in 1831, entered a tract occupied by George Vance, and lived with Mr. Vance in the cabin built by Mr. Vance till Mr. S. got married, which he did in 1834, to Avaline Hawkins, daughter of Mr. Hawkins, pioneer of Jay County, Ind. After Mr. S. was married, he built a new cabin, and let Mr. Vance live still in the one built by him (Mr. V.). Mr. S. was twice married, and was the father of twelve children. He died in 1873, and his second wife yet survives him; his first wife died in 1863. He was an active, intelligent, enterprising, genial man, an ardent Whig and a straight-out Republican, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He was a Whig from the beginning, and is said to have voted the Whig ticket alone in Jackson Township.

Samuel Simmons came some time before James Simmons, perhaps in 1827. William Simmons moved here, and then went to Blue River, for a year or more, and then returned. William is the one that was frozen so badly (see Jay County history). Samuel and William Simmons came nearly at the same time. Benjamin Simmons thinks that Samuel (his uncle) was perhaps the first settler in the township.

John Vance lived on James Simmons' place three or four years, till he (Simmons) got married. Several of the Simmons family emigrated to Oregon. Benjamin Simmons has had four uncles in Oregon, and a fifth died of small-pox, at St. Louis, on his way to Oregon, as also his eldest daughter. Samuel Simmons went to Oregon in 1837, among the first emigrants. Edward, John and Andrew went in 1851. Edward died there, in March, 1880. The other three are supposed to be living still. John Buff was an early settler, but did not stay long. John Jones was also among the first.

William Sizemore was born in North Carolina in 1780; came to Tennessee and afterward to Jackson Township, Randolph County, Ind., in the fall of 1834. He had nine children and was three times married, the last wife being now living. He lived a farmer and died in 1877, in his ninety-seventh year. He was buried in Prospect, but has no stone erected. His first wife was Esther Anderson, died in 1850, aged about sixty-six years, buried at Prospect with no tombstone; his second wife, Jedidah Fields, died May 17, 1859, aged between sixty-five and seventy years; buried at Prospect, no tombstone. He bought land of William Warren, Sr. His son, Edward Sizemore, born in 1822, lived east of Middletown.

Amos Smith was born in Pennsylvania about 1783, and moved to Kentucky when a young man; married Elizabeth Ashby, in Kentucky, about 1805, and came to Miami County, Ohio, about 1807; to Wayne County, Ind., about 1810; moved back to the Ohio settlements for fear of the Indians in 1811; returned to Wayne County again and afterward settled in Darke County, Ohio. In 1830, he came into the wilds of Jackson Township, Randolph County, being nearly or quite the first permanent settler in that township. He came in the spring with a son and daughter, partly grown, the boy to help him clear a patch and put out a crop, and the girl, Esther (now Mrs. Carn, of Grant County, Ind.), to cook and keep camp for them. Probably she helped outdoors, also, for the camp needed but little attention, and they had but little to cook, and the girls in those days could pile brush as fast as boys could. They put out their crop and he brought his whole family in August, and the whole company lived in a camp for some time. He had had fourteen children, eleven of whom grew up and were married. Two were married in Darke County, Ohio, and he brought nine into "Randolph woods;" and the others came afterward, bringing the whole family together. Four of them are living so far as known. He entered eighty acres of land, and on that homestead he resided nearly twenty-five years, tilling his land and working, also, somewhat as a cooper. He removed, in 1853, to Grant County, Ind., and died there about 1856, his wife outliving her husband and dying in 1863, seventy-six years old. Mr. Smith was, like many of the pioneers, a famous hunter. In politics, he was a sturdy Whig, and afterward a Republican, though he died not long after the rise of that party. He joined the Disciples shortly before his death. In politics, he was long nearly alone in that Democratic stronghold. At one time there were only three of his faith in politics in the township. As to the settlers in Jackson Township, it is probable that few permanent settlers were there much before Mr. Smith. An old man by the name of Ishmael Bunch lived about one-half mile southwest of Dolphus Warren's, on Lowe Branch. He was a "squatter" and did not reside there very long. Philip Storms was also in the region, owning no land, however. Eli Noffsinger, then a young man, made a clearing about the same time, and moved his mother and sisters up to his cabin perhaps the next spring. John Sheets came not long afterward. There was not a house from Hill Grove to New Lisbon. Andrew Debolt came about 1831. Mr. Smith appears to have been in the township four years before he entered his land, W. S. E. 27, 21, 15, eighty acres, May 15, 1834.

[Note.—Mr. Simmons seems to have come before Mr. Smith, and James Porter says that he came in 1829. Mr. Porter's first entry of land was in October 29, 1833. There seem to have been some settlers on the Mississinewa, in the west part of Jackson Township, before those in the neighborhood of New Lisbon. Mr. Porter says his brother George came in the spring of 1829, and raised a crop and brought his family in the fall of 1829, and that Thomas Shaler had been a "squatter" in the same neighborhood for some years. William Simmons probably lived in Ward Township, as he was down the Mississinewa from James Porter's.

James Warren was the father of the (older) Warrens, who are still residing in Jackson Township. He was born in 1787, in North Carolina, and came to Richmond, Ind., in 1825. He had married Elizabeth Cabaniss, in 1809, and they had ten children, eight of whom came to be married, and four are now living. He came to Jackson Township, Randolph County, Ind., in 1835, settling near New Middletown, between Union City and Deerfield. He died in 1876, in his ninetieth year. His wife died many years ago. He was a farmer and a Democrat. His sons were William, John and Dolphus Warren, who are still residents of Jackson, prominent and influential among the citizens there, large land owners and prosperous and successful farmers, and all thorough Democrats of long standing, except, indeed, Dolphus, who belongs to the Republican fold.

William Warren is the son of James Warren, and was born about 1811. He came to Randolph County about 1834, stopping first near New Lisbon, and afterward near New Middletown. He has had eleven children, seven of them now living. He entered forty acres at first and 240 acres in all. He is a farmer and a Democrat and an active man of business. He lives north of Middletown, Ind. He emigrated to Wayne County, Ind., in 1825, and married Elizabeth Newton in 1832.

James Wickersham was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1780. He learned the hatting business at Harrisburg, Penn., came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1805, married Rachel Smith, sister of Amos Smith, and moved to Wayne County Ind., and, in 1832, to Jackson Township, Randolph County, Ind., and in 1867, to Jay County, Ind. He died in 1873, ninety-three years old, and his wife in 1855. They had eleven children, seven grown and five living. He was a hatter and then a farmer, he was also a grocer at New Lisbon awhile, etc. Mr. W. was Justice of the Peace both in Wayne and Randolph Counties. He has also been Township Trustee, Assessor, etc. He was a Disciple and a Democrat, and an upright, exemplary and trustworthy man. He is thought to have been the first Justice of the Peace in Jackson

Township. He entered his land July 29, 1835 (Section 13, Town 18, Range 1 west), forty acres. Like most of the pioneers of Jackson Township, Mr. W. had not much of this world's goods, but he had what is better, intelligence, sound judgment and the love of God in his heart, and these are better than a kingdom

John A. Wickersham is the son of James Wickersham. He was born in 1818, in Wayne County, Ind.; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1832; married Elizabeth Criviston in 1839; has had nine children, seven living, two married. He is a farmer, owning 190 acres of land; is a Disciple and a Republican. Mr. W. is an intelligent, estimable citizen, a thrifty and prosperous farmer and an upright and honorable man.

MINUS W. BERKHEIM, farmer, P. O. Union City, born November 4, 1851, in Jay County, Ind. He received a common school education, and was married, September 15, 1872, to Malissa Simmons, a native of Miami County, Ohio, who was born October 22, 1852. Four children blessed this union—Benjamin F., born August 11, 1873; Mary A., April 23, 1875; Clara M., October 28, 1877; and Charles L., May 24, 1880. Mr. Berkheim is a member of the Christian Church, and of the Masonic order. He owns a good farm of 109 acres, and is Democratic in politics. His father, Isaac Berkheim, is a native of Frederick County, Va., born June 26, 1808; came to Ohio in 1828, and from thence to Jay County, in 1833; he married Margaret Conoway, who was born April 23, 1813, deceased October 1, 1880. Benjamin Simmons, the father of Mrs. Berkheim, was a native of Miami County, Ohio, born October 30, 1827; came here twenty-six years ago; deceased, October, 1871; he married Jane Lindley, a native of Miami County, Ohio, born August 11, 1823. Mr. Berkheim is a social, companionable gentleman, and one whom people love to meet.

ELI BYRUM.

Eli Byrum was born in North Carolina in 1816, and died in Randolph County, Ind., in Febuary, 1877. His father, William Byrum, was a farmer and blacksmith, and a man of fine intellect. He was a prominent and leading citizen of his county, and was three times elected as its Representative in the Legislature of North Carolina. In 1838 or 1839, he came North, locating in Preble County, Ohio, and about a year later came to Randolph County, Ind. Eli, the subject of this sketch, accompanied his father in his removals, and at the time of the removal to Randolph County, purchased eighty acres adjoining his father's farm, in partnership with his brother Robert. His land was covered by a heavy growth of timber, and he devoted his time to clearing it and reducing it to a fine state of cultivation. At the age of twenty-nine years—in 1845—he was united in marriage with Rachel Newton, daughter of Henry and Mary Newton, who resided at that time near Richmond, Ind. In November, 1846, his wife died, leaving a daughter, who died a few months later. On the 25th of July, 1848, he married Miss Lucinda Fields, daughter of Lansford and Nancy Fields, who came from Tennessee to Randolph County, Ind., in 1832. By this second union Mr. Byrum and wife were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living, viz., Eli W., Fletcher N., Robert L., Lourinda, Enoch E., Drusilla, Emma J., Noah H., and Norman E. Mr. Byrum was one of the self-made men of this locality. He entered upon his career as a farmer, with a capital of only about $50, and with a tract of wild, unimproved land from which to develop a farm. Yet this small amount proved the foundation of an ample fortune, which accumulated year by year under his tireless energy and excellent management. He cleared two farms during his life; first the one near Lisbon, upon which he first located in this county, and afterward the one upon which he died. Gradually he enlarged the boundaries of his farm, by sundry purchases, until he possessed 340 acres, free from debt, and the larger portion of it under a fine state of cultivation. Upon the last-named farm his widow and children still reside. Mr. Byrum was reared in the Democratic school of politics, and for many years was an adherent of that party. Latterly, however, he cast aside party ties, and exercised the privilege of an independent voter. But he was never a politician, and never held an elective office. He confined his attention to the pursuit of farming, and managed his affairs with an abilily that returned him very satisfactory results, and placed him among the wealthy farmers of the township. In all his transactions, he was governed by a high sense of honor, and among all who knew him he was recognized as a man of irreproachable integrity, and a good citizen in the best sense of that term. He was a consistent member of the United Brethren Church, with which denomination his wife and family are still identified.

JOSEPH BROWN, farmer, P. O. Union City. This industrious citizen was born August 2, 1821, in the State of Maryland. He immigrated to Miami County, Ohio, in 1823, and from thence settled in this county in October, 1844. Mr. Brown was united in marriage, November 25, 1847, to Nancy A. Harshman, a native of this State, who was born July 11, 1829. The following children blessed this union: William S., born October 8, 1848; Mary A., September 28, 1851; Daniel W., April 26, 1857; Tillie C., November 6, 1859; Abraham November 3, 1864; Isaac E., January 12, 1865; Francis M., Febuary 27, 1870, and Albert, August 19, 1872. His father, Joseph Brown, was a native of Germany, and was born about the year 1798; came to the State of Maryland, and was married there to Margaret Lower. Abraham Horshner, the father of Mrs. Brown, was a native of Preble County, Ohio; born in 1797, and was married to Hanna Garner, of his native county. He came to this county in 1831; deceased, September 13, 1866, his wife having died October 2, 1840. William S., the son of the subject of this sketch, was married, December 1, 1872, to Evaline Simmons; they have two children—Phebe L. and Dora. Mary A. was married to Ira Porter, May 1, 1868; they have two children—Nancy E. and Rudolph. Mr. Brown owns a good farm of 200 acres of choice land, is Democratic in politics, and an enterprising citizen.

HENRY DEBOLT, farmer, P. O. Union City. This worthy citizen was born February 28, 1817, in Butler County, Ohio; he went to Preble County in 1839, and finally settled in this county in 1846. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, and was married April 14, 1840, to Ann Mikesell, who was a native of Preble County, Ohio, born December 20, 1823. This union was blessed by the birth of ten children, of which number seven are living—George M., born February 22, 1845; Oscar F., January 14, 1846, deceased May 21, 1852; Emmaretta, August 16, 1848, deceased August 27, 1849; Irene E., April 2, 1851; Annetta J., January 28, 1852; Cass C., September 22, 1853, deceased March 10, 1875; Martha C., May 17, 1855; John B., October 27, 1856, deceased December 6, 1856; Kate, July 20, 1858; Charles, March 15, 1860, and Henrie A., January 27, 1863. Mr. Debolt has served as Justice of the Peace of Jackson Township for over seventeen years, and was Justice of the same township for four consecutive years. He and his worthy wife are consistent members of the Disciple Church, and are generally esteemed. He is a Democrat of the old school, and enjoys the confidence of his friends. His father, John Debolt, was a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born about 1797; came to this county in 1838, deceased 1852, in June. His wife was originally Rachel Clawson, born in 1800, deceased December 30, 1862. These people had many noble traits of character.

EZEKIEL C. CLOUGH.

Ezekiel C. Clough was born June 12, 1802, at Warren, in the State of New Hampshire. In 1818, his father started with his family to locate in the West, but while passing through the State of New York, one of his daughters was taken suddenly ill, and it was found necessary to remain there until she could recover. They remained in that State during the winter, the children attending school while their sister recovered her health. In the following spring, they resumed their journey, reaching Cincinnati, Ohio, in April, 1819. The family resources, which, at best, were never opulent, were much depleted by the long journey, and it became necessary for the several members of the family to engage in some kind of labor, to assist in its maintenance. Ezekiel found employment in a brick yard, and learned the brick-maker's trade. Within a year after their arrival in the West, the father died, and the maintenance of the family was assumed by the subject of this sketch, who did his part nobly, until all were old enough to take care of themselves. At a later date, he purchased the establishment of his employer, and manufactured brick on his own account, until 1826. In that year, he removed to Jay County, Ind., where he entered 640 acres of land. In the following year he was married, at Cincinnati, to Mary A. Huddart, and brought his wife to the wilderness, in the midst of which he had selected a place for a home. He began the task of clearing this large tract of land and preparing it for cultivation—an undertaking in which he succeeded nobly. By subsequent purchases he enlarged the boundaries of his farm, improving and beautifying each new tract, until he owned probably the largest and best cultivated tract of land in Jay County. He was always known as one of the most industrious men of the community, and to his industry, economy, and prudent management, are due the financial results that have made him a wealthy man. He has been economical, but he has never permitted this principle to beget a sordid or parsimonious nature. On the contrary, he has always been known for his charity and benevolence, and instead of seeking to hoard or augment a fortune already ample, he has found boundless pleasure in disbursing liberal sums in channels from which his fellow-men would reap benefits. His private charities are numerous—done in private, and known only to those who were the grateful recipients. In his public charities he has desired the same privacy, yet enough has transpired to mark him a public-spirited man of the most unselfish order, and to show that in all the years of his prosperity he has been the devoted friend of public improvement, public education, and the cause of religion. The first Baptist Church at North Salem was erected almost entirely at his expense, and the new house of worship was built upon land donated by him, and constructed and furnished largely from his liberal contributions. To the erection of Ridgeville College, he contributed a munificent amount, which, in deference to his modesty, was never made known. To the same institution he donated 220 acres of excellent farming land, worth at least $15,000, and holds three life-scholarships that cost him $900. He is one of the Trustees of this college, and has acted in that capacity ever since the organization of the board.

His has been a long and busy life, and he has not lived in vain. He has stamped his identifiy upon many of the most important institutions and public improvements in Randolph County, and has proved himself a blessing to the community. He has retired from active business, and now resides in the north part of Randolph County. He has transferred his large landed estate to his children, reserving only the proceeds of his farms during his life. He was identified with both Randolph and Jay Counties in their pioneer period, and has a vivid recollection of the events of early days. In the intervening years, he has been an interested witness of the progress and improvement of the locality with which he was identified in its earliest days of civilization, while every enterprise of a public nature has received his encouragement and support. Until 1874, he was permitted to enjoy the companionship of his devoted wife, who accompanied him to the wilderness in the prime of a happy young life, adding her efforts to his in transforming the forest into a home. On the 17th of August, 1874, she died, leaving a void in the hearts of her family never to be filled. They were the parents of seven children—William, the eldest, enlisted in Company F, of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Port Gibson, while fighting in defense of the Union and for the maintenance of our national integrity; Nancy married Mr. Lewis, and is now deceased; Ezekiel resides in Jackson Township, Randolph County; Hannah, Lottie and George W. are living, and John is deceased.

THOMAS DEVOR, farmer, P. O. Jordan. This worthy citizen was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 20, 1803. He was educated in the rural

schools of his native State, and was married, April 8, 1831, to Nancy Coabstick, born December 9, 1811, in Butler County, Ohio. This union was blessed with the birth of nine children, of which number five are living—Margaret, born April 30, 1835; Benjamin, November 25, 1836; Rachel, October 16, 1838; Ann, October 5, 1842, and Mary, July 29, 1849. Mr. D. had one son in the war for the Union, John Q., who enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. He was captured and imprisoned at Andersonville and other Southern prisons; he died from the effects of the terrible ordeal through which he passed while in those horrible pens. His father, John Devor, was a native of Pennsylvania; he settled in Ohio at an early date, and deceased July 25, 1828, in the seventieth year of his age. He was a man of noble impulse, and much of his character has found a place within the mind of his son. Mr. Devor is still active, and is a Republican in politics.

JOHN GITTINGER, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born September 6, 1809, in Maryland; he was educated in the rural schools of his native State, and at twenty-six years of age came to Ohio. He was married in Randolph County, Ind., September 28, 1848, to Dorothy Helm, who was born September 1, 1830. These parents were blessed with the birth of the following children: Jane, born December 16, 1849; Mary, October 14, 1851, deceased September 15, 1872; Ruth, March 26, 1854; Jacob and Samuel (twins), September 8, 1856, deceased September 28, same year; John J., December 9, 1857; Willard, November 25, 1859; Esther, April 19, 1862; Jonas, February 22, 1865; Daniel, July 21, 1867; Ann, October 31, 1870, and Olive, May 20, 1876. Mr. G. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, F. & A. M., No. 56, Winchester, and of Jackson Grange. His father, Jacob Gittinger, was a native of Baltimore County, Md., born March 25, 1785: he was an officer in the war of 1812; came to this county in the fall of 1838, deceased February 14, 1865; his wife's maiden name was Mary Deal, born September 6, 1792, in the same county and State aforesaid. She died February 10, 1861, in this county. Mr. Gittinger owns a well cultivated farm of 310 acres of valuable land, and is considered to be one of the best citizens of his neighborhood. Since the above was written, Mr. Gittinger has deceased. He died the 21st of August, 1882, quite suddenly. A few minutes before he passed away, he was engaged in sociable conversation with his family.

JACOB GITTINGER, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born September 19, 1817, in Carroll County, Md. He came to Darke County, Ohio, at eighteen years of age, and settled here in the fall of 1844. He was married in the early part of 1844, to Margaret Adkins, who was a native of Butler County, Ohio, born December 25, 1823. Two children blessed this union—William H., born May 26, 1845; he is an architect of considerable ability. The other child is a daughter, Lilly C., born February 19, 1851. Mr. G. is a self-made man, and has been intimately connected with the progress and development of the county. He and his wife are worthy members of the German Reformed Church. He owns a valuable farm of 100 acres of land, and is a Democrat in politics. His father and mother, Jacob and Mary Gittinger, are noticed elsewhere in this work. Suffice it to say that they were of the best families of their native State. The father of Mrs. Gittinger, was George Atkins, a native of Delaware, born in the year 1800, came to Butler County, Ohio, in 1807, and finally settled in Darke County, Ohio, where he deceased February, 1878; his wife, Jane Wilson, a native of Butler County, and a few years his junior, died April, 1823.

HENRY HANDSCHY, Jr. Henry Handschy, Sr., the father of this gentleman, was born in 1784, in the canton of Basel, Switzerland, and within fifteen miles of the city of Strasbourg, France. He emigrated to the United States with a younger brother in 1803, landing at Philadelphia, and removing thence to Lancaster County, Penn. In 1814, he removed to Franklin County, Penn., and while there he joined a volunteer infantry company organized for the defense of Baltimore, and arrived just in time to see the British fleet sail out of the harbor. From Franklin County, Penn., he removed to Loudoun County, Va. In 1817, he removed to Ohio, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Perry Township, Muskingum County. Subsequently, he removed to Fairfield County, in the same State, and there married Mary Ann Weaver, in May, 1819. After a residence of two years in Fairfield County, he returned to his farm in Muskingum County, where he died on the 9th of November, 1861. In personal appearance he was a fine looking man—above the medium height, an entertaining conversationalist, and gifted with a remarkable memory. He was a fine debater, and well posted in the current topics of the day. Although he served as Justice of the Peace for a number of years, he never sought office, and never felt political ambition. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and always maintained the principles enunciated by that great statesman. In religion he discarded all creeds and denominations, relying upon the Bible as the great founation-head, the source of all truth and righteousness. From this book he drew his conclusions, and in its promises he centered his faith and trust. He read it through many times, and always held it in the highest reverence. His wife survived him about ten years. She was born in April, 1794, in Westmoreland County, Penn., and removed with her parents to near New Baltimore, Fairfield Co., Ohio, where she married Mr. Handschy. Her parents were also from Switzerland. In the community where she resided for so many years, she was always looked upon as a "Mother in Israel." She was kind, compassionate and tender, and possessed the affectionate regard of all who knew her. She died March 3, 1870. Henry Handschy, Jr., son of Henry and Mary Handschy, was born April 20, 1820, in Muskingum County, Ohio. He was educated in the schools of his native State, and came to Indiana in May, 1840. On the 27th of October, 1841, he was united in marriage with Sarah Walker, and located upon a farm in Jackson Township, where he has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, having improved his farm and enlarged its boundaries by subsequent purchases, until it now embraces 320 acres. Mr. Handschy has always entertained advanced ideas in the science of farming, and there are no farmers in the county who may be called his superiors as model agriculturists, and but few who are his equals. Foreseeing the great benefits to be derived from a proper system of artificial drainage, he became one of the first movers in the matter of inaugurating this improvement in Jackson Township, and is known to be the first man in Randolph County who secured a petition for an open ditch—the object being to effect drainage from his farm to the Mississinewa River, across intervening lands. Having taken the initiative in this matter, he set an example which has been extensively followed by his neighbors, while the value and availability of their lands have been largely enhanced by this action. Aside from farming, Mr. Handschy has devoted a great deal of attention to milling pursuits, feeling a commendable pride in this profession, at which, in former years, he was known to excel. By his long association with mechanical appliances, he has been able to invent many useful additions for the saving of labor, and to secure speed in the performance of work. His principal invention is an automatic flood-gate, for which he secured a patent on the 12th of September, 1882. This gate is designed for the use of mills operated by water-power, and is recognized as a valuable invention. During a residence of more than forty years in this county, Mr. Handschy has identified himself with many important public improvements, and has always manifested a willingness to encourage such improvements by liberal contributions and by personal coöperation. By honest toil and industry he has amassed a comfortable store of worldly wealth, and by his upright and honorable life, he has won and ever retained the confidence and good will of his fellow-men. Politically his sympathies are with the Democratic party, with which party he acts and votes. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for more than thirty years, having been initiated into the lodge at Deerfield, in this county, about the year 1851. He is a member of the Disciples Church, and is recognized as one of the best citizens of the community in which he resides. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Smith, was born September 16, 1819, and married Mr. Walker, who died after a few years of wedded happiness. The fruits of this union were three children, the eldest of whom—Sophia R.—is deceased, while Emily M. and Ellis W. still survive. Mrs. Handschy is an excellent lady, and by her kindness and charity has gained the affectionate regard of all who know her. Seven children are the fruits of her second marriage, viz.: Lydia A., Frederick, David, Joseph, Mary A., Loretta C. and Manda J., four of whom—Lydia, Frederick, David and Joseph are deceased.

LEANDER HARSHMAN, farmer, P. O. Union City, born June 2, 1842, in Preble County, Ohio, educated in this county, married August 28, 1866, to Mary E. Corl, who was born March 17, 1843, in this county. The following children were born to these parents: Anna B., November 15, 1869; Sarah E., October 25, 1869 (deceased March 2, 1870, burned to death by fire catching clothes); Clara J., December 29, 1871; Mary M., August 21, 1875; Della M., February 10, 1877, and William E., September 26, 1878. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church. Isaac Harshman is a native of Warren County, Ohio, born June 22, 1820, settled in this county in March, 1850; he married Nancy A. Robisson, January 28, 1841, she was a native of Butler County, Ohio, born July 12, 1817, deceased August 15, 1862. The following sons and daughters were born to them—Leander, June 2, 1842; Charlotte E., September 3, 1843; Henry B., February 14, 1866; Martha J., May 17, 1845; Martin V., April 25, 1847; John M. G., March 11, 1849; Eliza D., July 18, 1851; Alice A., December 17, 1853; James H., January 30, 1856, and Ida, September 12, 1858. The grandfather of these children was Elijah Harshman, a native of Virginia; he participated in the war of 1812, deceased January, 1857, in Preble County, Ohio; his wife was Nancy Wolf, born 1776 in Bourbon County, Ky. Jacob Corl, the father of Mrs. Harshman, is a native of Pennsylvania, born August 16, 1805; he was married, January 31, 1825, to Elizabeth Stuff, a native of Pennsylvania, born April 7, 1806. These old people are still living at this date, and are very active.

STEPHEN HINDSLEY was born in North Carolina August 20, 1818. Mr. Hindsley, after making several changes, finally selected Jackson Township as a desirable place to locate, and made his final settlement February 10, 1848. He married Miss Ann M. McConnell March 7, 1841, a native of Piqua, Ohio, born June 10, 1820. Ten children blessed this union, of which number nine are living. Sarah was born January 19, 1842; she became the wife of Westley Johnson; Joseph G. was born April 28, 1843, he married Mary C. Musselman; Malinda, born August 23, 1844, married Absalom Mangas; Rufus G., born February 21, 1847, married Malinda A. Noffsinger; John W., born July 26, 1849, married Martha J. Johnson; Mary E., born December 8, 1851, deceased September 16, 1853; George M., born March 23, 1854, married Caroline E. Warren; Melissa J., born September 10, 1856, married E. W. McFarland; Annetta, born October 23, 1858, deceased July 15, 1882, and James W., born August 14, 1860, married Rachel F. Byron. Mr. Hindsley and his daughters are worthy members of the Disciple Church. Mr. Hindsley is a social gentleman, and a Democrat of the old school. His father, John Hindsley, was a native of Maryland, born January 17, 1767. He united in matrimony with Miss Hannah Stone March 8, 1807; she was born March 8, 1788, in North Carolina. In the year 1823, Mr. John Hindsley and family settled in Granger County, Tenn.; thence in Darke County, Ohio. He deceased August 16, 1847, and his estimable wife September 6, 1866.

SQUIRE HINKLE was born July 10, 1853, in Jackson Township, Randolph County. He was educated in the common schools of this county: he is the owner of a fine farm and a pleasant home; he is a great lover of music, and is naturally a musician. He was married, April 11, 1875, to Henrietta Simmons, also a native of Randolph County, born December 25, 1853. They have three children—Dillie M., born January 25, 1875; Arrillus B., June 10, 1877, and Rolla R., born May 17, 1881. Mr. Hinkle's father, Henry Hinkle, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, born May 26, 1809. He came to this county about the year 1840; his wife, Eliza A. Hinkle, is a native of Union County, Ind., born December 1, 1811. They are both living. James Simmons, the father of Mrs. Hinkle, was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 10, 1809, deceased March 23, 1872. He was a man of sterling qualities; he was a kind and indulgent parent and social companion. He married an estimable lady by the name of Avoline Hawkins, of Jay County, who deceased June 30, 1861. Mr. Hinkle and wife are an intelligent and social couple.

ISAAC HOOVER, farmer, P. O. Castle. This industrious citizen was born July 4, 1829, in Clark County, Ohio. He attended the district common schools of his native State; he settled in this county in 1840, and was married, February 13, 1856, to Elizabeth Sutton, who was born October 12, 1839. Nine children were born to these parents—Martha J., born November 11, 1859; Joseph, born February 13, 1862; Michael H., born November 1, 1863; Cornelius, born December 2, 1865; Luella, born March 5, 1871; Lilly M., born May 11, 1873; Peter, born August 26, 1875, and Florence, born May 15, 1878, and James I., born July 4, 1881. His father, George Hoover, was a native of Virginia, born in the year 1795, settled in Ohio in 1832, deceased 1851. He was married to Catharine Simmons, born in Virginia in 1796, immigrated with her husband to this county, deceased November, 1880. Mr. Hoover and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church. He owns a good farm of 171 acres of valuable land; is Republican in politics, and considered to be one of the best citizens of his vicinity.

JACOB S. HOWARD, farmer, P. O. Union City. This worthy citizen was born February 16, 1823, in Warren County, Ohio. He was united in marriage, August 31, 1843, to Margaret Wimer, who was a native of Stark County, Ohio, and born March 18, 1824. Mr. Howard was educated in Montgomery County, Ohio, and has engaged successfully in farming from boyhood. He and his worthy wife are members of the German Baptist Church. He owns fifty acres of good land, and is considered one of the best citizens. His father, George Howard, was originally from Maryland, where he was born April 18, 1796, immigrated to Warren County, Ohio, in 1809; from thence to Montgomery County, where he deceased April 27, 1876. His wife was originally Elizabeth Anderson, born near Pittsburgh, Penn., December 25, 1799; still living at this date. These people were married in Ohio June, 1822. Mr. Wimer, the father of Mrs. Howard, was a native of Pennsylvania, born September 21, 1795; came to Ohio, and, after making several changes, deceased in Preble County, Ohio, November 13, 1864. His wife was Catharine Studebaker, born in Pennsylvania December 27, 1802. She was married to Mr. Howard November 18, 1819, deceased at the residence of her daughter, in Jackson Township, December 28, 1869. The following are the sons and daughters of these worthy parents: John Wimer, born July 15, 1820, deceased June 7, 1830; Mary, December 16, 1821; Elizabeth, June 22, 1826; Daniel, July 4, 1828; Henry, July 1, 1832, died in infancy; Sarah, June 27, 1835; Samuel, December 7, 1837; Susannah, July 20, 1840, and Jacob, April 21, 1844.

WESLEY JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Union City, born June 25, 1834, in Jackson Township, attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and was united in marriage April 29, 1858, to Sarah A. Hindsley, a native of Darke County, Ohio, born January 19, 1842. Seven children were born to these parents—Malinda, October 15, 1859; Tillie V., May 14, 1861, deceased October 29, 1880; Thomas W., April 20, 1863; William L. and Joseph G., twins, December 15, 1865; Bertha A., September 11, 1869, and Malissa A., February 6, 1872. Mr. Johnson owns a good farm of 147 acres of land; he served in Company G, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, participating in the principal engagements of the war. He was wounded at Vicksburg in the right hand. Jacob Johnson, his father, is a native of Frederick County, Md., born November 19, 1792; came to Dayton, Ohio, in 1824, and from thence to this county in 1832. He married Magdaline Vattenbaker in September, 1816, who was born in June, 1794, in Maryland. He participated in the war of 1812, and was noted for his bravery. The subject of this sketch owns a good farm of 147 acres of land, and is a great lover of schools and good books.

JAMES V. KING, physician, Castle. This esteemed citizen is a native of Brown County, Ohio, born July 5, 1823. He attended the common schools, Ripley College, of his native State, and settled in this county October, 1846. The Doctor was married, April 17, 1851, to Mary J. Devor, who was a native of Darke County, Ohio, born October, 1834. This union was blessed by the birth of eight children—Florence, July 22, 1852; William, August 1, 1855; Benjamin, June 24, 1857; Mary L. September 9, 1859; Eveline, September 16, 1864; Thomas, April 6, 1867; Harry, January 6, 1870, and Gertrude, August 16, 1873. Dr. King studied medicine under the eminent physician, Dr. Buckner, of Ohio, and has practiced continuously since 1845. He located in this county in 1846, and has filled the office of Township Trustee, besides superintending his farm of 140 acres. His father, William King, was a native of Adams County, Penn., born August 2, 1792. He was married to Miss Bonde, of Kentucky, in 1816, and deceased in Brown County, Ohio, December, 1859. He was in the war of 1812, and much of his patriotism and energy has descended to his son, the Doctor. The Doctor is considered to be a skillful physician, his practice amounts to $1,500 annually, and he is courteous and attentive to business. Dr. King's maternal grandfather was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and the Doctor says he has often looked upon the old sword of Capt. Bonde, when a boy, with no little interest.

NORMAN McFARLAND, physician, New Pittsburg. This esteemed gentleman is a native of Darke County, Ohio, born June 10, 1842. He was principally educated at Antioch and Ridgeville Colleges. He was married, September 12, 1870, to Sarah Sanders, who was born at Mount Pleasant, Jay County, Ind., January 13, 1847. They have one child, Mary J., born November 12, 1875. After reading medicine under Drs. Simmons, Bailey and Anderson, he graduated in the Indiana Medical College, of Indianapolis, in the class of 1869, and subsequently attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Doctor has followed his profession successfully with an annual income of $1,500. He is a member of Union City Lodge, No. 152, I. O. O. F. He served in Company C, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, participating in all the principal engagements of that organization. His father Lewis McFarland, was born March 6, 1812, and resides at present near Union City. He married Charity Marquis, a native of Ohio, and born March 12, 1818. Jacob Sanders, the father of Mrs. McFarland, is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., born May 21, 1810, deceased at Ridgeville, Ind., August 10, 1863; he married Ruth Penock, February 3, 1833. She was born in Pennsylvania, November 7, 1816, deceased April 24, 1852. The Doctor is a rising young physician and is very attentive to business.

EMANUEL MANGAS, farmer, P. O. Castle. This worthy farmer is a native of Pennsylvania, born August 25, 1826. He attended the common schools of Ohio and Indiana, and was united in marriage, the first time, December 20, 1855, to Catharine Ely, who was born April 12, 1838. Two children blessed the first marriage—Jacob J., born December 21, 1859, deceased February 20, 1864, and Sarah B., April 8, 1865, deceased August 13, 1865. Mr. M. lost his beloved wife by death, August 8, 1865. He was married the second time, October 15, 1868, to Caroline L. Castle, who was born July 14, 1834; two children were born to these parents—Oliver M., August 11, 1869, deceased January 3, 1873, and Isaac N., September 12, 1873. This son is a bright, intelligent lad of much promise. Mr. Mangas has held the office of Township Assessor and he and his worthy wife are members of the Disciple Church. He has followed farming and is one of those stanch Democrats from principle. The sketch of his parents is given in another part of this work. The father of Mrs. Mangas, Isaac Castle, is a native of Vermont and born December 14, 1809; her mother is a Methodist Minister; was born March 9, 1813. The subject of this sketch is a law-biding citizen, and is held in high regard by his neighbors. Mr. Mangas has a pleasant home on the Salem and Union City Turnpike, about five miles north of Union City.

CASPER MANGAS, farmer, P. O. Castle. This worthy citizen is a native of Pennsylvania, born August 12, 1831. He came with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, and from thence to this county. He received his education in his adopted county, and was married May 10, 1857, to Mary J. Perry, who was born March 22, 1837, in Montgomery County, Ohio. Ten children were born to these parents—Mary J., born November 2, 1858; Emanuel E., September 21, 1860; George A., January 31, 1862; William H., September 23, 1863, died 1864; John L., November 5, 1864; Margaret E., September 5, 1866; Jacob L., August 3, 1868; James P., May 10, 1870, and Charles N., August 25, 1875. Mr. M. and wife are worthy members of the Disciple Church, and are much interested in its behalf. He is an industrious farmer, and stands well in the community in which he lives. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is not only a farmer but a carpenter.

JOHN B. LYONS, Jackson, was born in Perry County, Ohio, November 29, 1849: he came with his parents to Jay County, Ind., in 1850. He was educated in the common schools of these days; was married April 23, 1874, to Rosa Snyder, who was a native of Darke County, Ohio, and born February 23, 1853. They have two children—Cora A., born January 20, 1875, and Albert L., August 3, 1877. Mrs. Lyons, is an estimable lady and sociable companion. She is a member of the Christian Church. Elijah Lyons, father of John B., was born September 24, 1824, in Columbiana County, Ohio. He moved to Jay County, Ind., in 1830, and January 12, 1821, married Mary Baily, a native of Pennsylvania. The father of Mrs. J. B. Lyons, was Pierson Snyder, a native of New Jersey, born April 20, 1820. After making several changes, he deceased in St. Clair, Mo., being killed March 14, 1863, by some deserters from the rebel Gen. Price's army. Helena Barkalow, the mother of Mrs. Lyons, was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 26, 1819. She married Mr. Snyder October 2, 1851, and deceased in Jay County, April 6, 1866. Mr. Lyons is a Democrat in politics. He is a social gentleman and well respected by his neighbors.

JOHN MANGAS, farmer, P. O. Union City. This industrious citizen was born February 25, 1834, in Richland County, Ohio; he came with his parents to this county in 1837, and was schooled among the scenes of those pioneer days. He was married February 4, 1858, to Hannah Stewart, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 15, 1841. One child blessed this union—Clark, born November 27, 1858; married Susan Stapesbury, December 11, 1879. Mr. M. owns a well-cultivated farm of 110 acres of land, and he and wife are zealous members of the Disciple Church. The father and mother of Mr Mangas are noticed elsewhere in this work. Isaac M. Stewart was the father of Mrs. Mangas, born June 16, 1818, a native of Ohio, deceased in Kansas; his wife was originally Cynthia Lambert, a native of Darke County, Ohio, born August 10, 1820, deceased December 13, 1861. His parents were married March 15, 1838. They had nine children—Clark, born September 23, 1839; Hannah, already mentioned; Betsy, June 5, 1843, deceased February 5, 1866; Polly Ann, November 17, 1844; Sarah M., June 12, 1847; Amanda J., March 18, 1850; Jonathan, November 12, 1853; Abigail A., January 17, 1857, and Lydia A., August 20, 1859. The subject of this sketch is Democratic in politics and is noted for his generous disposition.

ELI MANGAS, farmer, P. O. Union City, born May 12, 1839, in Jackson Township, this county. He attended the rural schools of his native township, and was married September 20, 1861, to Jemima Smith, who was born August 26, 1844; nine children blessed this union; John W., born April 22, 1862; Hannah, November 21, 1863, deceased August 16, 1864; Mary E., January 14, 1865, deceased August 19, 1865; William O., June 3, 1866; Rufus S., October 23, 1868; Lewis J., April 1, 1873, deceased the 27th of same month; Cora B., October 31, 1875; Dora M., May 30, 1877, and Carrie A., March 24, 1879. Mr. M. and wife are worthy members of the Disciple Church; he is Democratic in politics and owns the old homestead on which he was reared. He has one of the best barns in the county, and gives much attention to raising fine stock. A sketch of his father and mother are given elsewhere in this work. His wife's father is Abraham Smith, who married Mary Terrell. Mr. Mangas is Superintendent of the Sabbath School of his neighborhood and is respected by all friends. Abraham Smith was born September 18, 1808, in York County, Penn. Mary Smith, his wife, was also a native of Pennsylvania, born February 19, 1815; they settled in Randolph County in 1837.

ABSALOM MANGAS, farmer, P. O. Union City. This industrious farmer was born January 31, 1844, on the old homestead in Jackson Township, this county. He was married the first time November 10, 1866, to Margaret C. Thompson, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, April 26, 1847. One child

was born to these parents—Edward C., September 25, 1867, deceased December 30, 1868. Mr. M. lost his estimable wife by death and was married the second time, February 18, 1869, to Malinda' Hindsley, who is a native of Darke County, Ohio, born August 23, 1844. Five children blessed this union, of which number three are living—Marshall O., November 27, 1869; Charlie E., August 4, 1871; William O., April 6, 1873, deceased December 28, 1874; Harry L., May 2, 1876, and Clarence O., January 8, 1881, deceased March 13, 1881. The parents of Mr. Mangas are noticed elsewhere in this work. The father of Mrs. Mangas is Stephen Hindsley, born in North Carolina, August 22, 1818. He went with his parents, at three years of age, to Tennessee, from thence to Darke County, Ohio, and finally settled in this, Jackson Township; he was married to Annie M. McConnell, who was born June 10, 1820. The subject of this sketch and his wife are worthy members of the Disciple Church; he is an enthusiastic Democrat and a good citizen.

SARAH A. NOFFSINGER, farmer, P. O. Union City, born July 5, 1822, in Wayne County, Ind.; she was married July 9, 1840, to Eli Noffsinger, who was born April 6, 1806, in Montgomery County, Ohio. The following children blessed this union: Enos, born August 18, 1841; Aaron, June 8, 1843; Jesse P., November 21, 1845; Andrew, January 21, 1847; Minerva, April 6, 1849, deceased April 8, 1851; Saloma, December 18, 1851; John, March 7, 1856; Sarah, June 23, 1858; James, February 7, 1861; William P., February 22, 1863, and Leonard V., May 17, 1865. Mrs. Noffsinger is a faithful member of the German Baptist Church; owns a good farm of 160 acres of land, and is a lady of whom her neighbors are proud. Mr. Eli Noffsinger died October 8, 1872; was a member of the German Baptist Church. Enos married Polly A. Stewart; Aaron, Mollie Sipple; Jesse P., Nancy C. Shinaberg; Andrew, first wife, Hettie N. Stover, second wife, Catherine Bowman; Saloma married George M. Lauter; John married Ann M. Bricker; Sarah A., married Silas A. Kreider.

ELI NOFFSINGER, farmer, P. O. Union City, born March 28, 1835, in Montgomery County, Ohio; came here in 1848; after making several changes, finally settled here in 1870. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, and was married September 3, 1857, to Martha Noffsinger, born December 31, 1838. The following children blessed this union: Elizabeth, born July 7, 1858, deceased November 26, 1864; Henry, December 22, 1859; Ida, October 18, 1861; Noah, February 13, 1864; Joseph, March 9, 1866; Edward, March 17, 1868; Clara J., January 1, 1872, and Dora, July 4, 1874. He and his worthy wife are members of the German Baptist Church. His father was Eli Noffsinger, born July 4, 1794, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, deceased in Illinois, 1861; his wife was originally Mary Pressel, a native of Virginia. Mr. Noffsinger is an industrious, conscientious gentleman.

JOHN POORMAN, farmer, P. O. Union City, born June 15, 1815, in Bedford County, Penn. He came to Richland County, Ohio, at one year of age, and from thence to this county in 1838. He was married, the first time, on September 6, 1837, to Lucy A. Brooks, born June 2, 1818, in York County, Penn. The following children blessed this union: Henry, born October 5, 1839, deceased January 6, 1869; Mary A., born September 22, 1841, deceased April 6, 1848; George W., born July 13, 1842, served in Company E, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry; Margaret J., born October 13, 1845; Emeretta M., born July 29, 1849; John N., born May 24, 1851; Martha E., born August 17, 1855, and James W., born April 22, 1861. Mr. Poorman lost his wife by death September 2, 1875. He was married the second time, January 7, 1877, to Mrs. Mary Anderson, who was born January 16, 1821, in Stark County, Ohio. His father, Peter Poorman, was a native of Pennsylvania; located in Richland County, Ohio; died July 9, 1830, his wife was originally Elizabeth Shaffer, a native of the same State, died in 1850. Mr. Poorman and wife are consistent members of the church, he of the Christian and she of the German Baptist. He is a Democrat in politics; owns a good farm of eighty acres of land, and is generally esteemed.

PETER POORMAN, Township Trustee, Union City. This worthy citizen is a native of Richland County, Ohio, born July 22, 1838. He came to this county with his parents at six weeks of age, and attended school in the rural districts of this township. He was married, August 5, 1858, to Mary Warren, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 6, 1833. The following children blessed this union: Elizabeth A., born January 10, 1860, deceased August 9, 1869; Eli N., born October 3, 1862, deceased August 20, 1868; Minerva E., born January 24, 1865, deceased August 21, 1868; Cora A., born March 24, 1870; James W., born May 5, 1872; Ettie B., born May 6, 1875, and Nilda L., born June 16, 1878. The father and mother of the subject of this sketch are noticed elsewhere in this work. Mr. Poorman has filled successfully the office of Township Assessor for six terms, and the people appreciating the honesty and integrity of this citizen, elected him Township Trustee in the spring of 1880. He and his worthy wife are members of the New-Light Church.

HENRY RICKERT, farmer, P. O. Jackson. This gentleman is one of the worthy farmers of his township; was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 16, 1848. Mr. Rickert, when a youth, had limited opportunities to attend school, and therefore his knowledge is derived principally from close observation and practical experience. On the 14th of August, 1873, he married Miss Wimer, a daughter of John Wimer, whose biography may be found on the pages of this volume. Miss Wimer is also a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born January 7, 1852. Mr. Wimer and wife have three children living—Henry A., born August 1, 1875; Amos W., September 20, 1878, and Martin A., August 23, 1881. Mr. Rickert is a Democrat. He and his estimable wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

GEORGE RICKERT.

George Rickert was born February 15, 1840, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Rickert, who were born in Germany, the former in August, 1801, and the latter in March, 1811. They were the parents of eight children, named respectively, Mary A., John, George, Jacob, Leonard, Samuel, Henry and Elizabeth, all of whom are now living except Mary A., Jacob, Leonard and Samuel. George, the subject of this sketch, came to Randolph County, Ind., with his parents in 1852. He attended the district schools of this county during the winter, and, during the remainder of the year, was engaged in assisting his father on the home farm. By the training of his early life, he became familiar with the details of farming, and as he grew to manhood adopted that pursuit, which he has ever since continued with marked success. On the 29th of March, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Stuck, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in March, 1848. The fruits of this union are three children, named respectively, William A., Mary E. and John E.

Like many of our substantial farmers and best citizens, Mr. Rickert is a self-made man, having earned his success by honest toil, steadily and gradually, without any sudden stroke of good fortune. He has a fine farm of eighty acres on the New Pittsburg pike, under splendid improvement, and with a handsome residence and substantial barn and outbuildings. He is a enterprising, industrious man, and, by honest toil, has accumulated a comfortable estate. He is honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, and has gained the confidence and regard of all who know him, being recognized as one of the best citizens of his township. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and in politics, is a Democrat.

His wife is the daughter of John Stuck, who was born in Pennsylvania in August, 1823, and is now a minister of the Gospel in Darke County, Ohio. She is an estimable lady, and possess the affectionate regard of the community in in which she resides.

JOSEPH SHREEV.

Joseph Shreev was born in Carroll County, Md., October 13, 1816, and died in Randolph County, Ind., August 13, 1879. In his youth he learned the miller's trade, and throughout his life, was engaged at that pursuit with marked success. When twenty-two years of age, he left home, and located on the Whitewater River, in Wayne County, Ind., where he operated a flouring-mill for William Mitchell. About ten years later, he removed to Dolluf's Mill, on Whitewater, where he remained about a year. Removing then to his farm, east of Union City, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for twelve years. At the end of that time, he located in Union City, where, in partnership with Spencer Hill, he erected a flouring-mill, which has since been remodeled, and is now known as Pierce's Warehouse. In September, 1864, he removed to Jackson Township, Randolph County, and purchased a mill on the Mississinewa River. He remodeled this establishment, furnishing it throughout with new and improved machinery, and making it a first-class mill, operating it successfully until his decease.

He was twice married, first, on July 7, 1842, to Cynthia Ann Edwards, in Wayne County, Ind. By this union they were the parents of three children, only one of whom, Enos E., now survives. His wife died on the 30th day of March, 1850, and on the 18th of March, 1852, he was united in marriage with Emily Gibbs, a native of Darke County, Ohio, and daughter of David and Mary Gibbs. This second union was blessed by eight children, viz., David G., Andrew M., Senith E., Bryant J., Jacob W., Rebecca A., Edward Ellsworth and Wesley Preston. Of this number all are now living save Wesley P.

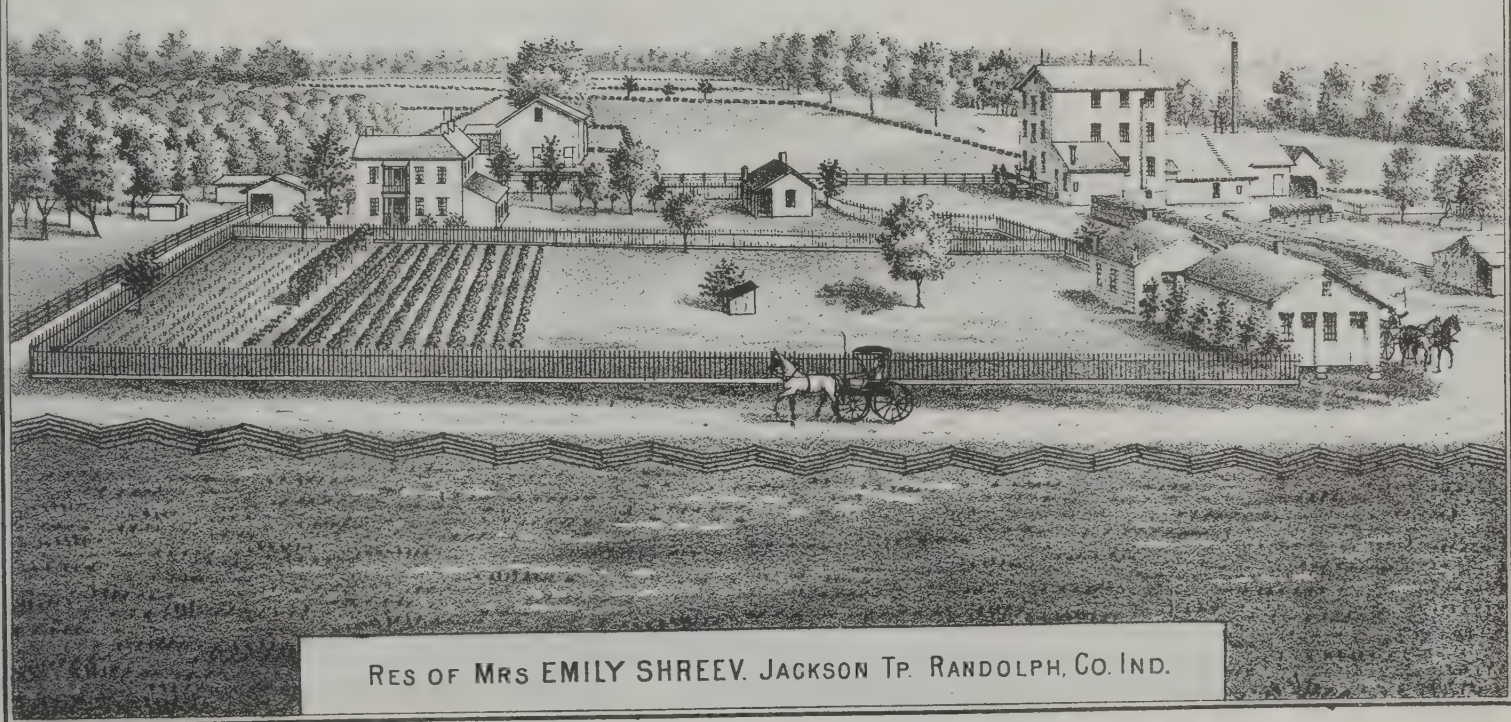
Mr. Shreev began life as a poor boy, without any capital but honesty and industry, and a strong determination to succeed. And these qualities proved the key to success, and enabled him, with good management, to accumulate a comfortable estate. He was a hard worker, and all that he acquired in the way of worldly wealth was the result of honest toil. In politics, he was a Republican, but with him, politics was a secondary consideration. His work demanded and received all of his attention, and he never consented to occupy an elective office, nor did he ever feel a desire for political recognition. He became an Odd Fellow at Westminster, Md., and retained his membership in that lodge until his death. In his business transactions, and in all his dealings with his fellow-men, he was scrupulously honest, and by his integrity, won the confidence and respect of all who knew him. Although not a pioneer, he was one of the most liberal of citizens, and took a hearty interest in the improvement of the county, contributing liberally to all enterprises of a public nature, and was especially the friend of public education and religion. He was a man of strong character, and in his death the community lost one of its best citizens. His wife survives him, and still controls the mill property. The mill is operated by her sons, who are gentlemen of fine business ability, and thoroughly familiar with the work in which they are engaged.

W. K. SIMMONS. The subject of this sketch is one of the substantial citizens of Randolph County. He is a native of this county; born August 31, 1841. His education was acquired in the district schools. Having served his majority at home, Mr. Simmons, on June 3, 1865, married Malinda A. Sell, May 11, 1845. They have three children—Dora, born March 29, 1868; Edar, September 15, 1869, and Esta, November 11, 1871. The above-named children are bright and intelligent, and are a great source of happiness for their parents. Mr. Simmons and wife are worthy members of the German Baptist Church, of which he has been a minister for twelve years. His father, Aaron Simmons, has been identified with this county since the year 1842; and has always been known as an honorable and respectable citizen. He is a native of Miami County, Ohio, born February 1, 1810. In the year 1840, he married Rebecca Marquis, she was born in Ohio, in 1819, February 2. Aaron Simmons and wife live on the Salem and Union Pike, two and one-half miles northwest of Union City. On the farm of W. K. Simmons is a flowing well, which has a capacity of about twelve gallons per minute. It has been dug seven years and has unceasingly continued in its wonderful supply of water.

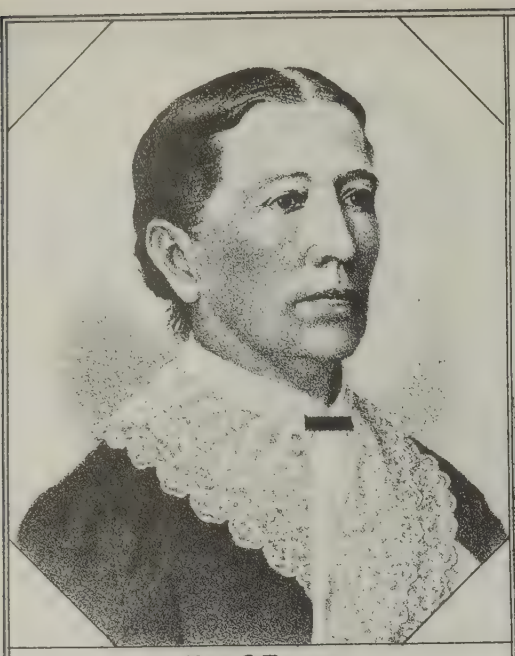
NOAH S. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Union City. This industrious citizen was born December 21, 1854, in this county. He attended the district schools, and was married, December 24, 1874, to Martha J. Sell, who was born in Jackson Township, this county, October 3, 1853. Two children blessed this union—Troy, born July 1, 1876, and Lafayette, October 7, 1878, deceased July 13, 1879. Henry Smith, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania, born May 27, 1816, came to this county in 1837, deceased September 29, 1880; his wife, formerly Elizabeth Noffsinger, was a native of

Mr Joseph Shreev.

Mrs Emily Shreev.



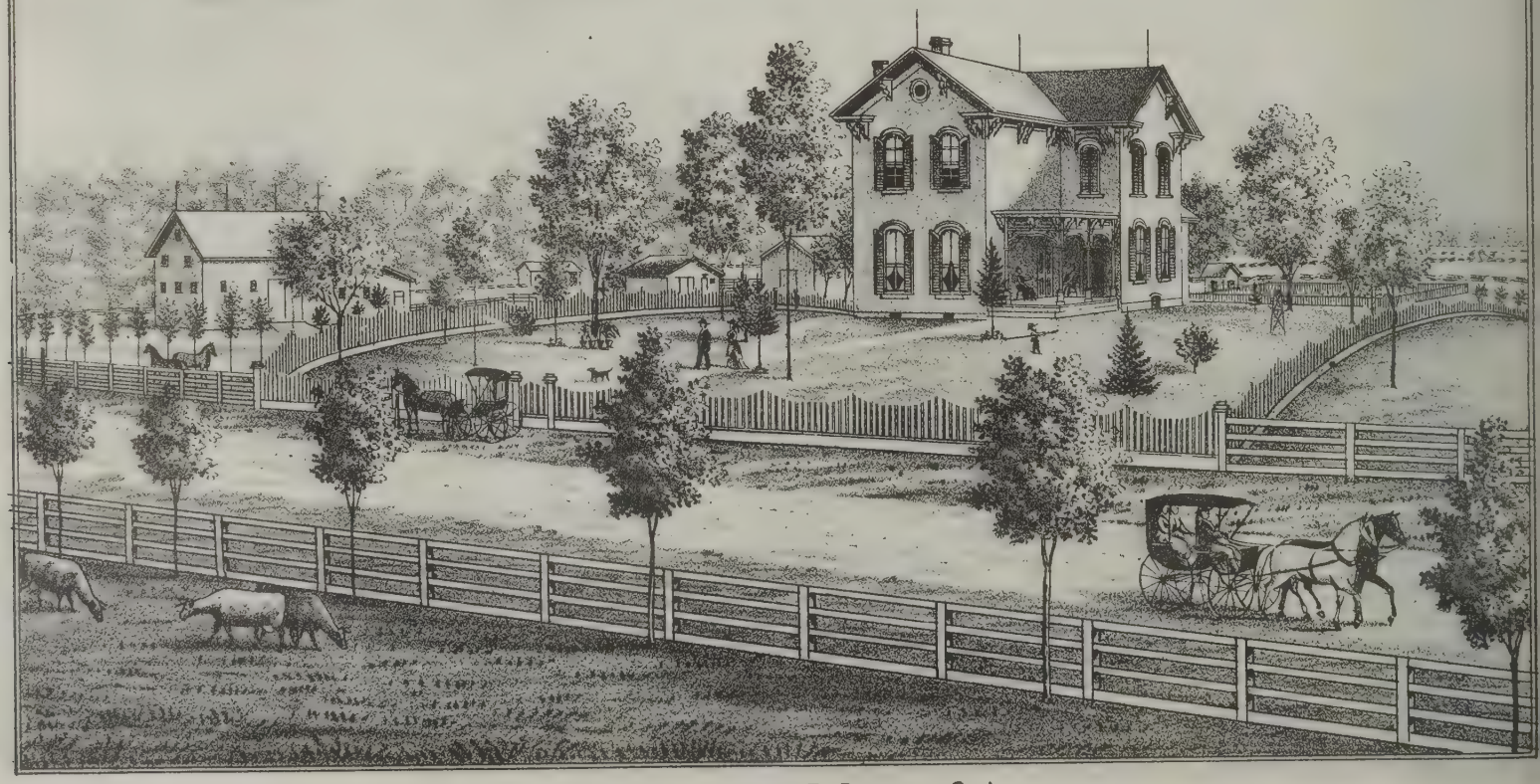
Res of Mrs EMILY SHREEV. Jackson Tp. Randolph, Co. Ind.



MRS C. TRINE.

HOMESITE IN 1863.

C. TRINE.



RES. OF C. TRINE, JACKSON TP. RANDOLPH CO. IND.

Ohio, since deceased. Mr. Smith is energetic and thoroughly reliable in all his business relations.

EPHRAIM SPITLER, P. O. Jackson, was born June 15, 1834, in Montgomery Co., Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of his native State. On April 9, 1857, he united in marriage with Agnes A. Anderson, who was born in Juniatta County, Penn., June 30, 1834. They have seven children living—Harriett, born September 23, 1858; Joseph L., September 13, 1860; James H., October 25, 1862; Warren E., November 6, 1864; Martha J., January 7, 1867; Ora B., June 4, 1871, and Parker, October 13, 1875. Joseph Spitler, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Ohio. He was born March, 1812, and married Miss Barbara Limbert. Mr. Spitler owns a valuable little farm of eighty acres. Is a worthy member of the United Brethren Church and a respected citizen. The father of Mrs. Spitler was James Anderson, a native of Pennsylvania, was born April 15, 1794. He married Ruth McChan, also a native of Pennsylvania; she was born January 6, 1800. They were united in the holy bonds of matrimony in the year 1820, November 20. In the year 1854, they moved to Darke County, Ohio, where they lived until their death. He deceased March 26, 1868, and his faithful wife Ruth, November 9, 1864

CHARLES TRINE.

George Trine, the paternal grandfather of this gentleman, was a native of Germany, but emigrated to the American Colonies at an early day, and espoused the American cause in the struggle for independence. At the battle of Bunker Hill, he was wounded in the left hand, and being permanently disabled, was a pensioner. He lived in Berks County, in the State of Pennsylvania, where he reared his family and died. The German orthography of the family name became anglicized after a residence of a few years in America, and was written as at present by his descendants. Jacob Trine, his son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Berks County, Penn. He married in that county, and in 1832 removed with his family to Butler County, Ohio, where he followed the trades of weaving and dyeing until his death, which occurred in 1845, his wife having died in the preceding year.

Charles, the subject of this sketch, was born January 9, 1826, in Berks County, Penn., and accompanied his parents to Ohio when about six years of age. He grew up in that State, with but limited educational advantages, but studying hard in his leisure hours at home, when not engaged in assisting his father in the daily routine of work. When eighteen years of age, he went to learn the potter's trade at Miltonville, Ohio, and worked at this trade for nine years. He then rented a farm in Butler County, and for several years following was engaged in agricultural pursuits at various points in Ohio. In 1862, he purchased the farm upon which he still resides (consisting then of eighty acres), and in 1863 came with his family to live upon the new farm in Randolph County, Ind. What is now a fine farm was then principally in the forest, and almost destitute of improvement, with the exception of a little log-cabin, which for several years was the home of his family. But he was young and energetic, and not destined long to occupy a dwelling so humble. He cleared his farm, and in the meantime instituted many improvements, not the least of which was the purchase of an additional forty acres of land. In 1875, he erected a splendid brick mansion in the place of little log-house of earlier days. He has adhered closely to the pursuit of farming, and by honesty and industry has accumulated a comfortable fortune, while he has established himself permanently in the good will of his fellow-citizens.

He was married, July 1, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Hinkle, in Butler County, Ohio. She was born in that county on the 13th of November, 1829, and is the daughter of Joseph Hinkle, an early settler of that county. Her grandfather Hinkle was one of the settlers killed by the Indians in the massacre at Newtown, above Cincinnati. Mrs. Trine is an excellent lady, and has done well her part in encouraging and helping her husband in his efforts to succeed, and still lives to share and enjoy the prosperity that has crowned their mutual labors. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Squire H., married, and living in the State of Oregon; Sarah J., wife of Jacob Byrum, now living in Randolph County; William S., married, and living in Darke County, Ohio; Laura S., wife of Preston Hoke, now living in Jackson Township; Charles E. and Alpheus H. residing at home. Henry C., the eldest, and Josy, the youngest, are deceased.

Mr. Trine is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Union City. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, but has never sought or occupied any elective office. He has, however, been selected to fill offices of honor and trust in turnpike companies and other corporations. He has been a Director of the Union City Agricultural & Mechanical Association since the organization of that society, and President of the Board of Trustees of Lisbon Cemetery since the organization of that board.

WILLIAM WARREN is a native of Randolph County, N. C. He was born March 3, 1811. In the year 1825, he left his native State, and accompanied his parents to the West. They settled at Richmond, Ind., and in 1833 they made another change, and this time selected Randolph County as a desirable place to locate. He was educated in the common schools of the rural districts in this and his native State. On January 12, 1832, Miss Elizabeth Newton became his wife. The following children blessed this union: Mary, born September 6, 1833; Nancy A., April 11, 1835 (she died October 4, 1837); Newton H. was born May 4, 1837 (deceased same year); William was born October 4, 1838; Rachel, March 24, 1841; John, January 29, 1844; Eli, January 1, 1847; Lousetta, July 9, 1850, and Newton, May 17, 1854. Mrs. Warren died April 6, 1866. Mr. Warren again married. Miss Mary A. Dixon united in marriage with him on August 16, 1866. She was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 8, 1822. James Warren, the father of William, was a native of North Carolina, and was born November 16, 1787, and died June 27, 1876. Elizabeth Caviness, the mother of Mr. Warren, was also a native of North Carolina, and born January 9, 1790. She died August 28, 1865. Mr. Warren owns a valuable farm of 123 acres, and is one of the substantial citizens of the community.

GEORGE WARNER, farmer, P. O. Union City. This industrious citizen is a native of Carroll County, Md., born March 13, 1842. He came to Darke County, Ohio, in the year 1864, and from thence settled here in the spring of 1878. He was united in marriage, August 28, 1870, to Albina Skidmore, born in Darke County, Ohio, April 8, 1851. They had four children, of which number three are living—Effie (born August 16, 1871), Elvin (December 4, 1874), Earl (July 28, 1876, deceased August 2 same year) and Maggie (July 16, 1878). Mr. W. served in Company B, Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, in the war for the Union. He was in several lively skirmishes, and was at the assault of Fort McAllister. He is Republican in politics, and he and wife are worthy members of the Disciple Church. The father of Mr. Warner is Elias Warner. He was a native of the State of Maryland; settled in Darke County, Ohio, in 1864, and is still living. His wife, originally Mary A. Morningstar, was also a native of Maryland, born about the year 1812, deceased October 16, 1873. The father of Mrs. Warner is Samuel C. Skidmore, a native of New Jersey, born July 18, 1817. He was married to Susannah Rarick, who was born October 29, 1829, in Darke County, Ohio, where she now resides.

D. WARREN. This substantial farmer is one of the leading agriculturists of Randolph County, coming to this county many years ago, and settling in the new and unimproved township of Jackson; he has, perhaps, done as much as any one citizen of the township in transforming a wilderness into a beautiful and productive farming district. Jackson Township stands second to none of the good townships found in the county, and its many broad and fertile acres amply testify, for the untiring energy of her citizens. The subject of this sketch was born in Guilford County, N. C., February 5, 1815. He came to Wayne County, Ind., in the year 1821, thence settled in this county thirty-three years ago (1849). Miss Nancy Taylor, a native of Kentucky, born June 20, 1821, became his wife April 11, 1836. The following children blessed this union: James M., born May 18, 1840; Sarah A., October 11, 1842; Elihu, February 17, 1845; Margaret M., February 14, 1849; John T., February 12, 1852; Elizabeth C., September 11, 1854; William H., January 1, 1857; Isaac W., February 22, 1859; Mary E., September 4, 1861, and Nancy L., August 28, 1864. Mr. Warren and family are earnest members of the Disciple Church, and are universally esteemed by their neighbors. He owns a large farm, all of which is susceptible of cultivation. The tract contains 837 acres, and as Mr. Warren engages extensively in stock-raising, quite a portion of his farm is pasture land. Mr. Warren is a man of strict honesty and integrity, a kind and indulgent parent, an affectionate husband, and a genial companion. He has the respect and confidence of the community among whom he has lived for nearly half a century. He is Republican in principle and practice, and has unlimited faith in the intelligence of the people of our country. Still in his strength and vigor, may this substantial farmer continue to enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home, and the esteem of his large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN M. WIMER, farmer, P. O. Union City, born June 7, 1830, in Ohio; came to this county in March, 1857. He attended school in his native State, and was married December 28, 1850, to Catharine Miers, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born October 9, 1831. The following children were born to them: Levina, January 7, 1852; Andrew J., March 11, 1853; deceased February 23, 1865; Franklin, January 28, 1855, died April 8, 1860; Mahala, September 20, 1857, died December 7, 1861; Sophia, December 18, 1859; Adam, April 9, 1861; Valentine, June 20, 1863; Amos, January 7, 1866; Henry, June 27, 1868; Eve A., April 21, 1871, and Susanah, March 3, 1874. Mr. W. and wife are members of the German Baptist Church, and they are generally esteemed. Michael Wimer, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania; settled in Preble County, Ohio, died about the year 1831; his wife was Catharine Studebaker. They were worthy people and generally loved.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Green Township is in the northwestern corner of the county, being the westernmost of the northern tier of townships—Jackson, Ward, Franklin and Green. It lies, like the others mentioned, in the valley of the Mississinewa River, and on both sides of that stream, the larger half of the township being on the south side.

Two principal creeks flow northward, Elkhorn and Mud Creeks, and one southwestward, Dinner Creek, from Jay County. The township is narrower than the other three northern townships by a mile and a half, that width being taken to form a part of Monroe, located directly south of Green and north of Stony Creek. The region, though lying away from the prior settlements established in the county, and neglected almost till the last, has proved to be good and fertile, and the citizens of that part of the county are proud of their location, thinking it in natural advantages not a whit behind the other townships of old Randolph.

The surface of the region is for the most part moderately rolling, though some portions are tolerably level. The country was originally burdened with a heavy growth of timber, a large amount of which still remains. The settlement of Green Township, as already stated, was not till long after the first occupation of the region. One might have supposed that, since the upper portions of the valley were taken up between 1816 and 1820, that pioneers would have passed down the river and planted their stakes along its lower course. Not so. The first entry in the bounds of Green Township was made August 18, 1832, sixteen years after the first entry in the upper valley, and by the close of 1835 only fifteen quarter sections had been purchased of the United States, or only about one-eighth of the whole. But, during the years 1836, 1837 and 1838, the rush for entries was great, and by the close of the latter year all the land in the county except the school sections and scattering pieces here and there that had escaped the notice of the general public, had passed into the hands of private owners, though not very much was yet occupied by bona fide settlers. The entries in Green Township up to November 11, 1835, are sat down below:

ENTRIES.

John Michael, N. W. 8, 21, 12, 160, August 18, 1832; Martin Boots, N. E. 9, 21, 12, 160, August 18, 1832; Alexander Garringer, E. N. W. 9, 21, 12, 80, October 5, 1832; Alexander Garringer, N. W. N. W. 9, 21, 12, 40, October 5, 1832; Thomas Brown, N. W. S. E. 11, 21, 12, 40, November 24, 1832; David Brown, S. E. S. E. 11, 21, 12, 40, December 1, 1832; John Garringer, N. N. E. 8, 21, 12, 80, March 30, 1833; Alexander Garringer, N. N. W. 10, 21, 12, 80, April 13, 1833; Jacob Winegartner, E. S. E. 8, 21, 13, 80, May 18, 1833; Isaac Garringer, N. E. N. W. 10, 21, 12, 40, August 24, 1833; William R. Marine, W. N. W. 17, 21, 13, 80, September 7, 1833; Alexander Garringer, S. E. S. W. 4, 21, 12, 40, September 7, 1833; Stephen Venard, N. W. S. E. 5, 21, 12, 40, October 4, 1833; James Brown, N. E. N. W. 13, 21, 12, 40, October 12, 1833; William Venard, E. S. E. 5, 21, 12, 80, October 26, 1833; John Garringer, W. S. W. 3, 21, 12, 80, November 9, 1833; Reuben Strong, N. E. 10, 21, 12, 160, November 23, 1833; Jonathan Green, N. W. N. W. 13, 21, 12, 40, November 24, 1833; James Bryan, E. N. E. 8. 21. 12, 80, December 28, 1833; Charles Perry, S. E. N. W. 10, 21, 12, 40, March 4, 1834; John Bone, W. S. W. 4, 21, 12, 80, June 10, 1834; Alexander Stephens, W. N. E. 8, 21, 13, 80, June 10, 1834; William P. Gray, N. E. N. W. 24, 21, 12, 40, July 7, 1834; Reuben Strong, N. W. 11, 21, 12, 160, August, 1834; Elijah Harbour, S. E. S. W. 2, 21, 12, 40, December 29, 1834; Elijah Harbour, S. E. 2, 21, 12, 160, December 29, 1834; Abner Woolverton, S. E. S. E. 4, 21, 12, 40, March 2, 1835; Jacob Clouse, part of 5, 21, 12, March 2, 1835; Ubery Sleener, S. E. S. W. and S. W. S. E. 7, 21, 13, 80, April 4, 1835; Isaac Garringer, S. W. S. E. 4, 21, 12, 40; Tunis Brooks, N. N. E. 20, 21, 12, 80, April 20, 1835; William McCammish, S. E. N. W. 24, 21, 12, 40, April 15, 1835; John Gray, N. E. S. W. 24, 21, 12, 40, August 3, 1835; Joseph Cross, S. W. N. W. 13, 21, 12, 40, November 11, 1835.

By examination it appears that every one of the forty-two entries above given except one was upon Mississinewa River, or near that stream or upon Elkhorn. Nearly the whole of the river across the entire township had been entered, and most of Elkhorn for two miles up that stream. The solitary outside entry had been made in Section 20, 21, 12, near Delaware line, some three miles south of the river.

A large part of these entries had been made in advance of settlement in Monroe Township. Only eight entries or 440 acres had been made, as stated in the history of Monroe Township, up to June, 1835, while forty-four entries to 2,560 acres had been effected in Green Township.

In 1832, six entries, 520 acres; in 1833, thirteen entries, 920 acres; in 1834, seven entries, 560 acres; in 1835, eight entries, about four hundred acres.

It is true, indeed, that the whole northern tier of townships and Wayne as well had remained mostly unoccupied up to 1834, or thirty years after the first emigration to the county. But the time had then come for the rush of entry and emigration, and in three years from 1835 nearly every acre of available land had been purchased. How much had been settled up to the close of 1838 we are not able to state.

Green Township is six and five-eighths miles long from east to west and four and one-half miles wide north and south, with Jay County north, Franklin Township east, Monroe Township south and Delaware County west, containing twenty-nine and three-fourths square miles, or about nineteen thousand and forty acres. It comprises the following sections:

Township 21, Range 12, parts of Sections 8, 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29; whole of Sections 1 to 4, 9 to 16 and 21 to 24.

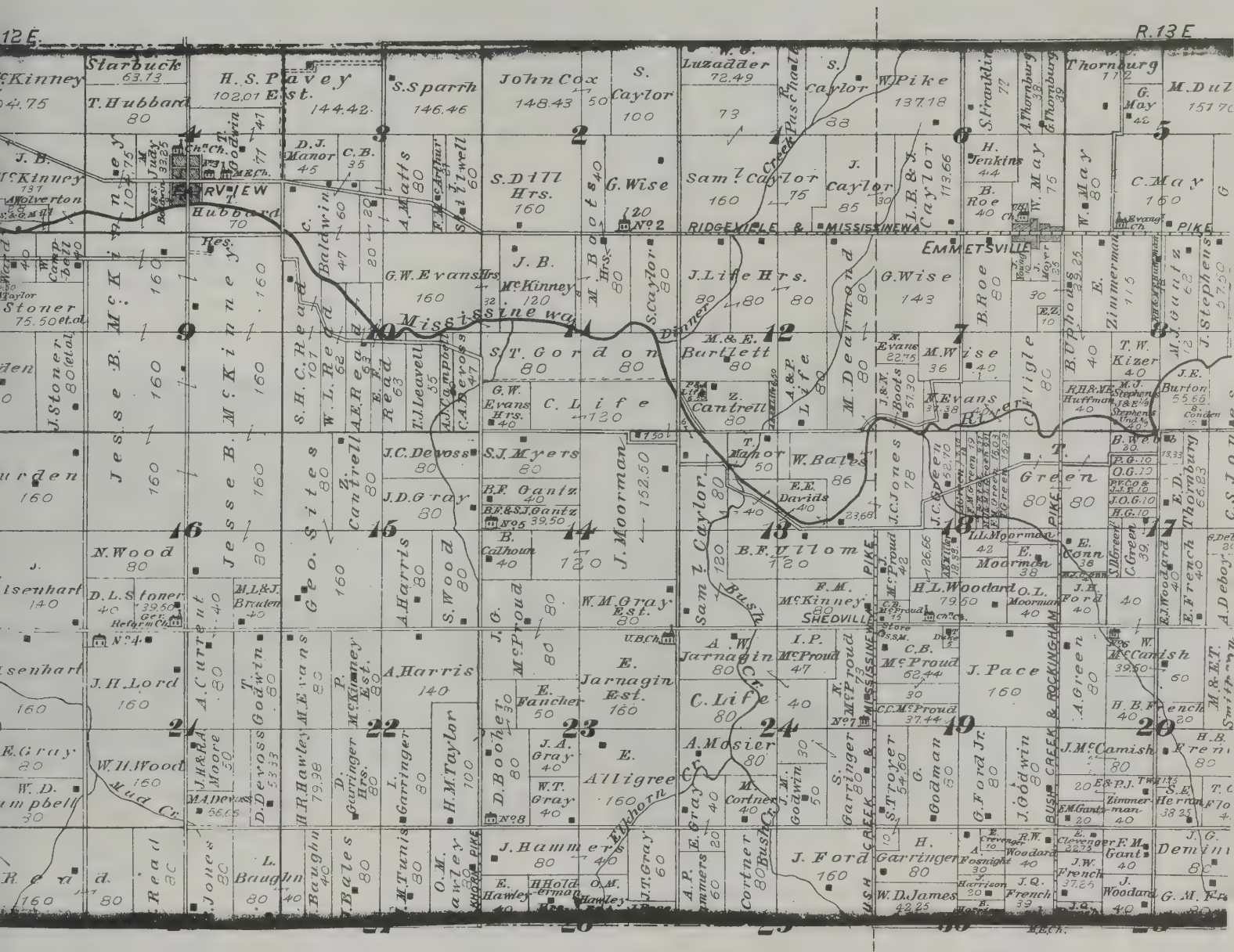
Township 21, Range 13, Sections 5 to 8, 11 to 14, 17 to 20 and parts of Sections 29 and 30.

SETTLEMENT.

The first actual settlers in Green Township are supposed to have been Alexander Garringer and Martin Boots, opposite Fairview. They entered their land in August and October, 1832, and were living there in March, 1833, and probably in 1832. When the Greens and Browns came from Tennessee in March, 1833, Garringer and Boots were the only families in the township. In the spring of 1833, a company from Tennessee (see biography of Thomas Brown and Jonathan Green) settled not far from Steubenville, on both sides of the river, which colony made a brave beginning for that township of at least nine and perhaps more families in one group.

Philip Berger, who came in 1838, says: "The country was all woods. A few settlers were scattered here and there, but they had only cabins with small clearings like deep caves sunk far below the tops of the thick, almost unbroken forest. These little clearings made hardly a perceptible break in the vast, untrodden wilderness." When he came he says the residents were as follows: Alexander Garringer, across the river from Fairview; Martin Boots, across the river from Fairview; Mr. Porter, on the present site of Fairview—did not stay; Daniel Culver had bought out Mr. Porter, and was there at the time of Mr. Berger's arrival; Naselrod had been on Thomas Hubbard's place; Hubbard bought out Naselrod in 1837; Alexander Stevens had

MAP OF GREEN TOWNSHIP



RES. OF MRS. SARAH H. C. READ, GREEN TP., RANDOLPH CO., IND.

settled in the east part about 1830, perhaps the first in the township; John Bone lived below Fairview, and now resides in the town; Anthony Wayne McKinney came in 1837, and his son, John B. McKinney, lives now opposite Fairview in a splendid and costly mansion, being the owner of fourteen or fifteen hundred acres of land and of great herds of cattle and stock; Nathan Godwin came in 1837, and his son, Thomas Godwin, is a resident of Fairview; John Garringer came in 1836, and resided where Baldwin now lives; Martin Smith bought out Garringer in the fall of 1836; Bennet King, father of William O. King, residing near Deerfield, lived in the northwest corner of the county, northwest of Fairview; Bennet King went to Missouri and lives there yet; Elijah Harbour was west of Samuel Caylor's, in the fall of 1835; The Browns (Thomas and his three sons) had settled south of the river, perhaps in 1833 or 1834. They sold to Zebulon Cantrell in 1839, and left for Iowa; Israel Wirt entered south of Brown's in 1836, and moved there in the fall of 1837; he died in the summer of 1880, eighty-four years old; Tunis Brooks lived on Brook's Prairie. He had been there two or three years. Benjamin Mann was on the south side of the river, one mile west of Fairview. William Vineyard lived above Fairview. He was uncle to Edward Starbuck's first wife, her father being John Vineyard, brother to William, and a very nice and estimable gentleman, and much less backwoodsish than some others of the connection. James McProud was a very early settler, and is still living, having been a prominent citizen. Elijah Harbour came in 1834, settling north of Mississinewa and east of Fairview. He was buried in Fairview, having the largest country funeral ever known in that region. His death took place in 1869 or 1870. Nathan Davis, on the John Life farm; Ulrich Keener was on the Nancy Boots farm; David Milburn was on the north side, two miles east of Fairview; Jonathan, Joel and Julian Green lived near Steubenville; the Browns were north of Christian Life's, south of the river; Martin Boots was south of the river, near Fairview; Samuel Caylor came in 1837; John Life came in the spring or summer of 1838.

The first mail route was from Deerfield to Granville, Delaware County, once in two weeks, out and back on horseback, in 1843. The first mill was built by Anthony McKinney on the river below Fairview, where Woolverton's Mill now is. He had first a saw-mill, then a corn cracker, afterward a grist mill. He was making the dam in 1838. The saw mill began work in 1839, the corn mill in the fall, and the wheat mill in 1841 or 1842. The first school was in the winter of 1837 in a little round log cabin near Fairview, on the river bank. The first meeting was held in that same log cabin. The first church was built of logs for the Methodists about 1839 in Fairview. About 1844, a quarterly meeting was held at Thomas Hubbard's. Their house had just been built, and had no floor, and the sleepers served very well for seats. Methodist meetings used to be held at Nathan Godwin's. Christian (New Light) meetings were held at Martin Smith's. The schoolhouse now standing is the third; the first was log, the second frame, the third brick. The first brick house was either Samuel Caylor's or William Ore's. The first brick kiln was a small one of thirty or forty thousand for chimneys, burnt by Thomas Hubbard. Samuel Caylor burnt his own brick. The first reapers in the township were J. B. McKinney's and Philip Berger's. Mr. Berger's started first. They were the Kirby reaper, and the time was 1855 or 1856. The first threshing machine was run by Philip Stover, of Delaware County. It was a "falling beater" and "chaff-piler." He threshed first for old Elijah Harbour and then for Philip Berger.

The first Justice was John Garringer in 1838. People say that he kept his docket on slips of paper and stuck them in cracks in the logs of his cabin, and that nobody but himself could read them. The first burial in Fairview graveyard was that of an old lady, Mrs. Shirley, mother-in-law of Reuben Eppart. Mr. Godwin laid off the graveyard. Thomas Powell was buried in what is now J. B. McKinney's pasture before 1838. The spot is unknown. The first wheat in the settlement was raised by Thomas Hubbard, three acres, producing sixty bushels. Flat-boats and pirogues used to float down the river with apples, pork, flour and what not. One spring five boats came down loaded with charcoal. They were stove in, and the coal was lost. One broke in pieces going over McKinney's dam. Mr. Hubbard set out an orchard in 1840, getting the trees of Joab Ward, at Ridgeville. There were 120 trees, and he gave $9 a hundred, bringing them down the river in a canoe. The brick kiln of Thomas Hubbard was the first. William Ore, Samuel Caylor and J. B. McKinney each burned his own bricks for his house. There are no brick factories in the township, neither are there any tile factories, though much ditching has been done. However, there are no long company ditches made under authority of law. No pikes had been made in Green Township, strange as the fact may seem, till the summer of 1880. The people there made a beginning upon the east and west road leading from Ridgeville to Fairview, an old throughfare laid out some fifty or more years ago.

There are no railroads through the township. Three roads run near, but none touch its soil. Fairview, the chief town, is but a short distance from several railroad points, but is itself cut off from all. Several bridges have been erected in Green Township, one iron bridge at Fairview, one bridge north of Steubenville, one south of Emmetsville and perhaps others, all across the Mississinewa River. Although the settlement of this region was so late that much of the forest still remains standing, yet many of the residents have acquired comfortable fortunes and substantial and even elegant homes. In Green Township may be found, in fact, perhaps the most costly dwelling in Randolph County, that of John B. McKinney, Esq., opposite Fairview, of a peculiar style, unique but elegant, and very expensive, said to contain forty rooms. The people of Green Township are mostly moral, upright, industrious, frugal and thriving in their disposition, character and habits.

[For further details see mills, churches, schools, reminiscences, etc.]

The boundaries of Green may be stated thus: North by Jay County, east by Franklin, south by Monroe, west by Delaware County.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 21, Range 12—Sections 1, 5, 12, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, entered in 1836–37; Section 2, 1834–37; Sections 3, 4, 20, 1833–36; Section 8, 1832–36; Sections 9, 13, 1832–37; Section 10, 1833–37; Section 11, 1832–34; Sections 14, 15, 17, 29, 1836; Section 16, school land; Section 24, 1835–37.

Township 21, Range 13—Sections 5, 6, 28, 1836–37; Sections 8, 17, 1833–37; Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 1837; Section 7, 1835–37. Whole township entered between 1832 and 1837.

TOWNS.

Berlin.—Location, on south side of Mississinewa River, Section 4, Town 21, Range 12, opposite Fairview. Streets: North and south, Main; east and west, Water, Ash; thirty-one lots; B. Mann, proprietor; Moorman Way, surveyor; recorded December 13, 1833. Town extinct. "Died borning." It seems that the proprietors of Fairview and Berlin played at "cross purposes," and Fairview won for the time. Both towns could not live unless they had become doubly strong like Pittsburgh and Alleghany, or New York and Brooklyn. Berlin had, in truth, two years the start, and still she "lost."

Emmettsville—Was laid out some years ago, but no record has been made of the plat. It is located upon Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, Town 21, Range 13, a little north of Mississinewa River, upon the Deerfield & Fairview State road, leading from Greenville, Ohio, northwestward. The surrounding country seems fertile and prosperous. In 1857, there were two wagon shops, Mercer and Hastings; two smith shops, Cool and Jenkins; one grocery, William Ore; one cabinet shop, Esquire Gordon; one saw-mill (with corn-cracker), H. Jenkins; one post office, D. Thornburg; one schoolhouse; one hotel, Gough; one physician, Felix Ore. The business men since that time have been as follows: Merchants, D. Ore, Jones, Wilson, Merricle, Bretch, Bickner, S. Ore, Webb, S. Ore (second); cabinet shops, Gordon, Sackman, Richardson; physicians, Ore, Bailey, Capron; smith shops, Cool, Jenkins, Reeves. The town is now nearly dead for business. Two churches are here—United Brethren and Ger-

man Evangelical. There is a schoolhouse and a post office. The town has no railroad and no pike except that the first pike in the township is now (1880) in progress upon the old Deerfield State road, directly through the town, coming too late, however, to renew the life of the dead. The town, so far as business is concerned, is wholly dead. Not even a smith shop enlivens the street by its noisy din. The houses, several of them, stand vacant, dilapidated and ready to tumble down, and Emmettsville is altogether desolate and wo-begone.

Fairview.—Location, Section 4, Town 21, Range 12, northwest corner of township; Thomas Hubbard, Samuel Boots, Nathan Goodwin, Daniel Culver, proprietors; forty-eight lots. Recorded March 26, 1838. Streets: North and south, Main; east and west, North, Summit, Water. On the Mississinewa River, north side. Deerfield, twelve miles; Ridgeville, nine miles; Emmettsville, four miles; Farmland, eight miles.

The town was laid out in 1838 by Thomas Hubbard, Samuel Boots, Nathan Goodwin and Daniel Culver. It is located on Section 4, Town 21, Range 12, near the northwest corner of the township, and of Randolph County as well, on the Deerfield & Ridgeville road, which extends northwest past Emmettsville and Fairview into Delaware County. The ground on which it is built is finely rolling, unusually so for Randolph County. The business of the town began about as follows: Alex Garringer had a little store at his cabin south of the river, and he moved the goods over to the site of the town, and "set up" in 1839. Mr. G. also started a smith shop. He had had a shop over at his farm, but he changed locations. He was not a smith himself, but maintained a shop, hiring his workmen. Mr. Harris was the first physician, in 1842. He was also the first Postmaster. Mail was carried once in two weeks on horseback, from Deerfield to Greenville, Delaware County. A little cabin was used for a schoolhouse in 1837–38, standing near the river bridge on the north bank. A log church was built about 1839. The town grew gradually and not very slowly, and it came to be quite a stirring place. There were at one time (1845 to 1850) three or four thriving stores, two smith shops, three hotels and considerable other business of various kinds. The years during the war witnessed the greatest activity in goods. There was heavy stock trading and much other business. Fitzpatrick & Wilson drove and fed stock largely. The merchants at various times have been Messrs. Garringer, Cleveland, Messner, Fitzpatrick & Wilson, J. B. McKinney, John King, M. B. Smith, Elijah Harbor, G. H. Bird, George Blakely, Robert Starbuck, Monroe Starbuck, William E. Starbuck, James Reese, Mayner & Son; physicians, Harris, Godwin, Fausen, Moore, Vickers, Johnson, Davis, Fager; hotels, Bone, Richardson, Cleveland, Sullivan, McKinney, Haynes, Judy, Godwin; smith shops, Garringer, Ore, Dowden, Dixon, McClelland, Miller, Cawthorn, Bromagen; wagon shops, Messrs. Ziegler, Newstiel, Hester; Postmasters, Harris, Fitzpatrick, King, Reeves, Street, Mrs. Street, Starbuck, W. E. Starbuck, Mayner, Fager; saw-mill, Judy & Reese, Starbuck & Morris; the mill was finally moved to Morristown. The town is now much decayed. The business at present comprises two small stores, two smith shops, one post office, one tailor's shop, two churches, Christian (New Light) and Methodist. There was once a tanyard, but it has been gone for many years. The Christian Church was built in 1845 or 1846, but is not now used. The Methodist Church was built first, in 1839. The one now standing was built in 1849, and remodeled in 1874. There is a graveyard in connection with the Methodist Church, which is extensively used, being in reasonable repair. There are many tombstones, and a large number of soldiers have been buried therein. The cemetery was laid out by Nathan Godwin, before 1840. Residents in the vicinity are Thomas Hubbard, 160 acres; J. B. McKinney, 1,400 acres or more; W. E. Starbuck, 140 acres; Thomas Goodwin, 192 acres; Philip Barger, 247 acres; Chalkley Baldwin, 140 acres; James Maynor, 320 acres (mostly in Jay County); Sanford Spahr, 140 acres. The gentlemen named are all Republicans, except J. B. McKinney, who is a Democrat.

Bridges: There are three large bridges near Fairview, all of them over the Mississinewa. One is directly at Fairview, crossing over the river to the residence of J. B. McKinney, Esq., and constructed of iron. One wooden bridge near Samuel Caylor's. One wooden bridge near Evans'. No railroad comes to Fairview, and none passes through Green Township, yet five tracks pass near the township, and not very far from the town. The Pan-Handle passes through Redkey, Powers and Dunkirk, all in Jay County. Powers is seven miles, Redkey five miles and Dunkirk six and one-half miles from Fairview. The "Bee Line" passes through Farmland and Morristown. Farmland is eleven miles and Morristown eight miles distant. The "Shoo-Fly" Railroad passes through Ridgeville, crossing the Pan-Handle at that place. Ridgeville is eight miles from Fairview. The Muncie & Fort Wayne Railroad goes through Eaton, nine miles from Fairview. The Lake Erie & Western has a station at Albany, in Delaware County, two and one-half miles from Fairview. Thus Fairview is completely environed with railroads and railroad towns, so that there is little room left for it to thrive and prosper. There is no pike and none, in fact, in Green Township, but one is in process on the old Deerfield & Fairview State road having been begun during the summer of 1880.

Rockingham.—Section 17, Town 21, Range 13, ten miles northwest from Winchester, five miles west from Ridgeville, on Mississinewa River. Streets: North and south, Adams and Psample (sic); east and west, Jackson and Main. W. R. Merine, proprietor. Laid out December 27, 1833; acknowledged March 26, 1836; recorded March 31, 1836.

The village was laid out in 1833 by William R. Merine, and recorded in 1836. The town had so slight a growth and so early a death that until lately (August, 1881) no one was met with who had ever so much had heard of Rockingham or had the least idea of its location. John Ford, however, residing on Elkhorn, in Green Township, who moved to the county in 1839, says that (at some time, he does not say when) a good store was kept at the town of Rockingham, but that there was nothing else in the town. So that Rockingham lived its brief life not in vain, and spent all its days in accomplishing good to the surrounding region.

Mr. Green, son of Jonathan Green, one of the first settlers of Green Township, says that his father had a not too pleasant memorial of that town in the fact that he had to refund to the proprietors of that store several hundred dollars, without right or justice, which came near "breaking him up." But utter oblivion now rests upon the place, except in the memory of a very few among the pioneers or their immediate descendants. A clerk of that store had placed in the hands of Mr. Green, as Magistrate, notes for collection belonging to that firm, with verbal orders to pay the money, when obtained, to certain parties who had accounts against them. He did so, and then the proprietors of the store denied the authority of the clerk to act for them in that way. He, meanwhile, had "vamoosed the ranch," and Mr. Green was forced to account for the money to the original parties holding the notes. In these days, when rogues are pushed to find methods of raising the wind, this backwoods plan is worthy of consideration.

Shedville Hamlet.—Not incorporated; located on Sections 18 and 19, Town 21, Range 13; begun about 1880. It stands not on any stream, nor railroad, nor thoroughfare, nor pike, nor canal, but just right where it is close by a saw-mill. It is a little place, lately in the woods, has a store, a saw-mill, a smith shop and a wagon (repair) shop, and the enterprising denizens of the place have secured a mail route through the vicinity and a post office at their ambitious little hamlet. The store is owned by Alonzo Brinkley and the saw-mill by Miranda & Barger.

There is something peculiar about this town (by courtesy and name, though not incorporated nor even platted). There is not a dwelling in it and but three buildings, one of which is the saw-mill, a rough structure, made of posts, and a lumber roof. The business men of the place are all bachelors, and have to board out of town, though only two dwelling-houses are in sight. In some countries, and at sometimes, this humble beginning of things might be the starting point to future greatness. How it will be for Shedville during the ages that are to come, this aspiring little hamlet just budding into life among the older and more pretentious towns of old Randolph, forty years hence may

perhaps reveal to those who may at that time be inhabitants of this region and to the dwellers in this county, in that distant era; and to the historian of that coming time, we trustfully commit the now latent possibilities and the yet unrevealed history of that rising city.

Steubenville.—Israel Wirt, Jonathan Green, proprietors. Location, Sections 13 and 14, Town 21, Range 12; C. G. Goodrich, surveyor. Plat surveyed December 24, 1839. Recorded July 28, 1840; twenty-four lots. Town extinct.

It was laid out by Israel Wirt and Jonathan Green in 1840. It stands upon Sections 13 and 14, Town 21, Range 12, on the south side of the Mississinewa River, though not very near to that stream. There was once a tanyard, a store, kept by Israel Wirt, a smith shop by Julian and four or five houses. A cemetery lies near the place which is still in use and in reasonable repair. The town never did much business, nor was ever prosperous, and it has been entirely dead for more than twenty years. The place is not even a "cross-roads," but a spot where an east and west road strikes a north and south one. Mr. Wirt, one of the proprietors, was one of the first pioneers of that region, and died in the summer of 1880, at the advanced age of about eighty years. The town was surveyed and platted December 24, 1839, and recorded July 28, 1840. Though planted during the early settlement of the township, fate was against it, and it had to succumb.

FACTS.

Thomas Hubbard has a stone quarry north of Fairview. Mr. Dougherty has a stone quarry one mile east of Fairview.

Green Township is somewhat strongly Republican in politics.

Gravel is by no means scarce, though the people are only lately beginning to realize what use to make of it and to apply it thereto. Sand is obtained chiefly from the bed of the Mississinewa, and the quality is good.

There have been no pikes in the region. The first in the township was commenced in 1880 from Ridgeville west to the county line via Fairview, and others, also, are projected in various directions.

RAILROADS.

No railroads cross the limits of Green, yet five lines are within a moderate distance from Fairview: Pan-Handle road, with stations as follows: Powers, seven miles from Fairview; Redkey, five miles; Dunkirk, six and one half miles.

"Bee Line"—Parker, eight miles; Farmland, eleven miles.

"Shoe-Fly and Pan-Handle Crossing"—Ridgeville, eight miles.

Muncie & Fort Wayne Railroad—Eaton, nine miles.

Lake Erie & Western—Albany, two and one-half miles

Thus the people of Green Township are well supplied with markets in every direction, but all outside their own limits, and, hereafter, towns in Green Township will be hard to find and equally difficult to locate and build.

Philip Barger born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1815. His parents were Virginians who left that State on account of slavery. His father died when Philip was young. Mr. Barger came to look at the country in 1846, and entered land in the fall of that year (145 acres). He married Elizabeth Strong October 4, 1838, in Delaware County, Ind., came to Randolph County, Ind., to live and settle October 24, 1838. They have had seven children, four of whom grew up and three are living. His wife died August 7, 1877. He has been by occupation a farmer, and has also held several public trusts. He has been Township Assessor, Justice of the Peace four years, County Commissioner two terms, once about thirty years ago, and also in 1872–75. He was one of the board that built the new court house, and is satisfied that they did right. He has a fine farm, is an active, intelligent man, a Republican, a strong temperance man, and altogether a valuable and esteemed citizen. He is substantial and reliable, solid but not showy, fond of knowledge, has a large supply of instructive books, a steadfast friend and supporter of morality and education and of every good cause. Although verging toward threescore years and ten, he is yet strong and vigorous, and enjoys attention to business.

John Bone is an early settler. He has been twice married. He is a mechanic and a farmer, and, though now threescore years and ten, he yet practices his trade as a carpenter. He was once a Whig, but is now a Democrat, since he votes with that party. He is over seventy years old, and has resided in Green Township for more forty-five years and now resides in the little town of Fairview.

Thomas Brown was born in East Tennessee, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1832, settling in Green Township in 1833. His family were all grown and married, and all came together to the new country. They were David, Thomas and James, sons and married; Rebecca (Davis), —— (McCarnish), Sarah (Green), —— (White), Catharine (Gray). They all settled together, making up a colony in the woods. Nearly the whole connection (except the Greens) went to Iowa about 1837, leaving their places for other new-comers.

John Ford was born in the city of New York in 1802; his father removed to Richmond, Va., in 1808, and afterward to Rockbridge County, Va. In 1819, they came to Fayette County, Ohio, and, in 1823, to Clinton County, Ohio. Young Ford was now of age, but poor and destitute, yet bent on earning a home, and traveled a great deal in early life. He married Elizabeth Johnson in Clinton County in 1827. In 1829, he came to Randolph County, and roamed the woods back and forth. From Judge Sample's, on White River, to John Byles', in Delaware County, there was no road nor the semblance of one. He selected land where Albany now stands, but his uncle dissuaded him, declaring that he (Ford) would never live to see it settled. He did, finally, some years afterward, August 20, 1838, enter land in Green Township, 120 acres, E. N. E. and N. W. N. E. 25, 21, 12, on Elkhorn. He moved to the tract in 1839, and has resided upon it forty-two years. He is a farmer, has owned 240 acres, now has 160 acres. He was a Presbyterian, but there have been none in the region, and he has stood aloof from church membership. In politics, originally a Democrat, he has been of late years a Republican. When he raised his cabin men had to come from Cabin Creek to help him perform the work. When he explored the region, in 1829, he came to Sample's Mill, struck across the woods, pathless and waste, to John Byles', looked at the land, thence took an Indian trail to the "Godfrey trace," and followed it to somewhere north of Winchester, got lost, but found his way to Winchester before his comrades arrived. What was remarkable, he says he was not aware of any settlers on the Mississinewa. At Winchester the court house was made of beech logs. There was only one frame building in the town. From Winchester he struck for Greenville, performing the whole journey on foot.

(Note.—It would seem as though Mr. Ford's journey must have been earlier than he puts it, as the brick court house was let in 1826 and finished in 1828.)

Mr. Ford has been a great hunter, having killed eight deer in one day, and three or four often, and sometimes five. He has killed the highest number spoken of above in half a day. He shot forty-nine that first fall, from October to a little after New Year's. The skins and the hams he would sell, the rest of the carcass would, for the most part, be left in the woods.

Mr. Ford says there was one store and quite a good one, and nothing else, at the town of Rockingham, on the Mississinewa, located on Section 17, Town 21, Range 13, five miles west of Ridgeville, and recorded March 26, 1836. It seems that the town died, for Mr. Ford is the first person who appears to have known that such a town was ever there. He says that the store continued about eighteen months, but that the town was never built and that there was never anything besides. Mr. Ford has but a slender appreciation of the glory of Lewallyn's Mill, at Ridgeville, since he says that it was a little old "corn-cracker not much larger than a hog pen." Probably it was not very sightly beside the modern palaces at which farmers get their wheat changed to superfine flour of the most superior brand. However, many a worthy family were profoundly thankful for the existence of that poor little mill, and lived bounteously on the corn meal made by running the corn through its home-made mill-stones. Mr. Ford enjoys a sprightly old age, having borne cheerfully

and well the hardships and privations of his wilderness hunter life.

Nathan Godwin was born in Delaware in 1780. He married Elizabeth West in 1810; she was born in 1784. They had seven children, all of whom are living, and all are married and have families, some of them large ones. Mr. Godwin has had forty-six grandchildren and eighty great-grandchildren. He emigrated from Delaware to Virginia, thence to Pennsylvania, thence to Highland County, Ohio, and from there to Green Township, Randolph County, Ind., in 1837. He entered 520 acres of land, and bought eighty acres more, making in all 600 acres. He was a farmer, a Methodist and a Republican. He lived to be very old, dying in 1875, at the great age of ninety-five years eight months and eight days. His body was interred at Fairview Cemetery, as was also his wife, who died many years before her husband, July 24, 1843, aged fifty-eight years nine months and three days.

Thomas Godwin is the youngest son of Nathan Godwin. He was born in 1800, married Nancy Ann Ewing, in 1845, has had ten children, six of whom are living, and three are married. He lives in the town of Fairview and keeps a hotel there, being also a farmer, owning 192 acres of land. He is a Methodist and a Republican. He is an active and respected member of the community, and a leading and influential citizen.

Jonathan Green was born in East Tennessee in 1792. He emigrated to Randolph County in 1832, living a year at Sampletown, and settling in Green Township in 1833. He entered three "forties" and followed the vocation of farming till his death, in 1859, at the age of sixty-seven. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Green Township, and held the office sixteen years. He married Sarah Brown in East Tennessee and they had eleven children, eight of whom grew up, seven were married and six are living now. When he came Alexander Garringer and Martin Boots were the only persons residing in the township, three miles down the river opposite Fairview. He came in March, cleared six acres and planted it in corn, having raised a crop in 1832 on White River, and, during the summer of 1834, bought a little corn and never bought another bushel of corn as long as he lived. Only one house was to be found on the way to White River, Peter Hester's. William Addington lived at Ridgeville. James Addington came on the Mississinewa after awhile. He came near being broken up at one time. The clerk of a mercantile firm at Rockingham (a town on the Mississinewa below Ridgeville, long years ago extinct) left some notes belonging to the firm with him, as Magistrate, to be collected, with orders to pay the money to certain creditors of the firm. He did so, but the firm denied his authority, and sued him for the money. The clerk had absconded, and as he could not prove his authority for the payments he had made, the rascally firm got judgment against him, and he had to refund to them $300 or $400, which in those times was a great sum. A large company of relatives came together from Tennessee, the Brown connection, comprising some nine families, and all settled on the Mississinewa. They stopped a year on White River and raised a crop, entered their land, went over to the Mississinewa and built shanties, and, in March, 1833, moved to their new homes, and settled down to live in good earnest. They had built up the "pens" to the chimneys, with no jambs, nor backwalls, nor chimney tops, and fixed those things afterward.

The wolves were thick around. One day the dogs barked, and father, looking out, saw two wolves near at hand. A loaded gun lay on the hooks just behind him, within easy reach, but, forgetting the gun, he slapped his hands and halloed at them and the villains scampered off. The hogs had to be penned up so tight that the wolves could not get at them.

Julian Green, son of Jonathan Green, was born in East Tennessee in 1828, coming with his father to Randolph in 1832, and his home has been here ever since. He is a farmer and has seven children, residing at present in Franklin Township.

Thomas Hubbard was born in Delaware in 1804, came to Ross County, Ohio, in 1807, to Fayette County, Ind., in 1811, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1837. He married Eleanor Rogers, born in 1807, in 1827, and they have had twelve children; nine of them are living and all the nine are married. Four live in Randolph County, one in Jay County, two in Iowa and two in California. Mr. Hubbard and his wife, though well advanced in years, enjoy good health and strength and seem happy in their old age. They live near Fairview on the land which he purchased when they came to the county forty-four years ago, and since their wedding day fifty-four years have elapsed into eternity, and should they be spared to see a few more annual suns complete their round, they will celebrate with thankful hearts, their "diamond wedding," which few, indeed, have ever beheld this side the opening gates of the "New Jerusalem."

William May, Emmettsville, was born in 1820, in Pennsylvania; came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1833, to Coshocton, Ohio, in 1838, to Union County, Ind., in 1840, Ripley County, Ind., in 1842, to Wayne County, Ind., in 1844, to Delaware County, Ind., in 1853, and to Green Township, Randolph County, Ind., in 1857. He has been twice married, the first time, in 1843, and the second time in 1848. He has had eleven children, ten of whom are now living. He is a farmer, a member of the United Brethren Church and a Republican.

Antony W. McKinney was born in Pennsylvania. He came to Green Township, Randolph County, in 1837. He has had eleven children, eight still alive, and seven are married. His children reside in Randolph, Jay and Delaware Counties and in Nebraska. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who died at Fairview, aged ninety years. Mr. McKinney also died at Fairview, Ind., an old man. He was a farmer and a Democrat, and had been a soldier in the war of 1812. It is a noteworthy fact that when he arrived in Randolph County, he had just 60 cents and no more. As poor as he was, his son, John W. McKinney, now owns some 1,500 acres of land and supports hundreds of cattle for market in the larger towns and more distant cities. The wealth that they possess has every cent been acquired since that important day when the elder McKinney became a denizen of Randolph. His father must have felt an admiration for the daring soldier who captured Stony Point at midnight in the old Revolutionary war, since he named his son after the gallant hero, Anthony Wayne, "Mad Anthony," whom the Indian chief called the "General who never slept," who, by his valor and prowess, retrieved the shameful disasters and defeats of the past campaigns, and taught the haughty savages submission to the power of the whites.

John B. McKinney, son of Antony W. McKinney, resides across the Mississinewa River, south from Fairview. He owns 1,400 acres or more of land, and is a great stock dealer and raiser, owning hundreds of cattle. He has a wife and three children, and the finest residence in Green Township, and there are few, if any, equal to it (outside the cities) in Randolph County. He is an energetic and successful business man, an active Democrat in politics and a prominent citizen.

James McProud was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1801, came to Randolph County in 1827, and moved here in 1829. He married Hannah Roberts in Ohio before he was of age. They have had nine children, all of whom became grown and were married, and seven are living still. He has spent his life as a farmer, now owning 160 acres, but having been possessed at one period of a whole section. He is a Methodist, the first Methodist preaching in the township having taken place at his house. In politics, he was a Democrat, voting for "Old Hickory." Becoming afterward a Whig, in course of time he joined the Republican party, to which he still adheres. Though over eighty years old, he is still hale and sprightly and vigorous. He is fond of recounting the old-time exploits and adventures, of which he has experienced his full share. The "circuit rider" at the "first preaching" was George Bowers, and his "circuit" comprised a horseback journey through a forest and flood of 250 miles. His aged wife, the sharer of the hardships of his pioneer life, died January 11, 1881, aged seventy-four years, four months and eleven days, of paralysis. She had been a member of the Methodist Church more than sixty years, and married not quite as long. Her family has consisted of nine children, six boys and three girls, all grown, married and settled in life, and seven living at the present time. Her funeral was attended by

a large concourse of friends and neighbors, the services being conducted by Rev. John A. Moorman, of Farmland, Ind., and her remains being laid in Hopewell Cemetery.

Israel Wirt was born in 1796, and settled in Green Township very early, entering land in 1836, and moving in 1837. He was one of the proprietors of the little town of Steubenville, which was laid out in 1839, but has been extinct for more than twenty years. He was a farmer and business man, keeping a store also at Steubenville for several years. He owned a considerable body of land near that place, and built a comfortable reidence there. He had a family of several children, and died at the age of eighty-four years, in August, 1880, leaving to his heirs a considerable fortune.

PHILIP BARGER, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, April 26, 1815. His father, Philip Barger, Sr., was born in Montgomery County, Va., and moved to Fayette County, Ohio, in 1804. His mother, whose maiden name was Polly Shroyer, was also a native of Montgomery County, Va. She died in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1819, and her husband died about the year 1822. Philip Barger, Sr., served in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch came to Randolph County, Ind., at an early day, and entered a tract of government land, which he cleared and improved. On the 4th of October, 1838, he was married to Elizabeth Strong, daughter of Reuben Strong, of Delaware County, Ind. Her father was born in Massachusetts, and her mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Boots, was born in Virginia. Mrs. Barger died in August, 1877, in her fifty-fifth year. She bore her husband seven children, three of whom—Lusetta, Lewis and Napoleon B., now survive. John W., Henry C., Miriam and an infant are deceased. Mr. Barger has 247 acres of fine land in Sections 3 and 4, and is engaged at the occupation of farming. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics, he is a Republican.

SAMUEL CAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Emmettsville, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 26, 1811. His parents, Jacob and Catnarine (Atcher) Caylor, were natives of Virginia, the former born December 25, 1777, and the latter April 6, 1782. They located in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1819, where they remained until death. Their parents came from Germany. The subject of this sketch was married, January 16, 1834, to Annie Life, in Fayette County, Ohio, and soon after removed to Delaware County, Ind. In 1837, he removed to Randolph County, locating upon a tract of Government land, which he had entered a short time previously, consisting of 120 acres. Shortly afterward he went to Ross County, Ohio, with an old mare and a mule colt, and sold them for $40. Adding $10 to this amount, he purchased an additional forty acres of land, and about a year later he purchased forty acres more with $50 received from his father. His land was all heavily timbered, and was cleared by his own labor. He continued to enlarge the boundaries of his farm until his possessions aggregated 1,800 acres. Of this amount, nearly 500 acres have been given by him to various members of his family. He had two children by the first wife, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Christopher, in 1837. On the 4th of July, 1838, he married Elizabeth Boots, a native of Fayette County, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children—Mary, Martin, Jacob, Martha, John, Melissa and Sarah.

SILAS S. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in the fort at Fort Wayne, Ind., March 2, 1830. His father, Mahlon Clark, was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1795. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Cartwright, was a native of Guilford County, N. C. She was a second cousin of Rev. Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer Methodist circuit preacher. His father, Mahlon Clark, located in Randolph County, Ind., in 1818, but soon went to Fort Wayne, where he embarked in trading with the Indians. Several years later he returned to Randolph County, Ind. The subject of this sketch was married, September 1, 1853, to Emily J. Moore, a native of Randolph County, Ind. Her father, Elmos Moore, was born in Randolph County, N. C., and her mother, whose maiden name was Ailey Middleton, was a native of the same county. Mr. Clark and wife are the parents of six children—Martha A., John C., Emma Z., Sarah L., James O. and Mary E., one of whom, Mary E., is deceased. During the late war, Mr. Clark was a soldier in the Union army. He enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Regiment on the 6th of October, 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Pulaski, Franklin and Columbia, Tenn., after which he fell ill, and has never since regained his former health. During the earlier years of his life he was engaged at the shoemaker's trade, but, after the war, adopted farming, which he has followed ever since. He has forty acres in Green Township. He was appointed Justice of the Peace, and, after serving three years, was elected for a term of four years. In politics, he is a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN C. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1856. His father, S. S. Clark, was born within the old fort at Fort Wayne, Ind., March 2, 1830. His mother, whose maiden name was Emily J. Moore, was born in Randolph County, Ind. His father served in the Ninth Indiana Regiment United States Volunteers, during the war of the rebellion. On the 5th of May, 1880, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Sarah E. Gantz, whose parents were both natives of Randolph County, Ind. Mr. Clark has 66⅔ acres of land, and is engaged in the pursuit of farming. He is a member of the Christian Church, and, in politics, is a Republican. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. Her father was a member of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Nashville in 1864.

EZRA CONN, minister, P. O. Farmland, was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 5, 1823. His father, George Conn, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, receiving a common school education. He was married, in 1843, to Susan Gaines, who bore him ten children, five of whom now survive—William E., Wilson P., Lucy L., Henderson W. and Asa. His second marriage took place in 1870, at which time he was wedded to Martha J. Gantz. The children by this marriage are John C., Josephine B. and Naomi A. In early life, Mr. Conn learned the shoe-maker's trade, but for the past three years has been a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather in the Revolutionary war.

ALEXANDER CURRENT, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Monongalia County, Va., January 21, 1811. His father, Enoch, was a native of Virginia, and died in Monongalia County, Va., April 18, 1867. His mother's maiden name was Mary Hoffman. She was also a native of Virginia, and died in Monongalia County August 30, 1859. Alexander Current was educated in the common schools of his native county. He came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1840, and, in 1843, taught the first school in his school district. He was married, February 5, 1835, to Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bell) Jones, natives of Virginia. His first wife died, leaving three children, and by the second marriage there were two—Mary E. and Martha L. Mr. Current is a member of the M. E. Church, as is also his wife. In politics, he is a Republican.

JACOB DAUGHERTY, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Greene County, Ohio, May 27, 1839. His parents, James D. and Jemima (Shirk) Daugherty, were both natives of Virginia. In 1851, they removed to Jay County, Ind., where they still reside. The subject of this sketch was a member of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and participated in the battles of Dalton, Buzzard Roost, Pumpkin Vine Run, Lost Mountain, and the battles at and around Atlanta. He was also in the engagements at Lovejoy Station and at Nashville under Gen. Thomas. He was at the surrender of Fort Anderson, and in the fight at Kingston, N. C. On the 10th of January, 1861, he was married to Susan C. Andrews, who died April 7, 1869. Their daughter is now the wife of John Bodkin, and resides at Farmland, in this county. In 1870, Mr. Daugherty was married to Susanna Evens, his present companion. She is the daughter of John and Mary (Norris) Evens, both natives of Monongalia County, Va.

JOSEPH C. DEVOSS, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Highland County, Ohio. His father, David Devoss, was born in Ross County, Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Dorcas Chaney, was born in Highland County, Ohio. They came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1854, and located in Green Township, where the father died in March, 1865. The subject of this sketch entered the Union army in 1864, and served nine months, taking part, meanwhile, in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. He was married, October 23, 1860, to Julia A. Campbell, who was born April 20, 1840. She bore him four children, viz.: David A. James M., Daniel H. and Cora A. James M. died December 16, 1870; Daniel H. died October 30, 1877; Mrs. Devoss died June 1, 1869. On the 4th of December, 1872, Mr. Devoss was married, to Cynthia A. Read, daughter of Cyrus and Sarah H. C. Read. They are the parents of two children—John L. and Cyrus R. Mr. Devoss and wife are both members of the M. E. Church. He has served two terms as Trustee of his township, and is now serving as assessor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Patrons of Husbandry. He has a fine farm of 127 acres in Sections 15 and 10. Mr. Devoss is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CYNTHIA A. DILL, farmer, P. O. Fairview, daughter of Martin and Rhoda (Strong) Boots, was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 20, 1827. She came to Randolph County, Ind., with her husband in 1852, locating in Green Township. Her father died here, March 15, 1873, aged seventy-two years. On the 18th of February, 1845, Miss Boots was married to Solomon Dill, who died February 27, 1860. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Martha J., George A., Lewis and David. Rhoda E., Martin L. and Philip M. are deceased. Mr. Dill was always engaged in the pursuit of farming, and was a man who possessed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Since his demise, the farm has been conducted by Mrs. Dill and her sons. She is the owner of 160 acres of fine land in Section 2. Mrs. Dill is a member of the German Reformed Church.

MINERVA EVANS, farmer, P. O. Fairview, daughter of Reuben and Barbara (Boots) Strong, was born in Greene County, Ohio, September 3, 1824. Her father was born in Massachusetts and her mother in Virginia. They came to Indiana in 1834, and settled in Delaware County, where both died—the father in 1835 and the mother in 1862. In 1842, the subject of this sketch was married to George W. Evans, who was born in Ohio in 1817, and died in Randolph County, Ind., in 1860. Their wedded life was blessed by nine sons, six of whom are now living, viz.: Jesse, Alfred, Levi M., Charles, Napoleon B. and George W. William Henry enlisted for the six months' service, but fell a victim to measles and died in Tennessee, December 31, 1863, five months after his enlistment. He was in his nineteenth year, and was Second Lieutenant, in command of Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Francis M., died in October, 1850: John R. died November 25, 1864. All the sons are farmers and identified with the Republican party, and two of them are Past Grands in Fairview Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F. They have a fine farm of 312 acres, under a good state of cultivation.

GEORGE FORD, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in Green Township, Randolph County, Ind., in 1845. His father, John Ford, was born March 13, 1803, in the State of New York. His mother was Betsey Johnson before marriage. In 1869, Mr. Ford was married to Miss Lucinda Flood, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Sarah (Proof) Flood. They are the parents of six children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Melissa J., Ida A., Mary L. and John C. Mr. Ford is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has eighty acres of land in Section 19. His wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

JAMES H. FORD, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1844. His father, Robert, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother,

Catharine (Hoblet) Ford, was born in Clinton County, Ohio. During the late war the subject of this sketch served the Union cause as a member of the Second Regiment Missouri State Militia. He served three years, and participated in the battles in which his regiment was engaged, among them being the battles of Bloomfield, Mo., and Niger Wood Swamp. His father was in the same branch of the service. Mr. Ford and wife are the parents of four children, viz.: Minnie B., Elma C., Clyde E. and Arthur J. He is a farmer by occupation and a Republican in politics. He has forty acres in Section 17, Green Township, and forty acres in Missouri. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN FORD, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in the city of New York, March 13, 1803. His father, George Ford, was born in County Down, Ireland. His mother, before marriage was Prudence Kearn. His father was once engaged in a rebellion against the British Government. On the 1st of February, 1826, the subject of this sketch was married to Elizabeth Johnson; she was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, and her father, Cornelius Johnson, was born in New Jersey. Mr. Ford came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1827, and entered a tract of Government land in Green Township, where he still resides. He entered his land in 1832, and now owns 160 acres. Mr. Ford and wife are the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Margaret, Mary, George, Wilson B. and Samuel H. He had one son who fell in defense of the Union, killed by "sharp-shooters." David Ford, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, came to the United States about 1809 or 1810. He never married, but made his home with a family in Rockbridge County, Va., until about the year 1821. It was known by his relatives that he had a large amount of gold in his possession, but after his death it could never be found or accounted for.

THOMAS GREEN, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born in Casey County, Ky., in 1829. His parents were both natives of that county. Mr. Green has passed the greater portion of his life in the township in which he now resides, having located here about forty-seven years ago. He was married in 1858, to Minerva McCracken, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born in 1833. They are the parents of eight children, of whom four are now living, viz.: William H., Frances W., Emily V. E. and Mary R. Mr. Green is engaged at the pursuit of farming. He has 194 acres of fine land in Green Township, Section 18. He is a member of the M. P. Church, as is also his wife. In politics, he is a Democrat. He had four brothers in the Union Army; Jonathan was a member of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment; Granville was in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment, but was discharged on account of disability. James enlisted for three years, but died within six months after entering the service. Joshua entered the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment in 1864, and served until the close of the war.

AARON HARRIS, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born April 15, 1825, near Oxford, Ind. His parents, Samuel and Mary Harris, were natives of Virginia. They removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, and located near Dayton, in 1827. There the subject of this sketch received his education. In 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bond, and in 1855, came to Randolph County, locating upon a tract of heavily timbered land. His farm contains 240 acres, of which area 195 acres have been cleared by himself. His wedded life has been blessed by nine children, seven of whom now survive, viz.: William P., Hiram J., James F., Eveline, John W., Henry F. and Ella J. Mr. Harris is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is highly esteemed as a good citizen. For several years after locating in this county, he worked at the carpenter's trade, and erected many of the first frame barns in this locality.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Esq., farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born September 20, 1846, in Greene County, Ohio. His father, Jesse Harrison, was born in Ohio, February 13, 1809. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Flood, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in October, 1808. They came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1847. The father died September 20, 1870. The mother is still living at Farmland, in this county. On the 14th of December, 1863, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Regiment for three years, or during the war. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Five Forks, and through to Appomattox. He was married, April 16, 1869, to Martha A. McCarnish. They have two children living, Ira C. and Lauretta. Mr. Harrison is now serving as Justice of the Peace. He is a Republican in politics, and both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

CHRISTIAN LIFE, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Lewis County, Va., January 8, 1831. He is the son of John and Julia A. Life, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Germany. He came to Randolph County with his parents in 1837, and grew up amid the hardships of pioneer life. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Polly A. Tinkle, a native of Henry County, Ind., and daughter of Jacob Tinkle, now a resident of Jay County, Ind. They have six children, viz.: Emeline, John, Jacob, Lewis, Julia E. and William B. Mr. Life is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns 127 acres of good land. Both himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOSEPH H. LORD, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Connecticut March 29, 1821. His parents, Horace and Sarah (Buckland) Lord, were both natives of Connecticut, and both died at Winsor, in that State. The subject of this sketch lived within twelve miles of Hartford until twenty years old. He then lived in Greene County, Ohio, for six years, after which he came to Randolph County, Ind., and located in Greene Township. He was married, December 30, 1847, to Ellen McClure, daughter of Samuel and Barbara (Farver) McClure. Her father was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1780, and died in Randolph County, Ind., about 1865. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1782, and died in Randolph County, Ind., December 30, 1862. Mr. Lord and wife have six children, viz.: Charles E., James H., Lydia A., Frank B., Martin M. and Sarah F. Horace S., died October 24, 1862. Mr. Lord is engaged in agricultural pursuits, having 160 acres of fine land in Section 21. He is a Republican, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

AMOS LUDWICK was born in Stony Creek Township, Randolph Co., Ind., October 15, 1834. His father, George Ludwick, was born in Maryland. His mother's maiden name was Sarah C. Bowers. She died in 1842, and his father died about six years later. Mr. Ludwick received a good common school education, and grew up a farmer, which occupation he has ever since followed. He was married, March 7, 1859, to Mary E. McNees. They are the parents of eight children, three of whom are deceased: Flora E., Lindsey L., McNees B., Charles E. and Myrtle P., are now living. Mr. Ludwick has 106 acres of good land in Section 6. He is a Republican in politics, and both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Ludwick is the daughter of Andrew and Jane (McEntyre) McNees, the former probably a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Ohio. She had three brothers in the Union army during the late war—Harvey A., was in the Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry (three years' service), but was finally discharged on account of disability. S. A., was in the same regiment. He died from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Gainesville, Va. Marshall M., was in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, three years' service, and was wounded on the skirmish line. He continued in the service until the close of the war. Andrew McNees, the father of Mrs. Ludwick, was born January 21, 1818, and Jane McNees mother of Mrs. L., was born November 22, 1811.

JOHN McCAMISH, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born August 14, 1838. His father, William McCamish, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Gray, was a native of Virginia. They came to Randolph County, Ind., about the year 1835. His grandfather was in the war of 1812. Mr. McCammish has eighty acres of fine land in Greene Township, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married, in 1858, to Hannah Gantz. Her father was born in Germany, and her mother in New Jersey. Mr. McCamish and wife are the parents of two children—William M. and Adelia F. Mr. and Mrs. McCamish are members of the M. P. Church, and Mr. McCamish is a Republican in politics.

JESSE B. McKINNEY, stock-raiser, P. O. Fairview, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, January 8, 1822. His father, Anthony W. McKinney, was born in Newport, Ky., and his mother, Elizabeth (Britton) McKinney, was born in Ohio. In 1837, his father came to Randolph County, locating in Green Township. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The grandfather of J. B. McKinney was a soldier in the Revolution, and fought at Bunker Hill and Brandywine. After the war, he settled in Kentucky, and adopted the vocation of farming. He owned and operated a ferry-boat across the Ohio River, and it is said he assisted in "raising" the first log cabin in Cincinnati. He died in Green Township, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1838. Jesse B. McKinney was reared amid the scenes of pioneer life, and received his education in a rude log schoolhouse in this township. He was married, August 10, 1848, to Elizabeth A. Manor. Her father was born in Berkeley County, Va., and her mother, Elizabeth (Suvers) McKinney, was born near Philadelphia, Penn. Her father settled in Jay Co., Ind., in 1835. Mr. McKinney and wife have three children now living, viz.: Mary C., Emma Z. V. and Ella E. Elizabeth Jane died in 1854. During early life, Mr. McKinney followed the occupation of farming, then engaged in milling pursuits for five years, and for six years was in mercantile life. He has since been extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, having 1,500 acres of fine land in Green Township, and a palatial home. He is enterprising and public-spirited, as well as liberal, and is universally esteemed.

JAMES G. McPROUD, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born April 30, 1803, in Rockingham County, Va., and removed to Ross County, Ohio, when but six years old. He removed to Fayette County, Ohio, in 1837, and from there to Randolph County, Ind., where he has ever since resided. His father, John, was born and reared in Burlington County, N. J. He removed to Virginia, and married Nancy Read, a native of Delaware. She died in Ross County, Ohio, in 1816. The subject of this sketch married Hannah G. Roberts, in 1827. She was born in Lycoming County, Penn., September 1, 1806. Her father, John Roberts, was born in Salem County, N. J., in 1766. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in Ross County, Ohio. He learned the blacksmith's trade, but has always been engaged in farming. He has 160 acres of land in Sections 14 and 23. Both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. They have seven children living, viz.: Josiah R., Lewis W., Mary M., Samuel T., Constant B., James G. and Sarah M. John W., died October 10, 1878; Esther E., died February 10, 1864.

MILTON MERANDA, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in Clark County, Ohio, December 22, 1840. His father, Robert L. Meranda, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., October 9, 1809, but was reared and educated in Clark County, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Mercer C. Davis. She was born near Yellow Springs, Ohio, in 1814. Both came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1849, locating in Franklin Township, where they remained until death. Milton, the subject of this biography, enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Indiana Regiment for the three months' service early in the late war, and re-enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, for one year. He participated in the battles at Nashville, Wise's Ford and elsewhere. He was married, on the 1st of October, 1865, to Matilda A. Faust, daughter of Christian Faust, who was born in Knox County, Tenn. Mr. Meranda and wife are the parents of six children, viz., William F., Rosanna, James I., Lillian, Peter L. and Doralee. He was engaged in farming during the greater part of his life, but for the past twelve years he has been engaged in milling pursuits, having an interest in a good saw-mill at Shedville. In politics, he is a Democrat. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

LUTHER L. MOORMAN, farmer, P. O. Ridgeville, was born March 14, 1844, in White River Township, Randolph Co., Ind., and has been a resident of this county ever since. His father, John A. Moorman, was born in North Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Hiatt. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, the subject of this sketch (then a mere boy) enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted on the 6th of July, 1861, for three years, but soon after entering the field his health failed, and he was honorably discharged on the 16th of the following Decem-

ber. Regaining his health, in the spring of 1862 he assisted in recruiting a company for the Fifty-fifth Indiana Regiment, and was mustered in as First Duty Sergeant of that company, which was known as Company F. He was tendered a Lieutenancy in the Fifty-fourth Regiment, but the precarious state of his health would not permit him to accept the office. On the 10th of November, 1863, he was married to Amanda McCracken. Her father, Robert McCracken, was born in Fayette County, Penn., and her mother, Sarah Highambotham, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio. They came to Stony Creek Township, Randolph Co., Ind., in 1837, and removed to Green Township in 1857. Her father died in this township on the 15th of June, 1872, and in the sixty-second year of his age, and the mother died in her sixty-third year. By the first marriage, Mr. Moorman and wife were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Robert R. and Jessie. James A. and an infant are deceased. Mrs. Moorman died March 9, 1874. On the 27th of March, 1875, Mr. Moorman was married to Elizabeth McCracken, sister of his first wife. They have one child—Clyde A. Mr. Moorman was elected Justice of the Peace, and is now serving his second term as Trustee of Green Township. Mr. Moorman is a member of the M. P. Church, and his wife is a member of the U. B. Church.

CLARK REED is a citizen of Green Township, and is an enterprising farmer. He was always very zealous for the promotion of public schools in his school district, and for the education of his children. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, October 17, 1828, and resided there till February, 1857, when he moved to this county. He was educated in the public schools of the city of "Oldtown," in Greene County, Ohio. This was originally an old Indian town. The public schools had in those days already advanced considerably. Mr. Clark Reed was a son of Abner Reed, and his mother's maiden name was Cynthia Adams. Mr. Abner Reed was born in Northbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., September 11, 1783. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and his mother was a daughter of Capt. John Brown, a distinguished soldier of the English and French war, and for many years a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, and who, with nine sons, fought for the new Union in Revolution. The elder Mr. Reed came West to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1815, and, in company with his brother Ezra, his wife's brother Amasa Adams, and Thomas Watson, engaged in the cloak business. In about one year afterward, he returned to his native State, and on the 8th day of May, 1816, he married Cynthia Adams at Worcester, Mass. In two weeks afterward, the young couple started to Greene County, Ohio, and, after being six weeks on the road, arrived there in June. The three former partners then bought a tract of land together, which afterward became the sole property of Mr. Abner Reed, where he resided till he died. Mr. Clark Reed was married, October 24, 1852, to Sarah A. Brotherton. She was a daughter of John Brotherton, of Delaware County, Ind. Five years after this marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Reed emigrated West, and located in Green Township, Randolph County, where they have resided ever since. They have cleared and made the farm they now occupy, and are familiar with pioneer life. This union has been honored with five accessions, viz.: John, Walter, Abner, Adolphus, Emma and Mattie. Adolphus died September 10, 1861; John was married, September 17, 1879, to Lydia Lord, daughter of J. H. Lord. They have three children, namely, Orvil, Zulu and Clark. Abner was married, October 9, 1879, to Sarah Holly. They have one child. The younger Mr. Reeds are all farmers. They have the attributes of the forefathers' energy and enterprise, integrity and prosperity.

CYRUS A. REED.

This gentleman was the descendant of an old New England family. His father, Abner Reed, was born in Massachusetts in 1783, and afterward removed to Greene County, Ohio, where Abner Reed was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Adams, who was also a native of Massachusetts, and came with her parents to Greene County, when seven years old. Six children were the fruits of this union, of whom Cyrus, the subject of this sketch, was fourth. He was born on the 24th of April, 1824, in Greene County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, working on his father's farm and acquiring proficiency in the science of farming, which, in later years, he adopted as his vocation, amassing thereby a comfortable fortune. On the 26th of September, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah H. C. Lawrence, and very soon afterward, with his young wife, left home and friends to locate in the wilderness of Indiana, and bear his part in the development of Randolph County.

He located upon a tract of 420 acres of land that had been previously purchased of the Government by his father. Upon this tract no improvements existed; it was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and he saw before him years of hard work. But he was not a man to quail before such a prospect. He was struggling for a home, and the interest of his loved ones, and his desire to provide well for them nerved his arm and animated him in all his protracted struggle with the forest and the hardships incident to pioneer life. The future years brought a rich reward for his industry, and a fine farm was developed by him from the forest in which he first settled, and a beautiful home took the place of the log cabin, in which he and his devoted wife entered upon their new life in the wilderness. During their struggle in the forest, and while their fortunes were changing little by little for the better, their little home was made more cheerful and happy by the presence of children, who came to bless their wedded life. Mary E. was the eldest, then came Cynthia A., Alice J., Horace G., Emma F., Annie E. and William L., respectively.

Mr. Reed acquired a good common-school education in youth, and builded upon this by observation and experience in later years, gaining a good store of general information. His success as a farmer is largely due to the enthusiasm which he threw into his work, and the exclusiveness with which he confined his attention to that pursuit, always avoiding speculation and uncertain enterprises. In his associations with his fellow-men, he was frank, sincere and manly; always actuated by a high sense of honor and right, and too noble to take a mean advantage of them under any circumstances. He built up a reputation for honesty and integrity that was never assailed, and found his way into the hearts and affections of all with whom he had dealings. On the 21st of March, 1879, he died at the home he had made in the woods—the home that still bears so many evidences of his enterprise and taste. His death was an irreparable loss to his loving family, and a blow to the community in which he resided. He was a public-spirited man, and took an active part in the public improvements of his township and the county at large. He was prominent as an Odd Fellow, and had filled all the offices of the subordinate lodge, and at the time of his demise was District Deputy Grand Patriarch of the Encampment. In an obituary notice published by his brethren in the lodge, one who knew him said: "As a husband and father few, if any, have ever been more kind and affectionate. He was truly an example of an amiable and confiding, mild and gentle disposition toward his family and friends, of whom he had many." Mr. Reed was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his family are also members.

The homestead is occupied by his wife, an estimable lady, together with her children, Emma and her husband, and Annie E. and William L. Mrs. Reed is the daughter of John B. Lawrence, who was born in the State of New York, in 1791, and married Amelia Bickers, who was born in 1800, in the State of Maryland. They were married on the 8th of February, 1816, in Greene County, Ohio. They had a family of eleven children, five of whom are now living. Sarah H. C. grew to maturity in Greene County, and at the age of twenty-four years was married to Mr. Reed. To a common-school education she adds the accomplishments of a bright intellect, and the virtues of a noble Christian lady, and is a favorite with all who know her. Of their children only Annie and William now remain unmarried. Mary E., the eldest daughter, is deceased; Cynthia is married to J. C. Devoss; Alice J. to William D. Campbell; Horace G. to Eliza J. Woolpert, and Emma T. to T. J. Leavell.

GEORGE SITES, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Hardy County, Va., December 10, 1804. He is the son of Frederick and Mary (Bargdoll) Sites, both natives of Virginia. His grandfather, Nicodemus Bargdoll, served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Sites settled in Greene County, Ohio, in 1832, and came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1837, locating in Green Township. He was married, June 5, 1832, to Susanna Ketteman, a native of Virginia. They have had eleven children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Annie M. E., Mary S., Rhoda, Lydia A., Sylvester D. and Isaac A. Mrs. Sites is the daughter of Jacob and Annie M. Ketteman. Mr. Sites is a successful farmer, and has 240 acres of fine land in Section 15. One of his sons is a minister, and all his family are members of the German Reformed Church.

ASAPH B. WEBB, was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 4, 1811. His father was Samuel Barrack Webb. He was born in one of the Eastern Colonies in 1758, and died in Ohio, in 1845, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His mother's maiden name was Mary Bull. She was born in 1775, and died in 1847, at the age of seventy-two years. His father was born during the French and Indian war, while the French and English nations were contending in a fierce struggle for supremacy upon the Western Continent, and there is a tradition to the effect that the father of Samuel B. Webb, or the great-grandfather of the present generation of Webbs, served in that war. Samuel B. Webb left his home before he was seventeen years old to enter the Revolutionary army. He served through the war, and received an honorable discharge. He took part in some of the principal battles of the Revolution; participated in the siege of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. He served again in the war of 1812. He belonged to the Army of the Center, and was with Gen. Pike, at Toronto, when the British magazine exploded, resulting in the death of that brave officer. He was at the storming of Fort George, and accompanied the army on its second invasion of Canada. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged. Asaph B. Webb was reared in his native county in Ohio. He received a good education, mainly by his own unaided exertions, and by the light of the hickory bark torch. Many a night did he study until near midnight, lying flat upon his back, with his head toward the fire, holding his slate and arithmetic so the torch-light could fall upon them, and shielding his head from the heat of the fire by a board. Thus did he become one of the best mathematicians of the common schools. He removed to Jay County, Ind., in 1849, and to Emmettsville, Randolph County, in 1851. He was a prominent country school teacher until near the meridian of life, and was also engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He served three terms as Justice of the Peace, and one term as Trustee of Green Township. He married his first wife, Margaret Rook, August 20, 1837. Her parents were Samuel and Eleanor Rook. By the first marriage, Mr. Webb and wife had seven children—three sons and four daughters. Mary Eleanor was born May 26, 1838. She married William Williamson, and now resides at Chester, Wayne Co., Ind. Samuel Harrison was born February 28, 1840. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, three months' service, but before his term had expired he became a veteran by re-enlisting in the three years' service. While in the three months' service, he took part in the battle of Rich Mountain and minor engagements. He was afterward with Gen. Curtis during his campaign in Missouri and Arkansas, and was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. He was with Gen. Grant during his Mississippi campaign, and participated in the battle and siege of Jackson, the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. At Vicksburg he distinguished himself in the terrible assault made upon the fortifications. At one time he seized the old flag when it was falling from the nerveless grasp of its third bearer, and carried it at the head of the column to the very walls of the fort. He was with Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, during the campaign that resulted in the disorganization of Early's army. But he sacrificed his life on his country's altar in the final struggle at Cedar Creek. He lived long enough to know that the victory had been gained by the Union arms. He died October 22, 1864, aged twenty-four years seven months and twenty-four days. Thomas J. was born June 3, 1843. In 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and fell in his first battle, Richmond, Ky., August 29, 1862, aged nineteen years two

months and twenty-six days. Malinda N. was born January 6, 1845; Isabella was born November 14, 1846, and died August 16, 1847. William W. was born July 23, 1848, and died July 23, 1849; Margaret, wife of Mr. Webb, died May 18, 1849, in the thirty-fourth year of her age. On the 1st of January, 1850, Mr. Webb was married to Phebe R. Kelley. She was born in Southern Ohio October 29, 1819. She is the daughter of Jason and Phebe R. Havens. Her mother's maiden name was Harris. The children by the second marriage are as follows: Lycurgus H., born November 19, 1850, died August 27, 1862; A. Benton, born March 17, 1852, a school teacher by profession. He is at present located at Washington, Wayne Co., Ind. He married Lucy L. Conn, March 23, 1882; Prudence was born November 14, 1854, and died October 3, 1855; Laura R. was born March 22, 1856. She married John V. Thornburg, and now resides near the old home. Lucetta D. was born November 3, 1857, she married Henry Bickner and resides at Ridgeville; Lola was born September 29, 1860. She is a successful school teacher and is at present located at Emmettsville. She was married to Frank R. Thornburg, October 30, 1881. Mr. Webb, the subject of this memoir, died December 20, 1872, aged sixty-one years. His widow married Jacob Rook, January 19 1880.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

For years the settlements seemed to find White River an impassable barrier. For half a generation after settlers had begun to pour into the southern half of the White River Valley, scarce a solitary pioneer had ventured across the stream into that uncouth wilderness. In fact the first entry within the bounds of Monroe Township was not made until seventeen years had passed away after the first entry in the valley of White River. The entries, even at that time, throughout that region, were few and scant enough, as given below:

John Rody, S. E. S. E. 17, 20, 12, 40, April 10, 1833; Jeremiah B. Reed, N. E. S. E. 34, 21, 12, 40, October 21, 1833; Philip Baughn, W. S. E. 26, 21, 12, 80, June 10, 1834; Morgan Mills, S. E. S. E. 8, 20, 12, 40, October 2, 1834; Bernard Kerr, W. N. W. 35, 21, 12, 80, August 5, 1834; Joseph Smith, N. W. S. W. 2, 20, 12, 40, January 22, 1835; Henry Rash, N. E. S. E. 17, 20, 12, 40, March 23, 1835; Abraham Garst, S. E. 14, 20, 12, 80, June 17, 1835. Monroe was mostly taken between 1835 and 1838 inclusive, chiefly during the years 1836 and 1837. Two entries, forty acres each (as above), were made in the 1833, three in 1834 and three in 1835 to June 17. Eight entries, embracing 440 acres—five forties and three eighties—comprise all the entries up to June 17, 1835, throughout the entire extent of Monroe Township. It may be interesting to know where these eight pioneer entries were: John Rody, one mile south of Morristown, forty acres; Jeremiah B. Reed, on West Branch of Elkhorn, five miles northwest of Farmland, forty acres; Philip Baughn, on same branch of Elkhorn, one and a half miles below Reed's, eighty acres; Morgan Mills, one-half mile north of Morristown, forty acres; Bernard Kerr, on Elkhorn, right below Reed's, eighty acres; Joseph Smith, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on West Branch of Elkhorn, above Reed's, forty acres; Henry Rash, just south of Morristown, forty acres; Abraham Garst, one mile southwest of Farmland, and one and a half miles northeast of the mouth of Cabin Creek, eighty acres. Three of them were near Morristown—one north and two south of it. Four were above the West Branch of Elkhorn to its junction with the East Branch. One was southwest of Farmland. About that time it would seem that several had come in, perhaps selecting their claims and settling previous to making entries of their land. From one who came in in 1835, we obtain the following statement of settlers living in the region in 1835: Jeremiah B. Reed, near Rehoboth Meeting-House; James Howry, north of Rehoboth; Mr. Carr, north of Rehoboth, on the Isaac Thornburg place; Samuel Smith, on the Adams farm, north of Rehoboth; Philip Booker, across from Abram Hammer's; Isaac Garringer, on the State road, north and south; Jonathan Flood, in 1836, near Hopewell Church, a Protestant Methodist minister; John F. Wood, William Wood, in northwest corner of township; Moses Marks, north of Parker; John Baughn, in the edge of Delaware County, who was married twice, and has had twenty-six children—seventeen by his first wife and nine by the second—and is still living, seventy-three years old; John B. Mills, north of Shiloh, date not known; Andrew Cortner, west of Shiloh, date not given. Other settlers on Elkhorn, northwest of Farmland were: Messrs. Hammer, Booker, Adams, Garringer, McCarney, Peter Hester, etc., etc. Eli Hiatt came in and settled one-half mile south of Farmland in 1836. Isaac Garringer "planted his stakes" on Elkhorn, three miles northwest of Farmland, about the same time. Peter Hester came on Bush Creek in 1830, perhaps the first on Bush Creek. Mr. Bowers bought out Mr. Hester soon after. On Elkhorn, in 1836 (or thereabout), were Jonathan Reeples, Jeremiah Reed, Abraham Hammer, Joseph Smith (where Harrison Morris now lives), Mr. Carr (where Isaac Thornburg now resides). Philip Booker came on Bush Creek about the same time that Peter Hester did. Henry Adams settled near Abraham Hammer's in 1835. Alfred McCarney, one and a half miles north of Hammer's, 1835; Jacob Wright, one-half mile south, 1835; Jacob Windermaker, one-half mile north of Rehoboth. John Craig came in 1845; resides now at Rehoboth. Joseph Howrey, east of Rehoboth; Joseph Smith, an old man, south of Rehoboth; James Wood, Mr. Sawyer and William Wood, northwest part of the township; Peter Hester, William Vineyard, William Paxson, Henry Saley, Mr. Overhulser, William Gray and Eli Jarnagin (the last three in Green Township). In fact, Green Township was settled before Monroe, 640 acres being settled in 1832, in six entries; thirteen entries made in 1833, comprising 920 acres; seven entries made in 1834, including 600 acres; and eight entries in 1835, covering some 400 acres—or thirty-four entries in all, with about 2,560 acres; or, in both townships, forty-two entries, with 3,000 acres. And of the whole number, only five contained 160 acres, and they were all in Green Township; twenty-two were forty acres each, and fifteen were eighty acres each.

Monroe Township lies between White and Mississinewa Rivers, except a slight fraction of the extreme southeast corner, which is south of White River. Most of the township slopes toward the Mississinewa, upon the head-waters of Elkhorn, Bush and Campbell Creeks, affluents of that river. Bush Creek is in the northeast, Elkhorn in the north and Campbell in the northwest. The township has Green Township on the north, Franklin and White River on the east, White River and Stony Creek on the south, and Delaware County on the west. It lies in Townships 20 and 21 north, Ranges 12 and 13 east, with sections as given below:

Township 20, Range 12—Sections (whole or part) 1 to 5, 8 to 17 inclusive.

Township 21, Range 12—Sections (whole or part) 25 to 29, 32 to 36.

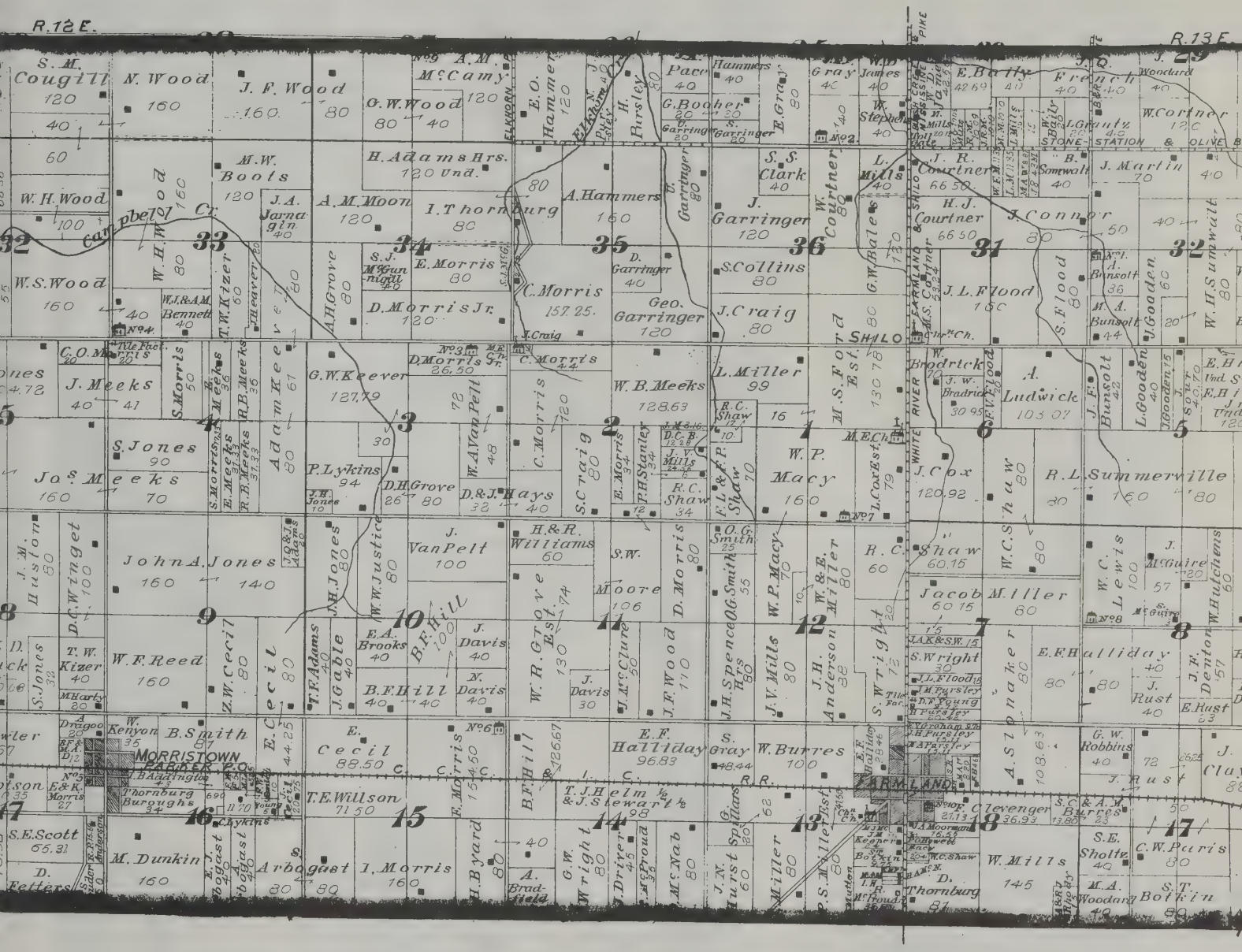
Township 20, Range 13—Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18.

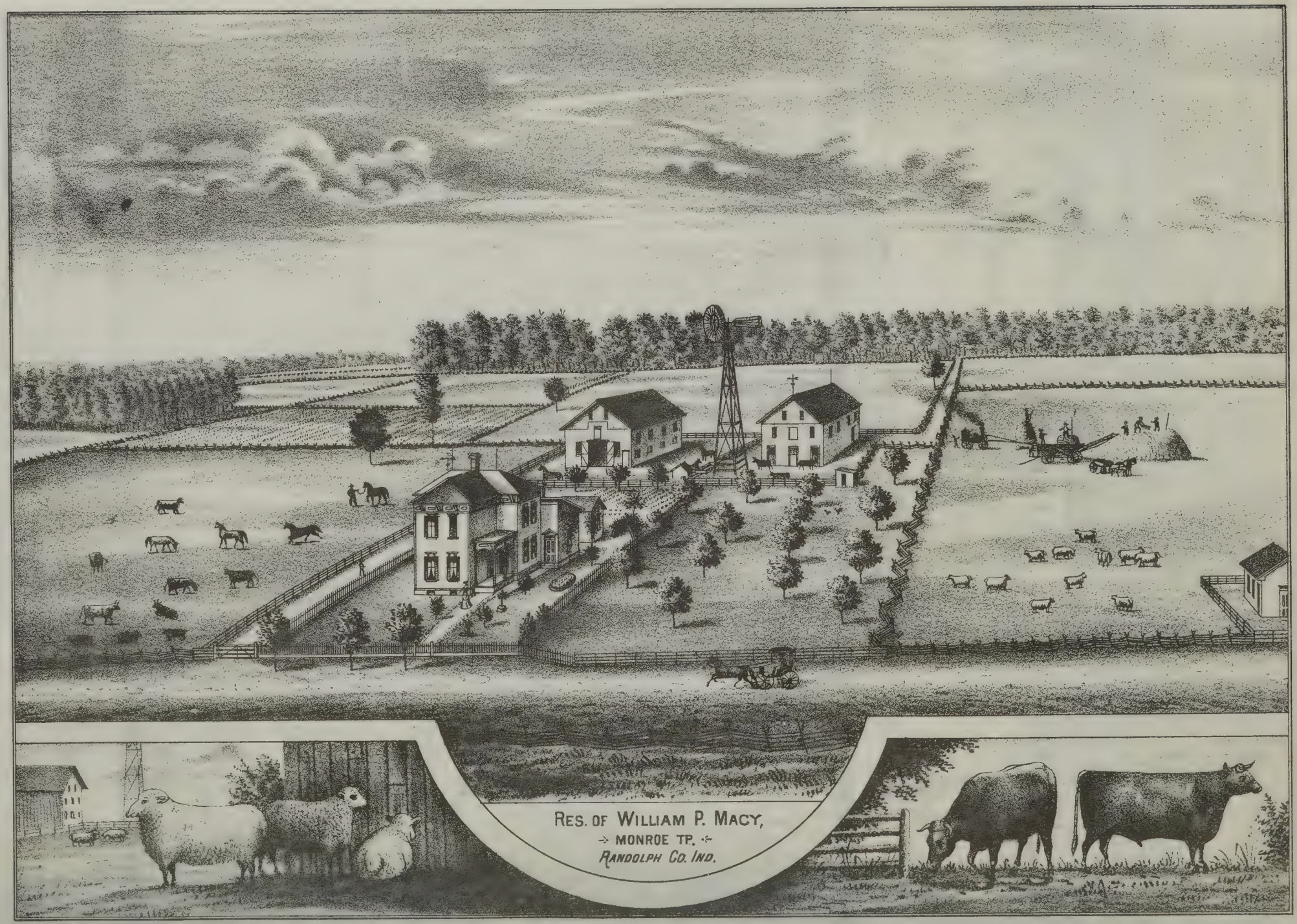
Township 21, Range 13—Sections (whole or part) 29, 30, 31, 32.

Monroe contains twenty-four sections and eleven parts of sections, being four and a half miles from north to south, and six and five-eighths miles east and west, embracing about 19,000 acres. The greater part lies in the Mississinewa Valley, only one mile wide at the southern part, draining to White River, and even that has scarcely any streams—only Big Run on the east side of the township, and Phillips' Run in the extreme west, being large enough to find a place on the county map.

The Mississinewa Valley seems well occupied by streams. Campbell Creek, Mud Creek, Bush Creek, Elkhorn (with several branches) and some others draining and watering the northern part of the township.

MAP OF MONROE TOWNSHIP




RES. OF WILLIAM P. MACY,
MONROE TP.
RANDOLPH CO. IND.

The township, like much of the county, is level, or moderately rolling, comprising a fine body of land, which, though late in settlement from difficulty of access, has richly rewarded its hardy and enterprising settlers. The surface was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber of the kinds common in the region, much of which still remains, to furnish, in these latter days of increased demand and improved market facilities, a rich source of wealth to the present owners of the farms located in the township. The experience of the early settlers has been akin to that of those who braved the hardships and the perils of the earlier settled portions of the county, with the exception, in fact, that no Indians were found roaming the wilds at this later period. The native occupants had left the region long years before, and only wild animals remained in the tangled woods to give activity and sustenance, and pleasure and sport as well, to the wide-awake men and boys who first penetrated that backwoods region and made their homes within its bounds. The condition of that country was, indeed, for many years, primitive enough. The soil, in truth, was fertile, and abundant crops rewarded the energetic settlers; but the facilities of transportation were but meager, and the inhabitants had to be contented with what they could themselves produce, and but a scanty supply of "foreign" luxuries.

The "Bee-Line" Railroad, the pioneer road of the region, and almost of the State, has done wonders for this section; and the steady growth of the two towns, Farmland and Morristown, has raised up for the region a good and substantial market for the surplus products of the farm, and furnished the residents with ready means of obtaining all needful supplies of commodities from abroad. Within a few years past, the construction of pikes has been entered upon, and the next ten years will doubtless witness a grand transformation in this respect, by which time it is to be hoped the traditional "dirt road," with its fathomless seas of mud, will have come to be a thing of the past.

As to intellectual and moral improvement, this region was on a par with the rest of the county. Log churches and private cabins furnished the pioneer preachers the opportunity of expounding the words of life to the assemblies of that early day, and the "greased paper" schoolhouses, with spilt-pole benches, puncheon desks and floors, and wide-mouthed, back-wall chimneys, opened their doors to receive the urchins from the rude cabins of "auld lang syne," which said urchin, now grown up into active life, are the stirring men and the loving women of the busy, bustling, present day. All over that township, as elsewhere, throughout the county, are now found the neat frame or brick churches, the successors of the log meeting-houses of forty-five and forty years ago, in which the early settlers worshiped the "God of their fathers," not less acceptably, indeed, in their deerskin hunting-shirts and their homespun clothing, and with their bare feet or their moccasins, than do their more stylish, but not more sincere and loving children and grand-children of the modern time.

The first school in the southwest part of Monroe is mentioned in the account of Thomas Wallace. In the northwest part of the township, on Campbell Creek, Jacob Jones came in 1838, three miles north of Parker. At that time, James and William Wood and George Burkett had already settled in the same region, coming in 1836.

The first school in that region was in Delaware County, in 1839, one and a half miles west of Mr. Jones'. The first school in that neighborhood in Randolph was taught by old Mr. Flood, a brother to Rev. Jonathan Flood.

The first meeting-house in the neighborhood was in Delaware County, built in 1841; but there was a log house used for meetings before that, and the first Sabbath school was held in the log house, Jacob Jones being Superintendent then, and also after the new house was built. The society is there still, and the house, too. The church is strong and vigorous, with many members. A large cemetery is in connection with the meeting-house. The first person buried there was an old man, a soldier of 1812, by the name of Lewallyn, in 1841. Amos Meeks came in 1839, and died in 1876.

ENTRIES BY SECTIONS.

Township 20, Range 12—Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, mostly school land for Bloomington University. Section 5, entered 1838–50. Section 9, entered February 18, 1856, by James Harris. Section 17, entered 1850, by Thomas W. Reece.

Township 20, Range 13—Sections 5, 6, school land; Section 7, 1836–41; Sections 8, 18, 1836–37; Section 17, 1833–38.

Township 21, Range 13—Sections 28, 29, 32, in 1836; Sections 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 36, in 1836–37; Section 30, 1834–37; Sections 29, 31, 1836–37; Section 32, 1836–39.

The entries in Monroe were made between 1833 and 1850 inclusive.

MORRISTOWN, PARKER POST OFFICE.

Location, Sections 16 and 17, 20, 12, in the western part of Monroe Township, near Delaware County line, on the Bee-Line Railroad. William E. Harris, Joseph Lewis, Allen W. Lewis, proprietors. T. C. Puckett, surveyor. Recorded November 15, 1851. Eighty lots. Streets—Franklin, Main, Fulton, north and south; Howard, Railroad, Washington, east and west. Lots eight rods by four rods. Streets four rods wide, except Railroad street, 104 feet, and Fulton street (at the edge of the town) two rods wide.

Morristown (John Jones' Addition)—John Jones, proprietor. Eight lots. Recorded April 2, 1857. Location, upon the Bee Line Railroad, west of Farmland. Distances—Arba, thirty miles; Bloomingsport, twenty-five and a half miles; Lynn, twenty-three and three-fourths miles; Ridgeville, sixteen miles; Farmland, four and a half miles; Fairview, eight miles; Windsor, two and a half miles; Losantsville, twelve miles; Winchester, thirteen miles; Huntsville, fifteen miles; Union City, twenty-two and a half miles; Deerfield, eighteen miles.

Morristown seems to have been laid out some months before Farmland was, November 15, 1851, and Farmland July 28, 1852. Nevertheless, the younger town has outstripped her elder sister.

The first store in Morristown was owned by Andrew Devoss and Milton Harris.

The first smith shop was by Joseph Thornburg.

The first shoemaker was Peter Deal, in 1854, and he works at the trade there yet.

The first cabinet shop was opened by William Fleming in 1854.

The first saw-mill was by W. W. Jones, in 1853 or 1854.

The merchants have been Devoss & Harris, Thomas Aker & Harvey Harris, Thomas Lewis, Brown & Meeks, James Russell, Mr. Lake Andrews, Joshua Rector, Thomas Johnson, Thornburg & Gunkel, Dotson, Devoss, Dotson & Devoss, Daugherty, Daugherty & Scott, Scott, Brown, Dotson, N. C. Simmons, J. H. Byrd, etc.

Blacksmiths—Thornburg, Knapp, Henry Knapp, Errick, Friddle.

Cabinet shops—Fleming, Sutton.

Pump-maker—Thomas Aker.

Drug stores—Edward Reece and Noah Basley, during the war; Chriss & Petty, Baughn & Petty, Petty, Petty & Friddle, Shaw & Williamson, Fertich, Wood & Rynard.

Shoe shops—Messrs. Deal, Gwynn (the latter in 1877).

Wagon repair shop—B. F. Dragoo, set up 1875.

Meat shop—B. F. Dragoo, summer of 1881.

The first physician was Martin Connor, in 1854. The physicians have been Messrs. Connor, Marion, Gench, Orr, Rogers.

Postmasters have been Devoss, Davison, King, Deal, Dotson, Hinchman.

Railroad agents have been Devoss, Davison, Russell, Lake, Rector, Hinchman.

Grain-dealers have been Devoss & Harris, Jacobs, Thornburg, Brotherton, Jacobs & Barger, Lumpkin & Linsay, Dotson, Daugherty, Scott & Meeks, Hinchman & Bowersox.

At one time there were two saw-mills—one for two years, by G. E. Willson. There has been at least one saw-mill all the time.

There has been a grist-mill for several years, operated by var-

ious parties—Daugherty & Howard, Howard & Huston, Howard & Brother, A. Shaw & Company. The mill is now run by J. H. Bowersox. The propelling power is steam.

Parker is a small but somewhat energetic place, injured somewhat by being so close to Farmland on the east and Selma on the west. However, it holds a share of the business. There are three religious societies—Methodist, Christian and Friends.

Hotel-keepers have been John Jones, John King, Andrew Knapp, Friddle, Brown, Hinchman.

Martin Phillips keeps a barber shop.

There may be other places of business not here mentioned.

The name of the post office is Parker.

FARMLAND.

Location, Section 13, 20, 12, and Section 18, 20, 13, on Bee-Line Railroad, west of Winchester, one mile north of White River, in Monroe Township. Recorded July 28, 1852. Henry D. Huffman, William Macy, proprietors. One hundred and fifty-two lots. Streets—Mulberry, Main, Plum, north and south: William, Railroad, Henry, east and west.

Peter S. Miller's Addition—Ten lots. Peter S. Miller, proprietor. Recorded October 29, 1870.

Macy & Groom's Addition—David Macy, Robert H. Grooms, proprietors. Grooms, five lots, south; Macy, eight lots, east. Location, south and east of Farmland. Recorded Jan. 24, 1862.

The first store was owned by Jonathan and Aaron Macy, standing where Stanley's store now is. Jonathan Macy is dead, and Aaron Macy resides at Earlham, Iowa.

Wesley Keener built a house and sold it to Miller & Ford, who kept a store in it for many years. Miller is dead, and Ford is in Iowa.

J. Macy & Sons had a tin shop in 1855, which has continued ever since, being now owned by David Macy. Another tin shop was started in 1851, by Ludwic. Jonathan Macy started also a smith shop, hiring hands to run it.

The first hotel was in 1858, by Price Thomas, but it soon ran through.

Jonathan Macy sold his dwelling house for a hotel. The proprietor kept a good house. His wife was a good manager, and he let her control the business, which was indeed a sensible thing.

Macy sold his store to Joel Thornburg, who, for a time, carried on a large business.

Stanley & Robbins took the place next. Stanley bought out Robbins, and is there now.

The first grain-buyers were Miller & Ford and Macy & Sons The latter quit, but Miller & Ford kept on. Stanley Robbins also undertook the business. Before the war, Thornburg & Burris bought grain for three or four years, and quit.

James S. Davis began in about 1871, and continues still.

Jonathan Macy began a hardware store in 1867, continuing four years. He sold out to Shaw & Johnson. In two years, Shaw bought Johnson out, and sold an interest to Wood, and in two years more, Shaw sold his share to Marks, and the establishment is Wood & Marks.

Mr. Barker set up a harness shop about 1870, and has kept on to the present time.

George Watson has owned a grocery in Farmland for twenty years.

The first physician was Dr. Keener, in 1850. Since then have been Pleasant Hunt, Dr. Davis, Dr. Smith, Dr. Rogers, [moved to Morristown]. Dr. Keener is there still.

Mrs. Moore began a millinery store in 1869, which has gradually been enlarged into a general dry goods store.

Business at present may be described as follows:

Stores, two—J. S. Davis, Stanley & Harbour.

Groceries, two—George Watson, extensive, twenty years (James Bates, keeps dry goods also).

Jewelry—Watson keeps it with his grocery business.

Silversmith—Davison.

Smith shops, two—William Willson, Andrew Leverton.

Agricultural implements—Extensive establishment, kept by W. B. Carter.

Livery stable—Kept by Smith.

Mills—One grist-mill was burned, and another has been set up by Stanley & Harbour. Saw-mill, one was owned by J. E. Willson. It has been removed, but there is one half a mile north.

There is no lumber-dealer.

Grain dealers are James S. Davis, for ten years; Stanley & Harbour, began in 1878; Thornburg & Sable, 1880.

Stove store—Grimes, two years.

Hardware—Wood & Marks.

Millinery—Mrs. Moore, also dry goods store.

Harness shop—Barker.

Hotels—Watson House, Taylor House.

Barber shops—"Bob" Fletcher (colored), had a shop for many years; he became dissipated, got into the "calaboose," and "cleared out." Mr. Spillars (white) has had a shop for two years.

Stock-traders—George Robbins, Elias Holliday, both dealers in hogs, cattle, sheep; James Hewitt, etc.

Physicians—[See statement as to doctors].

Attorneys—J. A. Moorman, L. C. Devoss.

Tailor shop—J. Mayer.

Meat market—John Grooms.

Shoe-makers—Ken Mull, John Mull.

Shoe store—J. H. Stinson.

Carpenters—David & J. P. Wasson, Samuel Wright.

Clergymen—John A. Moorman, Methodist Episcopal; Charles Bacon, Methodist Episcopal; Benjamin Morris, Friend; —— Wright, Friend; Samul McNees, Christian.

Undertakers—N. L. Oren, Nathan Gray.

Postmaster—George Watson.

Railroad agent—A. Williams.

Furniture—N. E. Gray.

Dentist—J. J. Pretlow.

Druggists—L. A. Gable, Robbins & Meredith.

Tin shop—David Macy.

Distances—Morristown, four and a half miles; Fairview, ten and four-fifths miles; Ridgeville, twelve miles; Winchester, nine miles; Union City, twenty miles; Spartansburg, twenty-one miles; Lynn, nineteen and a half miles; Windsor, five and four-fifths miles; Huntsville, eleven miles; Bloomingsport, eighteen miles; Losantsville, thirteen and a half miles; Arba, twenty-six miles; Pittsburg, twenty-two miles; Deerfield, fourteen miles.

Farmland was organized as a town in 1867, with five wards, and officers as follows: Trustees, Pleasant Hunt, C. H. Stanley, J. A. Henning, Aaron Shaw, L. W. Jouls; Assessor and Marshal, Lynn Thornburg; Clerk and Treasurer, S. T. Botkin. Ordinances adopted July 9, 1867. Liquor license fixed at from $50 to $100, and shows from $2 to $8, July 15, 1867. Racing in streets was fined from $3 to $10. Tearing down notices, etc., $1 to $3, May 18, 1863. Pitching horseshoes forbidden; penalty, $1 to $5. September, 1869, show license raised to $10.

Since that time, the officers have been as follows:

Trustees—First Ward, Pleasant Hunt, W. S. Robbins, C. S. Moore, S. T. Foster, J. H. B. McNees, D. Jones, S. C. Grimes; Second Ward, C. H. Stanley, S. S. French, H. A. Bond, G. W. Hester, John W. Ralston, J. H. Stinson, M. W. Diggs, J. T. Walling, D. C. Harbour; Third Ward, J. A. Henning, C. H. Stanley, J. C. Bates, W. W. Willson, G. B. Watson, W. B. Huff, Fourth Ward (change made to three wards in 1879), Aaron Shaw, A. McIntyre, Thomas Helm, W. J. Davison; Fifth Ward, L. W. Jones, L. A. Gable, George O. Jobes, J. S. Davis, W. B. Carter, E. T. Spence.

Assessors—Lynn Thornburg, G. B. Watson, H. G. N. Howard, J. W. Macy, M. W. Diggs, W W. Wertz, George Spillars.

Marshals (as Assessors)—Jethro Macy, D. Jones.

Clerks—S. T. Botkin, A. B. Barnett, S. Barnum, E. R. Robbins.

Treasurers (as Clerks) and M. W. Diggs.

Present officers—Trustees, S. C. Grimes, D. C. Harbour, W. B. Huff; Marshal, D. Jones; Treasurer, M. W. Diggs; Clerk, E. R. Robbins.

Until the commencement of the Bee-Line Railroad, but little

improvement had been made north of White River. The great route of travel from Winchester westward had for more than thirty years extended along the south side of the River. Windsor, Maxville, Winchester, were all on that side, and there seemed no prospect and no hope for the north side. But the laying of the route of the railroad through the wilderness on the north side of White River changed the whole aspect of things; and the land-owners were quick to reap their advantages therefrom. Three towns were laid out on the route of the railroad in that region—Morristown, Farmland and Royston. The latter was just one mile east of Farmland, and the success of Farmland was of course the doom of Royston. Royston never saw the light. Morristown has grown somewhat, but Farmland has risen to the dignity of a flourishing and important local center, being now, after Union City and Winchester, and perhaps Ridgeville, the largest town in Randolph County, and one of the four places in the county whose future seems to be assured, the fourth being Ridgeville. Ridgeville, in fact, has apparently greater advantages of situation than Farmland. The elements of a town would seem to have existed at the former location from the first. A good mill site, the head of navigation on the Mississinewa, and of trade and commerce for that region; while Farmland was in the vast wilderness, on the wrong side of White River, and absolutely nothing to show for itself; yet Ridgeville lay there, helpless and hopeless. And it was not until two railroads had stretched their iron tracks across her site that she seemed to awake to the possibilities of the situation, and that she appeared to think it worth while to try to be something in the world. Whether she will be able to make up in the future for her negligence in the past, time alone can tell.

ROYSTON.

Location, S. E. S. W. 17, 20, 13, one mile east of Farmland, on Bee-Line. Recorded September 27, 1851. Elisha Doty, proprietor. T. C. Puckett, surveyor. Thirty-three lots. Town extinct.

The history of Royston has not been written by another, neither do we write it. If it ever had a life and activity of its own, they have been lost—lost—lost. And it is well; for two towns so near as Royston and Farmland could not dwell in the same land in peace. So Royston, timid little sister, has gathered up her skirts and left.

It is somewhat remarkable that, of the three projected railroad towns within the bounds of Monroe Township, the earliest should be totally extinct, having had, perhaps, never any more than a paper existence, and the youngest of the three should be the one that has come to be the "Queen of the Isles" and mistress of the situation. But, as often heretofore, so now the Scripture is fulfilled, "the last shall be first," and we might add, as in this case it appears, the first shall be—nowhere.

BIOGRAPHY.

William Broderick came to Randolph County in 1853, having been born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1809. He married Mary Dungan in 1836, who was born in 1814. They have had ten children—three grown and two married. He resides some two miles north of Farmland, Monroe Township. He is a professing Christian, and a member of the Republican party. He has been all his life a farmer, and, though not rich in this world's goods he is rich in those nobler and better treasures—a clear reputation, a steadfast character, the consciousness of duty done, and an unfailing hope and assurance of a treasure in the skies.

Jacob Driver (brother-in-law of Morgan Mills) was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1806; married Margaret McNees in 1825; came to White River in 1821 (with his father, John Driver, who came in that year, and died in 1824, his wife also dying in the same year). Jacob Driver settled first on the "Old Purchase," but in 1834 he entered eighty acres in the "New Purchase," and settled upon that. He had twelve children—eight now living, and six married. His wife died in 1869. He has belonged to the Christian [New-Light] Church forty years. He is a Republican in politics. Indeed, in Monroe Township, to state the thing is scarcely necessary, since Democrats in that locality are very rare. A few years ago, at one election, only a single Democrat voted in the Farmland Precinct. In other townships in the county the balance has been some of the time almost as strongly the other way.

James Driver was born in 1796, in Butler County, Ohio. He came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1821; married Sarah Rudy; had eight children, and died in 1870, seventy-four years old. His wife died in 1878. He emigrated to Missouri, and to Minnesota, and, after awhile, returned to Indiana. His widow died in Illinois, on her way to Indiana.

Elias F. Holliday, Farmland, was born in New Jersey in 1824. He came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1832; married Jane Ringo in 1836; moved to Randolph in 1851; resides in Farmland, and has five children. He was a merchant from 1851 to 1861; was County Treasurer from 1861 to 1865, and County Commissioner from 1876 to 1882. He has been a farmer, stock-trader, merchant, etc. He has for thirty years been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a sterling Republican, as are also all of his relatives. Mr. Holliday is a worthy citizen, respected and confided in by all who know him.

Joseph Hewitt, Farmland (mentioned also in Stony Creek), was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1808. His father, William Hewitt, came from Ireland in 1784, having been born in 1767. William Hewitt came with two of his uncles, one of whom lived to the age of one hundred and ten and the other to one hundred and fifteen years. He died in 1850, eighty-four years old. Joseph Hewitt married Sarah Putman in 1830, and came to Randolph County, near Neff Post Office, in 1841. They had ten children, all grown and married, and nine are living yet. Joseph Hewitt has been a farmer all his life, as also a heavy stock-dealer. He has owned 250 head of hogs at one time, and 100 head of cattle. For years he was the only trader in the region, being perhaps the first, or nearly so. It was a troublesome and difficult task, in those rugged times, to handle cattle and swine, driven, through mud and snow, and sleet and floods, to the distant markets—to Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and even to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and sometimes to New York and Boston. To follow the stock business then required energy and "grit" in a high degree. Joseph Hewitt has been a man highly esteemed, very useful and greatly beloved, often chosen arbitrator; active in religion, and in every good thing. He joined the Methodist Church forty years ago, and belongs to it still. He now resides at Farmland, enjoying a pleasant and vigorous old age, and still engaged in active employment. In his earlier years, he was a Jackson Democrat, but went with the Republican party, and clings to that organization still.

Abram Hammer was born in Pennsylvania in 1817; came to Licking County, Ohio, in 1828, and to Randolph County, Ind., in 1838. He married Nancy Harbour (daughter of Rev. Elijah Harbour, of Green Township) in 1839. They have had five children, all living and four married. He settled on land entered by his father, and now owns 200 acres, being prominent among the farmers of the township. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and in politics a Republican. His wife is a Methodist, as was her worthy father before her. Mr. Hammer has a fine, comfortable residence, with substantial improvements, and has reason to thank a kind Providence for the blessing vouchsafed upon his energetic labors, and for his success in causing "the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose."

Eli Hiatt was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1801; was raised in Highland County, Ohio, till ten years old, and then in Clinton County, Ohio. He came upon Greensfork, two miles west of Lynn, near Cherry Grove, in 1825; changed to Sparrow Creek in 1829, owning there 134 acres of land; moved south of Farmland in 1837, and west of New Dayton in 1863. His wife died thirty-three years ago, and he has lived a widower ever since. They had eight children; seven are living, and all the seven are married. His mother died when he was a babe, and he was raised by his grandfather, Dan Bales, who came to Randolph County in 1826, and entered land in the region. Settlers at that time were (in Cherry Grove) Joseph Thornburg (came perhaps in 1815 or 1816), Jacob Bales (came perhaps in 1815 or 1816), Curtis Bales (came perhaps in 1815 or 1816). Stephen

Hockett came before the above. Paul Beard and Jesse Johnson lived near Lynn. Eli Hiatt died in the fall of 1880, aged seventy-nine years. He was a Friend and a Republican.

Aaron Macy, Farmland, is the son of Jonathan Macy; was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1829; removed to Farmland in 1852, and has three children.

David Macy, Farmland, was born on Lost Creek, Tennessee, in 1816; married Priscilla Luellen in 1836; moved to Farmland in 1860; has had ten children, one of them being "Chet" (John Winchester) Macy, Clerk of Randolph Circuit Court. He has been for years, and still is, a business man in Farmland; is a stanch Friend, a sterling Republican, and a worthy and estimable citizen.

Jethro Macy, Farmland, was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1825, and now resides in Farmland. He has been married four times—Rebecca Allen, Rachel Allen, Abigail Macy, Ann Kigni. They have had five children. He came to Randolph County in 1854.

Joseph Macy was born in North Carolina in 1808; came to Randolph County, Ind., in 1820; married Sarah Hobson, and has had ten children. He was a Friend, a farmer, and a very worthy and estimable man. He died in 1880, seventy-two years of age.

William Macy, son of Joseph Macy, was born in North Carolina in 1802; married Lucy Diggs in 1829; emigrated to Randolph County, Ind., and, not long ago, to Wisconsin, and afterward to Iowa. He was a physician and a Republican, as also, in former times, an Abolitionist. He raised a large family, being the father of Capt. William W. Macy, ex-Sheriff of Randolph County. He was one of the proprietors of the town of Farmland in 1853. Mr. Macy died at Adel, Iowa, of pneumonia, aged seventy-nine years, one of the pioneers of Randolph, and well worthy of that noble band of men.

Moses Marks was born June 21, 1818, in Ross County, Ohio; his father was John Marks and in the family there were seven girls and two boys. Mr. Marks came to Monroe Township, Randolph County, Ind,, in 1845, when that region was still covered with forests. He had married before leaving Ross County, Ohio. his wife's name being Mary Jane Jameson, and they have had four children, two of whom are now living. He was brought up a farmer boy, and when grown, took up the carpenter trade following it for some ten years, before coming to Randolph and somewhat afterward. For six years, he was engaged in clearing a farm in the Randolph woods. In 1852, he entered the Methodist itineracy, having joined that church in 1839. After traveling circuit for nine years, he located, in 1861, returning to the labors of the farm, engaging, also, somewhat in preaching and riding circuit one year. His wife died March, 1880. In politics, he was, in old times, a Democrat, voting for Van Buren, Polk, Cass and Pierce. At the rise of the Republican party, he joined it, voting for Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Garfield. He used to belong to F. & A. M., but does not at the present time. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. His oldest son, John S. Marks, was a member of the Forty-first Indiana (Second Cavalry), dying at Corinth, Miss., June, 1862. Mr. Marks is a genial companion and friend and an estimable and useful citizen.

Thomas Wallace was born in 1807, in Tennessee, and came to Ohio when a boy. In 1835, he married Frances Hayes. They came to Randolph County in 1838, settling one mile north of Windsor, entering eighty-eight acres of land and buying 280 acres second-hand. They have had but one child. He died in 1870, and was buried in Windsor Cemetery. T. W. was a Methodist, a Whig, an Abolitionist, a Republican, a good man and a worthy and prominent citizen. The settlers when they came were Jacob Brower, four miles east; John Stucker, one-half mile east; Jacob Jones, on Campbell Creek; Amos Meeks, also on Campbell Creek, five or six miles north of Wallace's. After Wallace came were Samuel Shimer, in 1839, one mile north of Parker; Huston Harris, 1842, nearer Parker; Milton Harris, 1842, south of Parker; George Hutchens, east of Parker. His wife is still living, an active, energetic old lady, on the old homestead. The first school in the neighborhood was during the second winter after they came. The house was a log cabin, one-fourth of a mile up the river, and the teacher was John Boyse, a young man, who marrying shortly, soon lost his wife by death, and did not long survive her.

JOSEPH B. BRANSON.

Joseph B. Branson was born April 15, 1830, in Chatham County, N. C., and in the fall of 1837 removed with his parents, Levi and Rachel Branson, to Washington, Wayne County, Ind. After remaining there about a year, the family removed to Miami County, Ind., when that county was but sparsely settled, and many representatives of the Indian tribes still lingered there. In 1840, the father died, and the mother, with her family, returned to Wayne County. At a later date, she married David Maxwell, of Union County, Ind., where the subject of this sketch continued to reside with his mother and stepfather until 1851. In that year he came to Randolph County, where he has ever since resided. He engaged in the house-carpenter's trade, and for ten years or more, continued in that line of employment. He was reared on a farm, and, after a successful experience as a builder, he resumed agricultural pursuits in 1862, and has since continued to cultivate his large farm with very satisfactory and profitable results. In addition to the pursuit of farming, he has a half interest in a hardware store in the thriving little town of Farmland, and is associated with the mercantile interests of that place. Has been identified with the growth and development of this county for more than thirty years, and has always been a liberal, public-spirited citizen, ready to encourage all enterprises of public benefit, and contribute generously when such enterprises appealed to the public generosity. During the late civil war he was especially active in assisting the families of soldiers, and performed many deeds of kindness and charity during that trying period, known only to the recipients, and by them gratefully remembered. His life has been honorable and upright, and in all his dealings with his fellow-men he has won and retained their confidence and good will by his fairness and unselfishness. In his political affiliations, he is a very pronounced Republican, and has accomplished no small amount of good for the party by his influence in its behalf. He has never been ambitious for office, but once consented to serve as Justice of the Peace, and discharged the duties of that office with ability and honor. He was reared under the influences of the Society of Friends, with which society he is now identified. His maternal grandparents, James and Marian Mendenhall, were of the same religious order. Mr. Branson has been twice married, first, in the spring of 1854 to Miss Catharine, daughter of Peter S. and Catharine Miller, who came to Randolph County from Pennsylvania in 1839. This union was blessed by six children—Wellington, Mary D., Naomi M., Ida B., Viola A. and Flora A. On the 23d of August, 1876, his wife died, leaving a void in the family circle and in the hearts of her loved ones that could never be filled. Two years and three months after her demise, Mr. Branson was united in marriage with Mrs. Matilda Hawkins, widow of Simeon Hawkins, of Hamilton County, Ind. Mrs. Branson is the daughter of John and Angelina Morris, who lived near Noblesville, Ind. She is an estimable lady, and shares with her husband the affectionate regard of a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM BAILY, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in Liverpool, Eng., October 23, 1843. He came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1858, and from thence removed to this county in the year 1853. He was married to Elizabeth Morris September 13, 1866. They have two children—Sarah T. and David N. Mrs. Baily was born June 30, 1848. They were both educated in the log schoolhouse so familiar in pioneer days. He served in the war for the Union three years in Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and six months in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment. Mr. Baily worked at type-making in his early life, but for a number of years has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Is a member of the Methodist Church. Has a farm of 100 acres of valuable land, and is a worthy citizen of the neighborhood in which he resides.

SAMUEL T. BOTKIN is a resident of Farmland, Monroe Township. He was born in West River Township, Randolph County, July 14, 1830. His father, Jonathan Botkin, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated from thence to Tennessee, and from there to Randolph County in 1815. In 1854, Samuel T. was married to Miss Mary A. Byrd, of Wayne County, Ind. They had born to them four children—Alonzo R., Jonathan H., Clara B. and Henry S. Mrs. Botkin died May 27, 1864. June 11, 1865, Mr. Botkin was married a second time to Martha L. McIntire. Her people were originally from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Botkin have two children—Edgar T. and William T. Mr. Botkin was educated in the common schools of the country and by self-culture. He has been practically engaged (clerking) in the mercantile business for thirty-two years. During all of that time he has not been distrusted by either his employers or customers. His reputation for fair dealing is widely known and favorably commented upon. He is a member of the fraternity of Freemasons, Lodge No. 308, at Farmland, and the Independent Order of I. O. O. F., No. 208, of Farmland. He rests his hopes in future happiness in the doctrine of Methodism, and choses the Republican party to manage the Government in which he lives. He owns a farm of 169 acres, and is much interested in bringing it up to a high state of cultivation.

WILLIAM B. CARTER is a resident of Farmland, and is a hardware merchant. He was born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 11, 1835, and was educated in the common schools of Ohio. He is a son of Wilson and Judith Carter. Before engaging in the sale of hardware he was for many years a farmer and agent for the sale of agricultural implements. Mr. Carter married Marticia Mendenhall, of Wayne County. She is a daughter of William and Rebecca (Coffin) Mendenhall. Her father died in November, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have four children living—Ann Maria, Millicent B., Mary E. and Miriam. Mr. Carter is a member of the Friends Church, of F. & A. M., No. 308, Farmland, and I. O. O. F., No. 208, of Farmland. By close attention to business and true energy he has surrounded himself and family with all the

RES. OF J. S. DAVIS, FARMLAND, RANDOLPH CO., IND.

necessaries of life. He owns a good farm and a dwelling and business house in Farmland. He belongs to the Republican party, and is an esteemed and enterprising citizen.

JOHN CONNOR, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in this county March 5, 1831. His father, Thomas Connor, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1802, and moved to this county in 1820. Mr. Connor was married to Elizabeth A. Hester in March, 1854. They had ten children, eight living—Henry H., Josephine, Olive M., Ann B., Etta E., Florence E., Mary L. and John Carlos. The parents of Mrs. Connor formerly came from Ohio, Highland County, and they came to this county at an early date. Mr. Connor was educated in the old time schoolhouse of this county, and cut the first road through Farmland from north to south. He is a member of the Church of Friends. Owns a good farm of 130 acres. Republican in politics, and, although a pioneer, is vigorous, industrious and a good citizen.

J. S. DAVIS.

James S. Davis was born August 9, 1838, in Lawrence County, Ohio, and in infancy removed with his father, Hugh M. Davis, to Clark County, in the same State. His father was a brick and stone mason, and worked at his trade during the greater part of the time, teaching school in the winter. Until thirteen years of age, James remained near Springfield, Ohio, receiving in the meantime, the benefits of the common schools of that locality. In 1851, being then thirteen years of age, he came to Randolph County, Ind., with his parents, and from that time until he attained his majority he was engaged as a farm hand during the farming season, attending school in the winter. In the fall of 1858, he went to the State of Missouri, where he remained a year, returning to his home near Farmland at the end of that time, and entering Liber College, in Jay County. He taught school in the latter county during the ensuing winter, and in the spring of 1861, enlisted in Company C, of the Nineteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. But the part he might have taken in defense of the Union, and for which his patriotism inspired him, was prevented by sickness. He was taken ill soon after the regiment reached Washington City, and when their removal was ordered he was declared unable to accompany them, and was left behind by the order of the Surgeon. He was visited in the hospital by Mrs. Caleb Smith, whose husband was Secretary of the Interior at that time, and was taken to the Secretary's home, where he remained during convalescence. At the end of seven months after his enlistment, he was discharged for physical disability, and returned to his home. He again adopted the vocation of school teaching, which he continued in the winter, interspersed with other employment in the summer, until 1869. In that year he embarked in mercantile pursuits at Farmland, and has ever since been one of the leading merchants of that town. Like many who to-day occupy similar positions, he started in life without any capital save what he had earned by hard work, and by a careful saving of his small earnings was first enabled to engage in business. In the meantime, by energy and industry, he has accumulated a comfortable estate, and occupies a prominent place in the mercantile lists of the town in which he is located. He is a man in whom energy and determination are prominent features, and to these characteristics he owes much of the success that has crowned his efforts.

He was married, in June, 1862, to Miss Lyde Ruble, daughter of Samuel and Rowena Ruble, who were among the early settlers of Randolph County. By this union they are the parents of two children—Mattie R. and Bonnie J., both of whom are now living.

In his political affiliations Mr. Davis is a Republican. He was elected Trustee of Monroe Township in 1866, and built at Farmland the second graded schoolhouse in the county. Like many innovations of a progressive nature, his action was condemned at first, and he had but few supporters. But when the school was completed, and the citizens saw how truly he had their real interests at heart, their protests turned to approbation, and their indorsement of his action found expression in repeated re-elections to the office of Trustee, which he occupied for seven consecutive terms of one year each.

In private as well as public life he is known as a man of honor and integrity, and to his personal associates he is a valued friend. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity at Farmland, having attained the Master Mason's degree. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and a worthy and highly respected citizen of the community in which he resides.

FLORIN V. FLOOD, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 19, 1843; he removed to this county with his parents in 1853, and was married to Julia A. Jones, who was born in Randolph County, Ind., February 11, 1848. They have six interesting children living—Robert W., Linna B., Nora C., Sarah E., Nancy N. and Julia V. Mr. Flood was educated in the common schools of the county, and has gained much useful information by reading. He enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, participating in the terrible conflicts around Petersburg, where he received a painful wound in the right arm, on the 19th of June, 1864. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, of Farmland Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 208, and a Republican from principle.

MATTHEW W. DIGGS, harness and saddlery, Farmland. Matthew W. Diggs was born June 20, 1840, in this county. His father, Armsbee, originally came from Guilford County, N. C., where he was born June 18, 1795. The father of Mr. Diggs settled in Randolph County in 1817. He settled on the farm on which he lived at the time of his death, he having cleared it from a wilderness to a cultivated and pleasant home. Mr. Diggs was married, May 4, 1863, to Ruth Diggs, who was born January 3, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of this county; followed the occupation of farming until 1865, when he engaged in harness and saddlery, in Farmland. His stock is well selected; worth $1,500, his sales reaching $3,500; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I. O. O. F., No. 208; ardent temperance man, and a Republican. He owns two town lots on which is one dwelling and a business building, worth $2,000. He has held the office of Town Councilor two terms, and Treasurer one term.

NATHAN E. GRAY, Farmland, was born April 21, 1841, in Randolph County, this State. His father, Edward Gray, was a native of Franklin County, Va. The family emigrated to Ohio in 1831, and from thence to this, Randolph County, where they now live. Mr. Nathan E. Gray was married to Lucinda H. Ross, September 13, 1866; they have five children—Nancy M., Laura B. and Sarah Olive, who are twins, Eliza L. and Charles E. Mrs. Gray was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1842, and came to this State in 1865 to engage in school teaching. Mr. Gray was educated in the common schools of the State, which did not, at that time, afford the best facilities for acquiring an education. The mother and father of Mrs. Gray were originally from Butler County, Penn., where they were born respectively in the years 1807 and 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the Methodist Church, and are considered worthy citizens. He followed farming until two years last past, when he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Farmland. He is a Republican in politics, and is considered a conscientious, law-abiding citizen.

ELIAS F. HALLIDAY, farmer and County Commissioner; is the son of William H. and Phebe (Freeman) Halliday, and was born in Morristown, N. J., January 17, 1824. He is the second son of a family of ten children, of whom seven are now living. His father was born in the State of New York in the year 1798, and his mother was born in New Jersey, 1799. They lived in Newark, N. J., until the year 1832, when they removed to this State and settled in Henry County. They lived here for about ten years, when they removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where Mrs. Halliday (Elias' mother) still lives, and where William died August, 1862. Elias was eight years of age when his parents came to this State. At the age of fourteen, he entered the store of Mark E. Reeves, of Washington, Wayne Co., Ind., where he remained for eight years in the capacity of a clerk. He was married to Jane Ringo, daughter of Peter and Margaret Ringo, of Centerville, Wayne Co., Ind., in the year 1846. After marriage, he entered into the general mercantile business in Washington, Wayne Co., and remained until 1852, when he removed to this county, and settled in Maxville, where he again entered the goods business. He remained here until 1861, when he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1863. As a business man, Mr. Halliday displayed that tact and enterprise which has characterized him through life. He was careful to look after his business in detail, and was eminently successful. After his term of four years as County Treasurer expired, he purchased a piece of land (30 acres) adjoining Farmland, and moved on it, where he still resides. He is owner and proprietor of 325 acres of excellent land situated in Monroe Township, this county. In addition to farming, Mr. Halliday is extensively engaged in buying and shipping all kinds of stock. He was first elected to the office of County Commissioner in the year 1876, and has held the office continuously ever since, his term expiring next December. As a county official, he has served the people faithfully and honestly, and will retire from office with the universal judgment, "Well done, good and faithful servant." During his term as Commissioner, a county jail has been erected at a cost of $35,000, and five excellent iron bridges at a cost of $20,000, besides many other acts of interest to the county. Mr. Halliday is ever alive to the best interests of the county, and he has done much to bring Randolph to the front rank as one of the best counties in the State. Mr. and Mrs. Halliday are the parents of seven children, of whom five are now living. Their two sons, William R. and Waldo M. are both married, and reside in Lynn, this county, where they are engaged in a general mercantile business. They also have a daughter married and living in Farmland; the other two sons are at home with their parents. Mr. H. has a fair education notwithstanding his early advantages were very poor. He is a stanch Republican, and is a member of both the orders of F., & A. M., and I. O. O. F. He and his good wife have been acceptable members of the M. E. Church for over thirty years. Mr. Halliday is one of Randolph County's substantial, honored and useful citizens, of the strictest integrity and honesty of purpose. He and his family are honored and respected by all who know them.

DEMPSEY C. HARBOUR, merchant, Farmland. Dempsey C. Harbour was born, September 13, 1854, in this county; his father, Elijah E. Harbour, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, October 16, 1831, and came to this county in 1835. Mr. Harbour was married to Alice Branson September 13, 1876, to whom one child was born, Branson E. His wife deceased April 26, 1878, and he was married the second time to Edith A. Stanley, September 19, 1880. His wife's father, Pleasant A. Stanley, was born in Union County, Ind., in 1827; moved to this county, and has been dead six years at this date. Mr. Harbour was educated in the graded schools of this county; he has followed the mercantile business from boyhood; is a member of the M. E. Church and of Farmland Lodge, No. 208, A., F. & A. M. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the firm of Stanley & Harbour, general merchandise, and is affable in conversation, courteous in business and honest in his dealings.

HENDERSON HINCHMAN, hotel and railroad agent, Parker. This worthy gentleman was born January 9, 1831, in Rush County, Ind. He moved to Madison County, this State, at six years of age; from thence to Delaware County, in October, 1865, and located in this county in April, 1870. He was united in marriage to Emily Miller December 27, 1855, who was born December 11, 1836. Mr. H. was educated in the common schools of Madison County, this State. He has followed farming, milling, merchandising, hotel keeping, and at present is railroad agent of the Bee Line at Parker; he is a member of the Christian Church, of the I. O. O. F., Parker Lodge, 170; he has five children living—Elnora A., Harriet, Minnie, William and Mary B. Mr. H. owns the hotel at Parker, and does a thriving business.

JOHN A. JONES, farmer, P. O. Parker, was born August 22, 1835, in Virginia, and came to this county in September, 1838. His father, Jacob Jones, was born January 1, 1797, and came to this county at an early period in its history. Mr. J. was married to Martha J. Williams January 9, 1858, who was born August 5, 1840. They have eight children—Laura A., born

September 27, 1861; James L., June 3, 1864; India O., November 20, 1867; Jacob M., February 20, 1869; Cordelia J., May 24, 1872; Richard H., March 5, 1874; John O., February 11, 1875; and Mary, May 18, 1879. Mr. J. was educated in the common schools of his county, and has been very successful in farming. In 1862, he was elected as Justice of the Peace of Monroe Township, and still holds the position at this period. He is is a member of the M. E. Church and of Selma Encampment, No. 64, and of Parker Lodge, No. 170, I. O. O. F. He owns a fertile farm of 300 acres of land, which is well cultivated and supplied with good buildings. He is a Republican in politics and a social and companionable citizen.

JAMES M. KEENER, physician, Farmland. James M. Keener, M. D., was born October 18, 1817, in Knox County, Tenn. His father, Jonathan, was born in West Virginia, in April, 1780; moved to Tennessee at an early date, and removed from thence to this county in 1829. Dr. Keener was united in marriage to Juliet Johnson April 29, 1855. They have one child, Attie J. Jacob Johnson, the father of Mrs. Keener, was born in New Jersey March 24, 1777, from whence he moved to Dayton, Ohio, and from thence to this county in 1830; her mother, formerly Mary Edwards, was born February 6, 1780, in Morristown, N. J., historic for its glorious scenes of the patriot cause of the Revolution Dr. Keener was educated in the old log schoolhouses that nestled here and there amidst the wilds of Indiana; he studied medicine for three years under the tutorship of Dr. Botkin, of Winchester, and soon after, by his indomitable will and close application, built up a lucrative practice; he practiced medicine when the county was a wilderness, the Indian trail his only road. He is a member of the State and county medical societies, of the Christian Church and of the A., F. & A. M., No. 308, of Farmland; his father was a soldier of the war of 1812, fought under Gen. Jackson, where he learned to early love the principles which Old Hickory taught. Dr. Keener inherited the politics of his father, but is now an earnest, consistent Republican. Although now sixty-three years of age, he is robust, muscular and active as many of much younger years; has a good practice, and is recognized as a leading physician and worthy citizen.

ANDREW J. LEVERTON, blacksmith, Farmland, was born September 27, 1846, in Maryland, and came to Indianapolis, Ind., in March, 1860; from thence to this county in January, 1869. He was married to Martha J. Somerville, December 27, 1873, who was born January, 1852. They have one child, born September 29, 1880. His father, Arthur Leverton, was born in Maryland March 17, 1802; emigrated to Indianapolis in 1860; from thence to Wayne County, Ind., in 1863, and deceased July 4, 1880. The father of Mrs. Leverton, Robert Somerville, was born September 18, 1818, and still resides in this county. Mr. Leverton was educated in the common schools of Maryland, and is now engaged in blacksmithing in Farmland. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Christian Church, and faithful in business.

COLUMBUS W. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 19, 1818; he came to this county in 1824, and married, at an early date, Jane L. Neely, to whom six children were born, of whom two are living—Charlotte M. and Salina M. He lost his first wife by death, and was married the second time to Malinda A. Segraves, formerly Spence, November 1, 1877. Her father came to this county in 1845. The father of Mr. Lewis, Richard Lewis, was born in North Carolina in 1786, removed to Wayne County, Ind., in 1811. He held the position of Captain under Gen. Harrison, and was engaged in the Indian wars of 1811-12. Mr. Lewis was educated in the old log cabin schoolhouse of pioneer days, and has followed farming for a living. He is a member of the Christian Church, a Republican in politics, and, at this date, the cares of sixty-four years seem to hang but lightly on the frame of this early pioneer.

HARVEY A. McNEES was born in Randolph County, Ind., August 9, 1838. He obtained a fair common-school education, and launched out in the cold world while quite young. He was engaged for many years in clerking in a dry goods and notion store. When Sumter was attacked and the flag dishonored, he enlisted for the defense of the Union in Company K, Nineteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In August, 1863, after having served some over two years, he had a sunstroke which incapacitated him for further military duty, and he was accordingly discharged. Since he retired from the army, he has been engaged in various occupations. He was married in March, 1864. At present, he is a resident of Farmland, Randolph Co., Ind.

W. P. MACY.

William P., son of David Macy, was born in Henry County, Ind., October 20, 1837. He was reared on a farm, attending the district schools in the winter and assisting his father during the balance of the year. When thirteen years of age, he accompanied his parents to Howard County, Ind., where his father was engaged in mercantile pursuits at the town of West Liberty. The son occupied the position of clerk in his father's store, and in his sixteenth year removed with his parents to Randolph County. His father opened a dry goods store at Farmland, in connection with which he operated a tin store. The latter establishment was afterward purchased by the son, and conducted successfully for about two years, at the end of which time he purchased a farm southwest of Farmland, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he purchased and removed to a farm on Bear Creek, in Franklin Township, but about four years later returned to Farmland, and again engaged in the tin business. About this time, however, he was appointed by the Treasurer of Randolph County to collect delinquent taxes, and the greater portion of his time was employed in the duties of this position. In 1870, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and has ever since devoted his time to its cultivation and improvement. Mr. Macy is one of that class of men whose energy and untiring industry have proved the key to success. He began life without capital, and by hard work and good management has accumulated a comfortable fortune, and now ranks among the wealthy and influential men of his township. He has always been guided by strict principles of honor in his dealings with the world, and was always above taking an unfair advantage. His possessions are the accumulated results of years of honest toil, and no sudden favor of fortune has ever transpired to augment his success. He occupies a high place in the regard of all who know him, and is recognized as one of the best citizens of the community in which he resides.

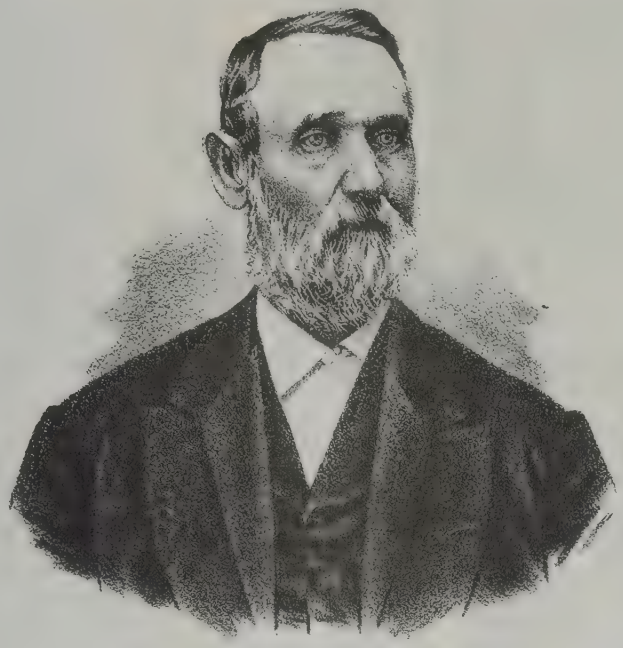
He was married, in 1856, to Demiss K. Hoogland, daughter of Isaac Hoogland, an early settler and highly respected citizen of Randolph County. The bride of his youth was the companion and helpmeet of the years that followed, and still lives to share with him the prosperity that has crowned his labors. They are the parents of nine children, all of whom, save John C., now survive. Emma V., the eldest, is the wife of Frank L. Shaw, and lives in Monroe Township; Charles C. married Elizabeth A. Stump, and lives in Green Township; Effie L. married E. S. West, and also lives in Green Township. Rosa F., Mary L., Eddie E., Sallie I. and Lulu H. remain at home.

Mr. Macy is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Farmland, and has advanced to the Master Mason's degree. In politics, he is an enthusiastic Republican, but has never aspired to office, and never occupied an elective position. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and his family are members of the same church.

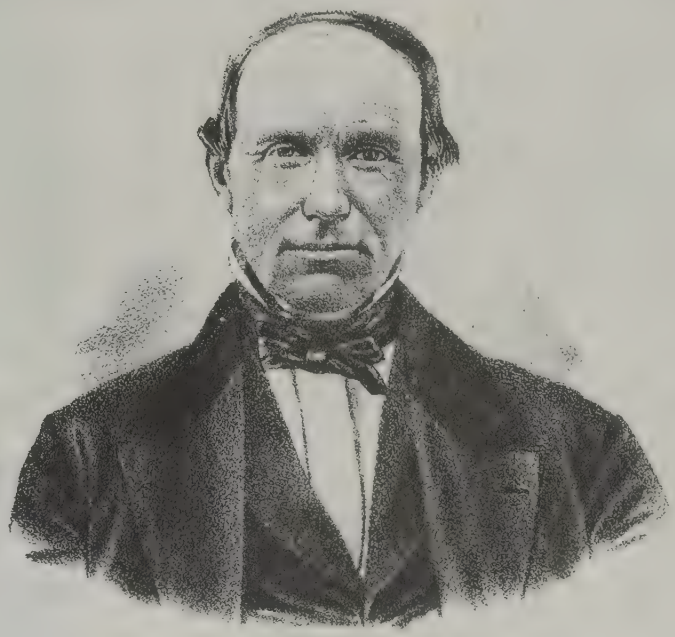
JUDGE PETER S. MILLER.

Peter S. Miller was born at Farmersburg, Dauphin Co., Penn., on the 6th of February, 1808. He was the son of Peter and Catharine (Schneider) Miller, who were of German nativity. The subject of this sketch was cast upon his own resources at the age of fifteen, by the death of his father, and the necessity of earning his living thus early thrust upon him made him strong and self-reliant, and developed within him the qualities of true manhood. He first found employment in a large merchant mill, known as the "Burkley Mills," where he remained several years, acquiring in the meantime a thorough knowledge of the miller's trade. Subsequently, he accepted a position in a dry goods store, where he remained until nineteen years of age; he then associated himself with Peter Segar, and together they erected a steam flouring mill, which they conducted successfully for several years. In 1839, having sold his interest in this mill, Mr. Miller came, with his wife and family, to Indiana, and located in Randolph County, where he continued to reside until his decease. He purchased the property known as the Bales farm, about a mile above the mouth of Cabin Creek. On this property there was an old grist mill, which he repaired and put in operation, running it successfully for about five years, and finally selling it to William R. Marine, from whom it passed to John Bond and Zimri Bond, and is now known as the "Bond Mill." The farm consisted of 240 acres, and after selling the mill Mr. Miller gave his attention entirely to the improvement of this estate, and proved himself an excellent farmer. During his residence on the farm, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and at the expiration of his term was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Randolph County. In both positions he discharged his duties with eminent ability and to the satisfaction of his constituency. After serving four years on the Probate bench, he resumed the pursuit of farming, but in 1852 erected a storeroom at Farmland, and embarked in mercantile pursuits there with D. R. Ford, under the firm name of Miller & Ford. About twelve years later, Mr. Ford was succeeded in the firm by John Oakerson, and at a still later date Judge Miller sold his own interest to Thomas Kearns, and accepted the office of Postmaster and agent of the "Bee-Line" Railroad at Farmland. Two years later, he purchased a half-interest in the drug store of Dr. Henning. Shortly afterward, he purchased the interest of his associate, and erected a storeroom of his own. At a later date, he associated L. A. Gable with him as a partner, and, after conducting a successful mercantile business for about four years, determined to abandon mercantile pursuits and retire to his farm. In 1856, he purchased a farm adjoining Farmland, upon which he erected a comfortable residence. Here he resided, surrounded by his family, and here, in 1876, he died. He was a zealous and consistent member of the Christian Church, and was known as a good man, in the best sense of that term. Throughout his life, he was a hard worker—energetic, industrious and enterprising, and in his business transactions scrupulously honest. He was the friend of progress and public improvement, and all enterprises inaugurated with the view of promoting the public welfare were sure of his encouragement and support; he was one of the first friends of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine (now C., C., C. & I.) Railroad, and served as a Director until the change in the organization of the road. Politically, he was at first a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he embraced its principles, and was, until his death, one of its unwavering adherents. He was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was an active and zealous member of that fraternity. At the age of nineteen years, on the 25th of September, 1827, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Moyer, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Moyer, of Berks County, Penn. By this union they were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Morgan, Mary Ann, Catharine, Francis, James, Elizabeth, Maria L., Caroline, Elisha A., Abigail, Rachel, Ellen and Matilda, of whom nine survived their father and are now married. The mother still resides at the old homestead, loved and respected by all who know her.

JOHN A. MOORMAN was born Aug. 19, 1820, in Richmond Co., North Carolina. His father, Carlton Moorman, was a native of the same county, and grew to manhood there. In 1819, he married Miss Rebecca Webb, a native of North Carolina, and in April, 1822, came with his wife and son to Indiana, identifying himself with the pioneer history of Randolph County. They located near the present site of Farmland, at a time when the region was almost completely a wilderness, and educational and religious privileges limited. The father was possessed of ample means, and gave his children access to all the sources of instruction then extant in the neighborhood. During the boyhood of his son John, these sources of information were never more than country schools of the crudest order, and the latter is indebted to his own studious mind, more than to schools, for a fund of information and a store of knowledge. At the age of sixteen years, the subject of this sketch accepted a position in the store of Goodrich Brothers, at Winchester. He remained with this firm about



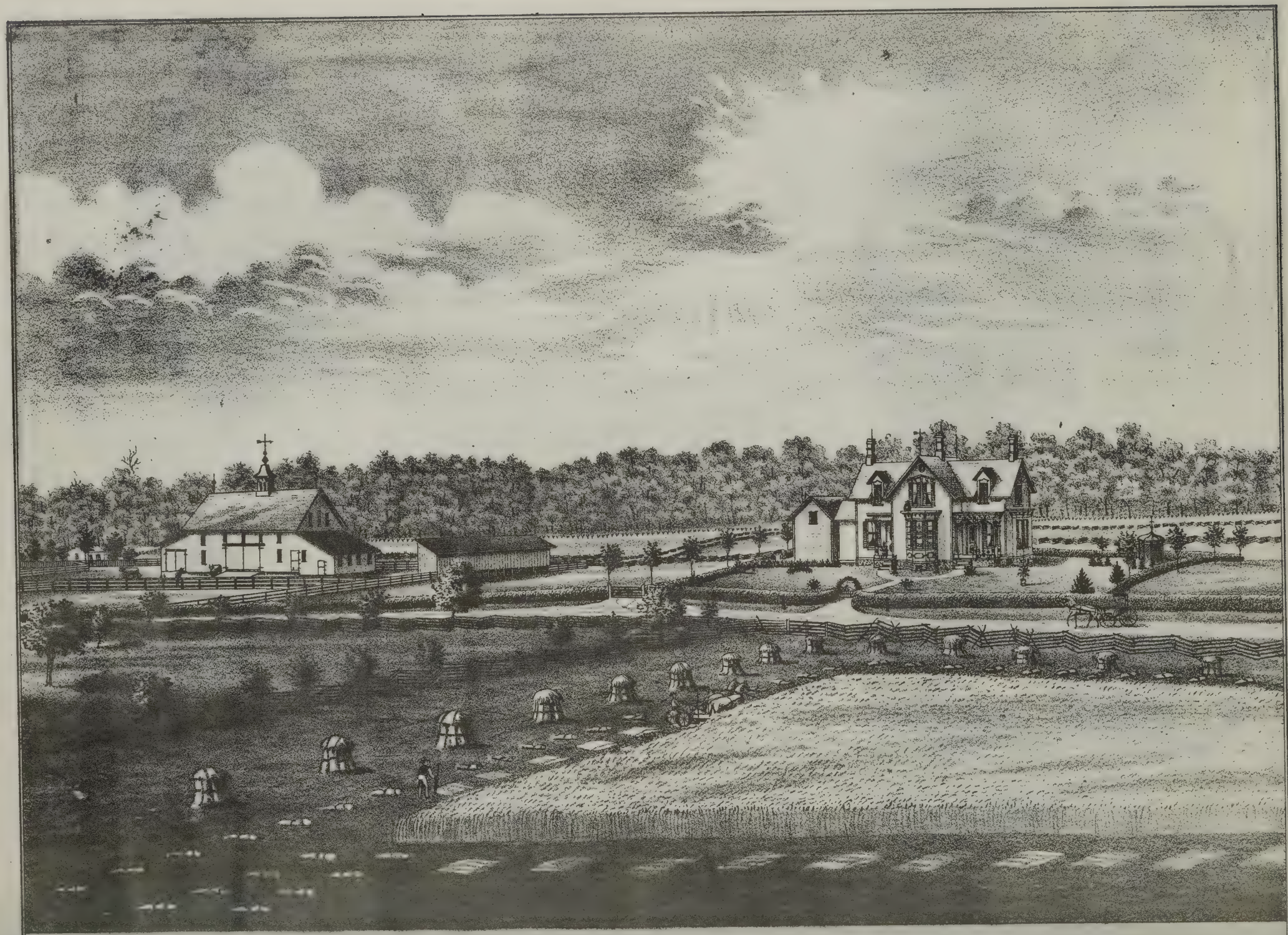
John A. Moorman



JUDGE, PETER S. MILLER.

JOSEPH B. BRANSON.

JOB, THORNBURG.
STONY CREEK, TP.



"PICKAWAY FARM" RES. OF R.C.SHAW, MONROE TP. RANDOLPH, CO. IND.

four years, and at the end of that time, in 1840, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy, daughter of John and Rachel Hiatt. Immediately after his marriage, he located upon a farm in White River Township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for the ensuing seven years. In 1847, death visited his home, and the faithful wife was called from the love of her family and the embraces of dear ones, to an eternal rest, leaving three children—Luther L., Orange W. and Nancy E. to mourn her loss. The home circle was broken, and the father sold the property where the first seven years of his wedded life had been passed, investing in a piece of unimproved land. Shortly after the decease of his wife, he entered the seminary at Winchester, where he spent one term in study. In 1849, he was united in the ties of matrimony to Miss Mercy Shaw, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Shaw, of Wayne County, Ind., and again engaged in the pursuit of farming, which he continued until after the close of the war. In 1866, he sold his farm and moved to the town of Farmland, where for the next ten years, he was associated with the firm of Robbins & Stanley. In 1877, he retired from active business life, except that he still conducts a profitable insurance business, and discharges the duties of the office of Notary Public.

In the great political issues that have marked the past, Mr. Moorman has taken an active and conscientious part. In 1838, before he had attained his majority, he was a very pronounced Abolitionist, and worked zealously for the success of the principles of that party. In 1842, he was nominated by that party for the office of Treasurer of Randolph County, and although he received the entire vote of his party in this county, it was not sufficient to elect him, while the Whigs and the Democrats both had tickets in the field, opposed to the platform upon which he stood. In 1856, he joined hands with those who organized the Republican party, and entered with new zeal into the work of this organization. In 1860, he was nominated by this party as the Representative from this district to the State Legislature. He was elected by a flattering majority, and went into the halls of the State Capitol without legislative experience, and at a time when a dark war cloud hovered over the land, threatening daily to break and scatter its horrors broadcast. And in the stormy scenes and the heated discussions that took place subsequently, he took a bold, honorable and manly part, always acting with the Republicans, and by every means possible assisting to sustain and encourage Gov. Morton in the trials thus thrust upon him. When in 1862, the famous "Military Bill" was introduced, Mr. Moorman was one of the Republican "bolters," or one among those who, to break the quorum and prevent revolutionary legislation, ran away, until the session should expire by limitation. We have no apology to offer for his conduct or that of his companions. They saved Indiana the disgrace of removing from her Governor his power over the military forces of the State, and investing it in three State officers known to be inimical to the Government. Owing to the expiration of this session by limitation, no action was had on the appropriation bills, and Gov. Morton was compelled to borrow money upon his own credit, until the next General Assembly convened, and sustained his action, making the necessary appropriations. At the close of his first term in 1861, Mr. Moorman returned to his home, and was immediately elected his own successor for the session of 1862–63. He had a voice in the proceedings which resulted in the election of Hon. Henry S. Lane to the United States Senate, and other important legislation which characterized the period in which he served. At the close of the session in 1863, he tendered his resignation, and was appointed by Gov. Morton as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He accompanied this regiment to the field, acting as its Quartermaster until the expiration of its term of service, in the spring of 1864, excepting a short time when he served as Division Quartermaster. From the close of this term of service until 1876, he remained in private life. But in the Centennial campaign the Republicans of this district again nominated him to represent them in the General Assembly of the State. He was elected, and took part in all the legislation of that session, voting favorably to the bill for the erection of the new State House. At the close of this session, he retired from political life with a record of which he and his posterity may feel justly proud. He served the cause of the Union in many substantial ways, and boldly stood forth for the right against powerful opposition. In all he did, he was actuated by motives of honesty and patriotism, and to him and those with whom he was associated in the dark times of 1861 to 1864 is due the gratitude of a loyal people.

In 1836, at the age of sixteen years, Mr. Moorman identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Later in life, he attached himself to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which denomination he found to be peculiarly in harmony with his anti-slavery views. He entered the ministry of this church, and for a number of years traveled as a supply. Later, upon the dissolution of the church in this county, he re-united with the M. E. Church, and has ever since labored as a local minister in that denomination. During this period, he has been an active worker in all the temperance organizations, from the Washingtonian Society to those of the present day. During the existence of the Sons of Temperance, he served the order in various official capacities, and was Grand Patriarch of Indiana for the term of one year. In 1858, he became an Odd Fellow, and after passing the chairs of the subordinate lodge and Encampment, was elevated to the office of Grand High Priest of the Grand Encampment of Indiana.

In all the relations of life, social, private and public, Mr. Moorman has maintained the same reputation for probity and integrity, and by an honorable life and Christian example, has endeared himself to all with whom he has been associated, and wielded an influence in the community which, though quiet, is no less potent. His wife, to whom he was wedded in 1849, is still spared to share with him the triumphs and disappointments, the pleasures and pains of his later years. To bless this second union, there were seven children, viz.: Malinda, Emma, Melvina, Calvin, William, Rosa and John, of whom all now survive, save William. Orange W., a son by the first marriage, is engaged in business at Indianapolis, and Calvin resides in Delaware County, Ind. With these two exceptions, all the children reside in Randolph County.

JOSEPH MEEKS, farmer, P. O. Parker, was born December 29, 1834, in the State of Virginia; he came here, to this county, in 1837, and was married to Elizabeth Shroyer April 16, 1860. He received the rudiments of an education in the common schools of that day, and has engaged in farming and stock-raising from boyhood. He has two children—Martin A. (born January 8, 1861) and Cora A. (August 12, 1867). His father, Amos Meeks, was originally from Virginia, coming to this State in pioneer days; deceased April, 1876. He buys and sells $500,000 worth of stock annually; owns a beautiful farm of 390 acres of land, well cultivated, and on which are erected fine buildings. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and an honest, industrious citizen.

CYRUS S. MOORE, merchant, Farmland, was born in Randolph County, Ind., December 21, 1833. His father's name was William, who was born in Virginia; came to Ohio in the year 18—, and from thence to this county. Mr. M. has been married twice; the first time to Jane Taylor, May 14, 1856, who was born ; the second time to Emma R. Lamb, October 17, 1867. She was born May 12, 1838, in Wayne County, Ind. Her maiden name was Jobes, and she was married the first time to William Lamb, in August, 1854, whom she lost by death. Mr. Moore was educated in the common schools of this county, and is a man who gains much information by reading and observation. He followed farming until twenty-one years of age, and has since been engaged in buying stock and merchandising. He and Mrs. Moore own town property of the value of $1,200, and a well-selected stock of goods worth $6,000, with annual sales reaching $15,000. Those who call on Mr. and Mrs. Moore will find it to their advantage to deal with them, as they are social and accommodating. Mr. Moore is a member of I. O. O. F., No. 208, of Farmland, and he and his wife consistent members of the Friends Church.

ENOS R. ROBBINS, druggist, Farmland. The subject of this sketch was born June 22, 1853, in Darke County, Ohio, and came to this county, with his parents, in September, 1853. His father, Solomon Robbins, was born in North Carolina in November, 1811. His mother, formerly Mary Shepherd, was born in Pennsylvania April 13, 1818. Mr. Robbins was married, July 24, 1875, to Alfaretta Bates. They have three children—Melvin E., Thomas D. and Jessie Maybelle. He was educated in the graded and ungraded schools of this county. He has been a member of the Christian Church, and is a Republican in politics. He is also a member of F. & A. M., Lodge No. 308, of Farmland, and has followed the business of a druggist from boyhood. He is a member of the firm of Robbins & Merridith, druggists. They carry a stock of $3,000, and their annual sales reach $7,000. He is considered a reliable business man.

JOHN R. SCOTT, merchant, Parker, was born May 8, 1829, in the State of Delaware. He came to Franklin County, Ind., in 1853; from thence to Delaware County, and in 1873 settled in this county. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Cozatt November 16, 1854, and they have five children living—Alpharetta E., John H., Winfield, Annie E. and Harriet. His father, John Scott, was born in Delaware, and deceased there October 16, 1844. The father of Mrs. Scott, Henry Cozat, was originally from Kentucky, settled in Ohio and died there in 1852. Mr. Scott was educated in the common schools of Maryland and Delaware, and has followed successfully farming, milling and merchandising. He is a member of the M. E. Church, of the I. O. O. F., No. 170, Parker Lodge. He owns sixty-six acres of land, a dwelling and business house; he has a well-selected stock of goods, with an increasing trade; his card is John R. Scott, dealer in dry goods, groceries and notions, Parker, Ind.

REUBEN C. SHAW.

Reuben C. Shaw was born March 14, 1826, in the city of Boston, Mass. His father, David E. Shaw, was the captain of an ocean vessel and a man of strong character; he died young, however, and his children grew up without the care and protection of a father, though the guidance of their young lives was left to the safe hands of a noble mother, whose precepts, early instilled, have borne good fruit in the later years of the lives of her children, and she still lives to see them occupying their stations among the best citizens of the community in which they are severally located.

Reuben C., the subject of this sketch, received a good education in the schools of his native city, and when a young man entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, learning also the higher branches of architectural drawing and designing and stair-building, serving three years for his board and $120 for the entire term. In 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca P. Smith, who was born on Cape Cod; her father was a seafaring man for forty years, and for thirty years of that period was the captain of a vessel. In 1849, Mr. Shaw started across the plains to California, where he spent some time in mining, but did not give his attention exclusively to this pursuit. The reports of the topographical survey under Gen. Fremont had then been recently published, and it was his enthusiasm in geology more than a desire for the acquisition of gold that drew him thither. In 1852, he started homeward, making the entire journey by water, and, surviving the perils of Cape Horn, reached his home in safety, and resumed his former occupation. In 1855, he started for the West with his wife and eldest son, hoping here to find better opportunities for advancing his fortunes than were offered in the overcrowded cities of the East. Randolph County, Ind., happened to be on his route, and in passing through it the many evidences of thrift and prosperity observable throughout the farming community suggested to his mind that the days of log-cabins would soon be past, and that the prospects here for a mechanic of his guild were very favorable. He located a mile north of Farmland, then a very unpretentious village, and purchased forty acres of land, combining the pursuit of farming with his trade. His life was all before him then, and he had his fortune to earn while he was in his prime; and with this thought in view, he bent his energies to his work with a decision that erelong returned good results. His course was ever forward, and his property began to accumulate. The little farm of forty acres gradually widened, by sundry purchases, and he now owns 181 acres of well-tilled land. The management of his farm has been largely intrusted to his sons, his own time having been taken up by his trade, in the erection of houses and the construction of bridges throughout the

county. His success merits commendation and his course is worthy of emulation. Like many of our most substantial citizens, he began poor, and by his own energy and industry has accumulated a competence, now ranking among the wealthy men of his township. In the accumulation of property, he has been guiltless of any sordid propensities, and his disposition to enjoy life has been a marked feature of his character. His home is a model of convenience and comfort, surrounded with all the appointments that good taste could suggest. The best of books are to be found in his library, and from his perusal of them he has derived benefits beyond the value of money. He is an enthusiastic geologist, and during a period of forty years or more has collected a cabinet of rare and valuable specimens, in which he feels a justifiable pride. In his intercourse with the world, he has established the reputation of an honest man, and for his integrity and correct principles he is universally respected among those who know him. In his political relations, he is enthusiastically a Republican. He has used his influence for the success of his party from 1856 to the present time, and always unselfishly. He has never sought office, nor would he ever permit his name to be used as a candidate for any elective position. In April, 1881, however, without his knowledge or consent, he was appointed by the Circuit Court as a member of the Board of Drainage Commissioners of the county, to serve for a term of three years. His appointment for the long term indicated the confidence of the court in his ability and eminent fitness for the place, and the work in which he is engaged is one that will have an important bearing upon the future prosperity of this county. His wife is an excellent woman, and to her superior ability and excellent management Mr. Shaw acknowledges his indebtedness for much of his success. While he was absent, working at his trade, she would direct and manage the affairs of the farm, and by her careful economy and watchfulness over his interests has proved herself a helpmeet in the truest sense. Their wedded life has been blessed by five children, all of whom have grown to honorable and useful maturity, and are now living in sight of their father's house. Walter C., the eldest son, served one year during the late war as a member of the Second Indiana Battery. He married Eliza J. Macy, and now conducts a farm near his father's. Sylvera B. married Hamilton L. Penery; Josephine W. married Oliver H. Warren; Frank L. married Emma Macy; and Frederick P. married Ella C. Friar.

CHARLES H. STANLEY, merchant, Farmland, of the firm of Stanley & Harbour, was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 22, 1826. His father, Charles H. Stanley, originally came from England; at the age of eighteen, went to Virginia, and removed to Wayne County, this State, at an early period of its history. Mr. Stanley was married twice, the first time to Margaret A. Williams, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 18, 1828. They had two children, one living—Albert M. Mrs. Stanley deceased December 11, 1854. He was married the second time to Mary L. Johnson, formerly Jones, December 25, 1861. She was born September 27, 1838. They have three children living—Ora C., Daniel P. and Daisey M. Mrs. Stanley's parents were formerly from Virginia, and came to this county about the year 1839. Mr. Stanley was educated in the common schools of the county; is a member of Farmland Lodge, A., F. & A. M.; owns 220 acres of land, valuable mill, and town property. The firm carries a stock of $10,000 merchandise, their annual sales reaching $25,000. He had two brothers in the war for the Union—James M. and Benjamin F.. James M. being killed at Vicksburg. Mr. Stanley is a good business man. Through care and frugality he has succeeded well in life. He is Republican in politics, and is held in high regard by his fellow-citizens for his honor and integrity. The firm card is Stanley & Harbour, dealers in general merchandise, wool and grain.

WILLIAM H. SUMWALT, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born October 4, 1817, in Baltimore, Md. He came to Dayton, Ohio, in 1820, and from thence to this county in 1825. He was married to Rachel Shearer, of Ohio, November 13, 1845, who deceased May 12, 1877. They had six children, of whom five are living—Jemima E., Thomas J., Benjamin F., Francis A. and Joseph A. His father, John Sumwalt, took part in the war of 1812, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore against the attack of the British. Mr. Sumwalt was educated in the common school of the county; owns a good farm of 260 acres, which he cleared by his own industry; is a member of the Methodist Church, and of I. O. O. F., No. 208, of Farmland. He is Republican in politics, and esteemed by all who know him.

ISAAC THORNBURG, farmer, P. O. Farmland, was born November 7, 1833, in Clinton County, Ohio, and came to this county in the year 1833. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Malissa Clevenger, September 28, 1854, who was born in this county May 3, 1834. They had twelve children, of whom five are living—Thomas W., Sarah A., Zephora E., Elmer E. and Alva A. Mr. T. was educated in the common schools of early days, and has followed the occupation of farming. His father Alexander, was originally from Ohio, and came to Delaware County, this State, at an early date, and died in Iowa January, 1882. The father of Mrs. Thomburg, Wesley Clevenger, was originally from Kentucky, and came to this State some years ago. Mr. Thornburg is a worthy member of the Christian Church; owns a fertile farm of 160 acres of land; Republican in politics, and is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence and hospitality.

WILLIAM H. WOOD, farmer, P. O. Parker. This esteemed citizen was born October 28, 1835, in Ross County, Ohio; he came, with his parents, to this county at three years of age, and received the rudiments of his education in the rural district school, near where he now resides. He was united in marriage, November 10, 1859, to Margaret C. Mark, who was a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and born April 7, 1839. He and wife are worthy members of the M. E. Church, and are generally respected. He owns a valuable farm of 500 acres of land, and is noted for his industry. His father, James Wood, was born in Maryland in 1807, emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in 1836; deceased June 24, 1862. Moses Mark, the father of Mrs. Wood, was a native of Ross County, born June 21, 1817; came to this county in 1840, and for one of his age is very active. Mr. Wood has an interesting family of three children—Oscar M., born November 15, 1860; Carrie M., January 21, 1867; and Emma O., February 3, 1876.

FRANCIS M. WOOD, hardware, Parker, was born September 11, 1844, in Morrow County, Ohio. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony June 3, 1877, to Martha J. Hawkins, who was born in Evansville, Ind., February 2, 1850. Mr. W. was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and at present is engaged in the hardware business. He has a well-selected stock of goods usually kept in a country store, and from his increasing trade, is giving general satisfaction. Those who call on him will find him to be a courteous gentleman. He has two interesting children—Thomas M., born March 26, 1878, and Alice, August 2, 1879, deceased Eebruary 27, 1880; Fred E. Wood, born September 22, 1880; Annettie Wood, born December 28, 1881.

SAMUEL WRIGHT, carpenter, Farmland, was born in this county September 29, 1832. His father, Emson Wright, was a native of Virginia, where he was born November 15, 1797; he came to Clinton County, Ohio, at an early date, and removed to this county in the spring of 1819. Mr. Wright was married, February 7, 1856, to Lucinda A. Pursley, who was born in this county March 18, 1838, deceased June 21, 1879. They had four children, of which three are living—Martha E, Charles C. and Laura E. James Pursley, the father of Mrs. Wright, was born in Virginia, 1807; his father, Jesse, served in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. Mr. Wright was educated in the common schools of the county, is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 308, Farmland. Served through the war for the Union in Company A, Eighty-four Indiana Infantry. He followed farming till the age of nineteen, since he worked at his trade. He is a member of the Christian Church, and owns a fertile farm of 131 acres of land; is a Republican in politics, and an industrious citizen.

2590 Different Surnames

This surname index has been prepared and is being presented to you by the following compilers-

Wallace A. Mock
Leila E. Mock
Carolyn Sue (Mock) Friend
Kathy Sue (Friend) Anderson
Beverly Ann (Dawson) Mock
Kimberly Ann Mock

Every name is spelled as it appears in Tuckers 1882 Randolph Co., History. Every page is listed where the name is shown. Biographical material is shown by the underlined page numbers.

Many names are spelled differently on different pages, such as the name Lenkenadorfer 289, Linkeradorfer 213, Linkerdorfer 272 and Linkenstorfer 302, also Lewellan, Lewallen, Lewellen, Lewallyn and Lewellyn etc. Therefor every sound alike name should be checked when a family name is being researched.

A copy of this index may be obtained at the Randolph County Indiana Genealogy Society at Winchester, Indiana or write to Wallace A. Mock, 105 McKew Avenue, Ridgeville, Indiana 47380.

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